Florida

Politics In South Will Change

A close friend of Senator Claude Pepper, liberal "Fair Deal" Floridian, has given notice of his intention of shifting his law practice to New York City, where incidentally, he will also switch his politics. According to this informant, Senator Pepper feels that New York understands his liberal policies and his attitude toward the interracial problem.

We can very well understand the reasons given by this informant why the senator would like to have done with such campaigns as he had to face in his bid for renomination to his Senate post. We think we understand something of the feeling of disgust he had to feel in having to deny, for the sake of political expediency on the part of machine politics, his professed spirit for racial justice and democracy. And we know by every test of measurement, that he was, unlike any other southern senator, a real liberal, working and thinking for the new day which must inevitably come to the South if it is to move forward with the rest of the Nation. His voting record in the Senate proves the worth of the man and leaves no room for doubt, even among Negroes who insist upon unadulterated democracy and first class citizenship. But he was far ahead of his times in Florida, no less than in other areas of the Deep South.

So he wants to get away from a second experience as the Smathers campaign. With that too, we are in hearty sympathy, but we do not think that he needs to fear the race issue in southern politics much longer. Smathers used it to great advantage against him because of a myriad of circumstances coming together to create national hysteria and unrest. For the same reason Smith used it in North Carolina to defeat incumbent Frank Graham. But by and large the race issue in southern politics is vanishing. It will be unthinkable for a candidate to drag in such a phony issue in a campaign, even 6 years from now, because southern Negroes are becoming political conscious and that fact, together with the more significant fact that young southern whites and some of their elders are sorely tired of race-baiting at the expense of progress and advancement of the entire region.

We repeat, Negroes have only recently appeared on the political scene. They have not been in on the scene long enough to be of much effective help to those color-blind candidates who want democracy for all of the people. Another five or six years will be radically different from these times and candidates will get elected then on the strength of their ability to serve all the people, rather than on their ability to arouse passion and prejudice.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

By CLIFF MACKAY, AFRO Managing Editor

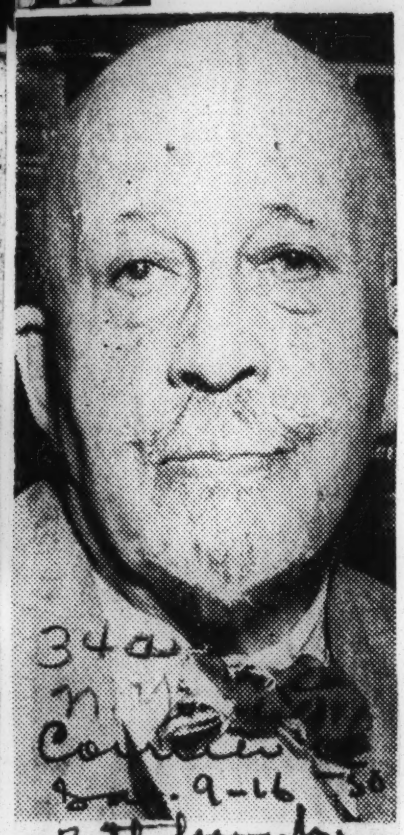
None Can Say Dr. Dubois Not Qualified for Senate

ANNOUNCEMENT that **Dr. William Edward Burghardt DuBois** at 82 will be the American Labor Party's candidate in New York for a seat in the United States Senate may raise questions in many minds. But there is none who could argue that the good doctor is not well qualified to be a member of the world's greatest deliberative body. Recognized as a scholar in history, government and economics, **Dr. DuBois** could contribute much toward raising the sagging level of Senate thinking. The tragedy of America is that the Senate is filled with the **Eastlands, McCarrans, Russells, Johnstons** and **Byrds. The Humphreys, Morses, Taylors** and **Lyes** are too greatly outnumbered. And too, there is nothing wrong in having a representative of 15 million colored citizens seated in the Senate. The Dixiecrats, Catholics, isolationists and warmongers all have their loud-mouthed agents on the floor.



Dr. DuBois

Stetson Kennedy is not having an easy time in his Senate race against the Dixiecrat, **George Smathers** in Florida. Denied radio time, he has appealed to the Federal Communications Commission to revoke license of seven radio stations. Owners of the stations contend his speeches pledging racial equality are "inflammatory." . . . . Now that **Tom Dewey** has thrown his hat in the ring for a third term as New York's governor, the politicians are fearful that he will be "available" for a third try as Republican presidential hopeful. . . An unknown, **Walter A. Lynch**, has been chosen as the N.Y. Democratic candidate for governor. Meanwhile the Republicans have put up **Lt. Gov. Joe Hanley** to oppose **Sen. Herbert Lehman.** Looks like a deal. The Democrats whisper to the Republicans: we'll let you have the governorship, if you let us have the Senate seat . . . it appears the glamor boy, **Adam Clayton Powell**, will really have to get out and fight to retain his Congressional seat this time. **Elmer A. Carter**, his GOP opponent, means business and has powerful backing.



For Senate—Doctor W. E. B. DuBois, internationally known lecturer and writer, has been nominated by the American Labor Party to run for the United States Senate in the State of New York. Dr. DuBois is one of the founders of the NAACP.—Keystone Photo.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Letters to the editor must carry complete name and street address of the writer, though pen names may be used at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words are given preference. All letters may be cut.

Let's Have A Mass Funeral On May 5

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — Last night I listened over the radio to Senator Hill and while listening my mind wandered back to the days of John Sharpe Williams of Mississippi, John T. Morgan, Edmund W. Pettus and John Hollis Bankhead of Alabama. Senator Hill appealed to the reason and common intelligence of the people of Alabama, and presented to them in an intelligent manner the reason why Alabama should remain loyal to the national Democratic Party.

After Senator Hill had completed his address I listened to Mr. Tom Abernethy and while listening to him my mind wandered back to the days of J. K. Vardaman of Mississippi. "Pitchfork" Tillman of South Carolina and Theo Bilbo of Mississippi. Mr. Abernethy appealed to the ill will, hatred, fear and ignorance of the people of Alabama, and presented to them a picture that any moron (this word taken from a statement recently released by Mr. Gessner McCorvey) knows would not happen.

Mr. Abernethy knows that neither the Republicans nor Democrats would nominate Walter White as a candidate for vice president, and this statement was made by him wilfully and deliberately for the purpose of deceiving and misleading the people of Alabama. He knows that such would not happen and he knows that he made the statement solely for the purpose of arousing our already aroused people. He attempted to appeal to the ignorant, but in doing so he only showed how ignorant he is himself of the intelligence of the people of Alabama. The people of Alabama are not the fools Mr. Abernethy thinks them. He further shows his ignorance of conditions by attempting to link Senator Hill and Arthur Shores together as two men who would disrupt the peace and quiet of our people.

The South has fought its issues within the national Democratic Party for 85 years, and we have met with wonderful success, and will continue with that success unless we throw away our opportunity. If we leave the national Democratic Party where will we go? There is but one place to go and that is into the national Republican Party. What has the Republican Party even done for the South? This question can be answered by any moron, and the answer would be, NOTHING.

Mr. Truman has had the opportunity of appointing Negroes to office in the South, but can Mr. Abernethy or any of the Dixiecrats name one Negro who has been given any appointment of any importance to any position in the South? The Republicans have done it, but the Democrats have never done it.

In April, 1948, just prior to our primary, I was in the office of Mr. Gessner McCorvey and at that time I informed him that I could not follow him in his ideas of bolting the national Democratic Party.

In conclusion let me say that I was born and reared in the Black Belt of Alabama, and for more than three score and ten years I have lived in the Black Belt of Alabama. My father was born, reared and always lived in the Black Belt of Alabama, except for the four years he spent in the armed forces of the Confederacy and the few years he spent in Tulane University acquiring his medical degree. My mother was born and reared in the Black Belt of Alabama. Their remains now rest in the Black Belt of Alabama.

The national Democratic Party is our only hope, the Republicans will not help us, the Dixiecrats are dead, and here's hoping that we will have a mass funeral on May 2nd.

L. R. WILSON.

Demopolis, Ala.

Judge Waring Tells Courier

'I Will Continue to Fight For Freedom and Democracy'

By JAMES EDMUND BOYACK
(Special to The Courier)

CHARLESTON, S. C.—His home guarded by United States deputy marshals, Federal Judge J. Waties Waring declared here this week that he "will continue to fight for freedom and democracy."

Over the week-end, a personal representative of Attorney General J. Howard McGrath conferred with Judge Waring concerning the attack on his home on Oct. 9, when shots were fired, and bricks hurled through a living-room window and a screen door.

The 70-year-old jurist and his Detroit-born wife have been subjected to a reign of terror by white supremacists and the Ku Klux Klan since he handed down a decision in 1947 banning the "white primary"; ordering the state Democratic organization to re-open its enrollment books, give every opportunity to citizens to register regardless of race, and permit them to vote in the elections.

Since then the Warings have received numerous threatening letters and telephone calls.

Recently, the Dixiecrat-controlled State Legislature proposed a resolution which would have bought a one-way ticket for the Warings to any point outside South Carolina.

The Legislature also indicated during its last session that it will appropriate $10,000 to begin impeachment proceedings against the judge.

Last March petitions were circulated urging his impeachment. A cross, with KKK scratched on its base was burned on his lawn.

So far-reaching is this reign of terror that respected citizens of Charleston and long-time friends are afraid to visit the Waring home or appear with them in public for fear of social and economic reprisals from white supremacists.

Judge Waring told The Courier:

"I will niether be impeded nor intimidated in carrying out my duties.

"This attack upon my home is evidence of the slumborn, savage sentiment of this state, and particularly of this community, in fighting the American creed and the creed of true religion.

"The Dixiecrat movement, camouflaged under the name of state's rights, is the dying gasp of white supremacy and slaveocracy. It 's an attack upon the Union which I represent.

"It is well that the eyes of the nation be turned upon this evil, and that the people of America awake to make these people recognize and obey the tenets of the Constitution of the United States.

"I shall continue to fight for freedom and democracy."

The famed jurist left no doubt that he expects little protection from local Federal law enforcement officers whose appointments were secured by the state Dixiecrat political organization.

"The Marshal's deputies are here, but they wouldn't be in front of my home if they were not ordered here by Washington.

"I am convinced that our national government is not in this fight with me," he told the reporter in an exclusive interview.

"Its policy is to appease the Dixiecrats and the white supremacists of the South," he said. "We are depending on the people of the United States for protection."

He said that if the Ku Klux Klan is not behind this outrage, the evil prejudice which it has stirred up all over the South definitely is behind it.

Meanwhile, conflicting statements were issued by the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A spokesman for Attorney General J. Howard McGrath said on the telephone that the FBI was investigating the case and was especially interested in the shots that were fired outside the Waring home.

Wilson McFarlin, agent-in-charge of the Savannah, Ga., office covering Charleston, S. C., said he was not investigating the case. Lou Nichols, deputy FBI director in Washington, confirmed that no FBI investigation was being made of an attack upon a Federal judge whose only crime was in carrying out his sworn oath of office, to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

The stoning of the Waring home was preceded by a week of intimidation, during which Mrs. Waring was jostled in the streets and jeeringly called "a witch."

"We first heard the shots outside the door, and then a brick crashed through the window under which we were sitting playing cards," she said.

"We ran into the dining room and crouched behind a wall while I tried vainly to get the FBI on the telephone. We were not sure someone was trying to kill us. The FBI office was closed.

"Then the local police arrived. They decried the idea that it was anything serious. I told them that if they pooh-poohed this attack as they did the cross burning on our lawn, we didn't need their help. I told them to go away and that we didn't want this covered up too.

"In the meantime, the Judge had telephoned his bailiff, John Fleming, who contacted Wilmer Thompson, who heads the local FBI office here. He arrived with two other agents. His attitude was much different from that of the police. You would have thought the Judge was responsible for what happened, the way he talked. They didn't stay long.

"If these Klansmen think they can frighten us, they are greatly mistaken," she said. "We both believe in the dignity and equality of all people and no attacks by race supremacists —even a fatal one—will ever alter that belief, or our determination to defend it to the end."

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, charged in a letter to Attorney General McGrath that certain Federal employes in South Carolina are flagrantly violating their oaths of office to enforce and uphold the law.

He said that they blatantly ignore the obligation not only to apprehend criminals but to prevent crime before it is committed.

"They have gone into the public press to proclaim that they will take no steps to protect Judge Waring, which can be construed as open incitement to the Ku Klux Klan, the Dixiecrats and others to do what they will without fear of apprehension or punishment," he said.

He said that there is one verifiable instance of a government employe stating that he had received orders from Washington to provide protection neither to Judge Waring nor his wife.



JUDGE AND MRS. J. WATIES WARING

Warings Aren't Afraid

Cowardly hoodlums, some of them very likely members of the Ku Klux Klan, who damaged the home of Federal Judge J. Waties Waring of Charleston, S.C. last week failed in their mission.

Angered because Judge Waring had the courage to rule against the lily white primary in South Carolina and because his wife has publicly rebuked the white people of the South for their bigotry, the hoodlums expected to frighten the couple into leaving.

Said Judge Waring:

"My wife and I are staying right here. You can bet on that."

We admire their spunk, as do thousands of other well wishers throughout the nation. Justice will triumph.

What we can't understand, however, is why the U. S. Justice Department, warned in advance of the attack, did not take some precaution to protect the jurist and his wife.

We hope that the FBI which is investigating the case does not permit it to turn into a whitewash as has been the case in previous cases of violence in South Carolina. It must remember that all hoodlums are not illiterate.

It is bad enough when attempts are made to intimidate private citizens, but when such terrorism extends to the Federal bench, the time to call a halt has long since passed.

Not until such cowards are brought into the open and exposed for what they are can decent men and women devote their full time and energies to the larger tasks ahead.

Aubrey Williams Jauds U. S. Judge Waring

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 27—(AP)—Federal Judge J. Waties Waring, the man who opened white South Carolina Democratic primaries to Negroes, told well wishers yesterday he wants to be remembered by the enemies he has made.

He said, "We do not live in darkest Africa, we live in darkest South Carolina."

Waring made his remarks to a pilgrimage of 100 Negroes and 25 white persons who called to give him a citation for his work against segregation.

The citation was handed the judge by Aubrey Williams, former National Youth Administrator and now president of the fund and publisher of The Southern Farmer magazine.

Williams said Judge Waring and his Detroit-born wife "are setting up a new standard of conduct in the South."

100 Negroes In Pilgrimage To Judge

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 26—(AP)—"We do not live in darkest Africa, we live in darkest South Carolina," U. S. Dist. Judge J. Waites Waring said Sunday when presented with a citation by a pilgrimage of 125 persons to his home here.

Waring is the judge who opened the hitherto white South Carolina Democratic primaries to Negroes in 1947 and 1948.

The pilgrimage included about 100 Negroes and 25 white persons.

In his response to the presentation, made at a Negro Baptist church, Judge Waring said "this day will live long in my memory for it will serve as an incentive to a large group of decent Americans who live up to the ideals of true Americanism.

The citation was presented by a committee of six. The committee included Modjeska Simkins, of Columbia, state chairman for the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., which sponsored the pilgrimage, and Aubrey Williams, president of the fund.

Marshals to Guard Waring Protested

CHARLESTON, S.C. — (ANP) An attack upon the use of U.S. marshals to guard Federal Judge J. Waties Waring, his wife and home from further outbreaks of hoodlumism, was made here last week by Rep. Rivers (Demo. S.C.).

Rivers, who earlier this year joined a movement to have Judge Waring impeached because of his championing of equal rights, declared that the assignment of U. S. marshals was "the most useless and unnecessary expenditure in the history of the U.S. Government."

The officers were assigned to the judge's home last Oct. 10, following the stoning of the house the day before. Rivers charged that from that date to Nov. 10, the guards have cost the government $1,103.

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Georgia
Gubernatorial Campaign

Gov. Herman Talmadge
Candidate M.E. Thompson

Talmadge Failed To Support Draft Segregation--Thompson

By BILL BORING
Constitution Staff Writer

COLUMBUS, June 22—Failure to throw the weight of the Governor's office behind Sen. Russell's Congressional efforts to maintain segregation in the armed forces was charged to Gov. Talmadge by Former Acting Gov. M. E. Thompson here Thursday night.

The tired challenger, who has lost 10 pounds in his strenuous campaign for Governor, addressed a crowd estimated at 2,500 on the Muscogee Courthouse lawn.

Thompson also accused Talmadge of "double-dealing and total insincerity" in his position regarding Negroes. He accused the Governor of "shaking hands and eating with Negroes, and begging for their votes, at Greensboro and Fort Valley."

The Governor also has "Dr. J. W. Holley, an assistant to the Chancellor of the University System, going over the State, on a big salary, contacting Negroes and trying to get them to vote for him," Thompson charged. (The Regent's office says Dr. Holley is merely an employee in the University System.)

In reference to segregation in the armed forces, Thompson read a file of correspondence furnished him by W. J. McClenny, Chairman of the Local Selective Service Board at Cairo, as evidence supporting his claim that Talmadge failed to "go to bat" for the Georgia delegation in Congress, which was supporting Russell's amendment to the Selective Service Act that would allow inductees and new enlistees in the armed forces the right to signify they would only serve in military units of their own race.

The Russell plan was defeated in the Senate Wednesday and some of the blame, Thompson said, rests with Talmadge.

Thompson read a letter McClenny wrote Talmadge on Feb. 2, 1949, in which McClenny cited the case of former Staff Sgt. George Bass, of Cairo, who after eight years in the Air Force, refused to re-enlist because, Bass held, whites and Negroes were assigned to the same company, the same squad and the same dining hall at MacDill Air Base, in Tampa, Fla., where he had served.

The former Acting Governor then read Talmadge's reply, in which he informed McClenny that he was turning the matter over to Brig. Gen. Ernest Vandiver, his Adjutant General, for a "full and complete report."

"The Governor's brief letter was received by McClenny on Feb. 9 and that's the last he has heard from him," Thompson said. He then read lengthier letters from Russell and Rep. Pace, outlining what they were doing in an effort to maintain segregation and expressing concern over the anti-segregation policy. (Russell, in his letter, blamed "presidential politics" for defeat of the amendment.)

In Columbus, Sen. John Land presided. Roscoe Thompson, of the Muscogee Democratic Committee, introduced the former Acting Governor.

In his customary question-and-answer program, Thompson answered many questions shot at him from all quarters of the audience.

"What are you going to do about the people in Unadilla when you ask them which door you go in to vote for Thompson and they tell you which door you go in, but add you don't know which door you're coming out?" a listener asked.

Thompson replied that he would insist upon obedience to the law and set an example as a law-abider himself.

"How much sales tax will be necessary to finance the Minimum Foundation Fund?" someone else asked.

"That will depend upon exemptions," Thompson replied. "If there are exemptions, the tax should be three percent; if not, two percent."

"Do you think there will be a sales tax regardless of who is elected governor?"

"There will be a sales tax even if Fats Baker is elected," was Thompson's answer.

"How about the Ku Klux Klan?" another asked.

"I'm going to unmask it in Georgia" Thompson said with emphasis.

His statement drew vigorous applause.

"Did you nominate Henry Wallace in 1944?"

"I wansn't even a delegate to the convention in 1944," Thompson said. "Roy Harris was, though."

Earlier in the day, Thompson carried his bid for the Governorship into Paulding County, which has never voted against a Talmadge. Dallas, where the speaking occurred, knocked off work for an hour to hear Thompson. Every store closed and several hundred persons were milling around in the square or sitting on bumpers of automobiles listening to the music of the Thompson calliope when the candidate arrived.

"Come on over here, whatcha dodging us for?" said P. M. Argo, leaning on a car bumper and resting his cane across his knee. And so the Thompson handshaking was on.

"Hi. Preacher!" Thompson said.

He was addressing the Rev. C. P. Watson, who allowed as how Paulding County had never gone for anybody but a Talmadge in its history, but this time "it's in the Thompson column as sure as gun's iron."

Then there were J. R. Gamel and G. V. Walraven, who were "just standing here talking about a pore old fellow who got knocked off the pension rolls because he put in a turnip patch that didn't yield over three or four messes" when the candidate walked up.

"I'm a hard-headed Thompson man," Gamel said, pumping the candidate's hand.

"I could write a sonnet . . . about your Easter bonnet. . . ."

It was music from Robert F. (Cowboy) Wood's calliope. Now the maestro of music on Thompson's campaign tours, "Cowboy" sometimes is inclined to dream of the day, back in 1938, when he was running for Governor himself.

But the show must go on. W. A. (Bud) Foster, a Dallas attorney, introduced Thompson as the "next Governor of Georgia." Shucking his coat, Thompson waded in. Same speech he has made nearly 200 times . . . but a new audience.

Georgia Primary Near

Talmadge Charged With 'Race Baiting'

ATLANTA—While the Georgia political campaign was picking up the expected momentum last week, the Georgia Association of Citizens Democratic Clubs, A. T. Walden, president, urged citizens to be sure to exercise their franchise privilege in the primary of June 28.

Meanwhile, Gov. Herman Talmadge has launched out in his race-baiting attire in several political speeches, while candidate and former Gov. M. E. Thompson countered that the Talmadge camp was seeking Negro votes in private but "palying the old game in public."

In one political speech, Thompson said Talmadge carried a body-guard while he "shuffled about, shaking hands and nibbling food and begging for votes" at the Fort Valley State College Ham and Egg Show last March.

Talmadge limited the issue of his campaign to the FEPC issue and the county unit system, which his stalwarts contend have been fought by pro-Negro interests. Talmadge said his opposition was for the FEPC.

Two white dailies, the Macon Telegraph and the Columbus Ledger-Enquirer have come out for Thompson who is combing the rurals for the vital county unit vote.

The early primary balloting has seen many bids for the Negro vote, in contrast to previous years. Although there are reports that Talmadge's re-registration law cut down on the general electorate, Negroes in particular, the minority vote will prove important under Georgia's peculiar unit vote system.

Under it, the candidate who can get the majority within a county can claim its unit vote, which ranges from two to six, depending on its population bracket, but highly discrimina-tory to the large city counties as compared to the rural and less populous areas.

Young Governor Talmadge And His Deceased Father

IN RESPONSE to criticism that "he is not like his daddy," Governor Talmadge is reported as shaking his fingers at his listeners and saying "I'm not running against Gene Talmadge."

Quite true. But it has not been long since he was doing that very thing, and it was one of the most discreditable incidents in Georgia history, marked by fraud and false swearing and climaxed by actions in the Capitol which brought shame to our State.

We allude to the general election of 1946, the Telfair County fraud, and the subsequent seizure of the governorship by force.

Of course, young Mr. Talmadge was the tool of politicians much smarter than he, and these slickers were desperate lest through the death of Eugene Talmadge they might lose the rich prize which was at hand, but nonetheless Herman Talmadge is on the record as an opponent of his father and the beneficiary of as crooked a count as was ever perpetrated.

Talmadge Says Women To Support Segregation

By MARJORY SMITH
Constitution Staff Writer

THOMSON, June 20—Gov. Herman Talmadge tipped the wool hat he flung into Georgia's gubernatorial race May 6, to the ladies here Tuesday night, as he told a crowd dotted with red galluses and Talmadge banners:

"The good women of Georgia will never stand for the mixing of the races in our schools."

McDuffie County voters, jam-packed and sweltering around a platform on the Thomson High School grounds, gave Talmadge spirited applause as he declared:

"Our women are intelligent voters. They are keenly aware that our traditions are imperiled, that our way of life faces total destruction. The parents of Georgia, particularly the mothers, are rallying to our standard."

Other speakers joined the candidate here and earlier in Clarkesville in lambasting his chief opponent, M. E. Thompson.

Judge C. J. Perryman, of the Toombs Judicial Circuit, delivered a lengthy diatribe against "scalawag government."

Roberts Stevens, Thomson lawyer, publicly announced the crowd here was "between 5,000 and 7,000"—a figure evidently designed for the radio audience. The crowd, difficult to estimate because of the number in automobiles, appeared nearer 3,500 or 4,000.

Judge Perryman, comparing it with the reported less than 200 Thompson drew here June 16, termed the ex-Acting Governor's rally a "fizzle."

The judge blasted "Northern-owned newspapers," declaring Georgia newspapers, "used to be political war horses but have done petered out."

Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin spoke briefly here in behalf of his own candidacy. Earlier at Clarkesville, Winston Owen, of Toccoa, Solicitor General of the Northern Circuit and law partner of Frank Gross, Griffin's opponent, had shared Talmadge's platform.

Talmadge stalwarts regarded Owen's presence as a good political omen indicative of their strength in Stephens County.

Also sharing Talmadge's platform at Clarkesville were Judge John Frankum, of the Northern Circuit Superior Court, and Mrs. Oillie Mae Stowe, only woman city court judge in Georgia.

Griffin told the hooting Thomson crowd, the "same old FEPC crowd is running again us again this year."

"They say they have a workable plan for segregation," Griffin thundered. "I had just as soon appoint a passel of tomcats custodian of a canary bird as entrust our traditional Southern rights to that crowd."

Two placards labeled "Columbia County, and Lincoln County" floated above the Thomson crowd. A 200-car motorcade from Augusta included Mayor Will Jennings, City Court Judge Gordon Chambers and Richmond County Sheriff Gary Whittle.

Talmadge, fresh from a triumphant sortie into DeKalb County's "finger bowl section," shucked his coat and popped those red suspenders Tuesday, where he told around 1,000 cheering Habersham County voters his administration was the first in the State's history to put into effect a practicable program to provide job opportunities for Georgia youth.

Talmadge, taking a page from Thompson's book, is doubling up on his rallies this week, with a two-a-day schedule.

He was in vigorous voice Tuesday as he took pot shots at Thompson, but his wife, Betty, confessed he had "a sympathetic sore throat."

Talmadge told his audience here his plans include a strong movement to establish new industries in Georgia, both locally owned and otherwise.

The Governor's address included his customary attack on "foreign-owned newspapers" and Thompson, but Talmadge was surpassed in vehemence by J. Robert (Bob) Elliott, Georgia National Democratic Committeeman, who shared his platform.

Elliott blistered Thompson's "record of connivance with colored people of Georgia."

He compared Atlanta, Macon and Columbus newspapers with the "Pittsburgh Courier" and warned that if Thompson were elected Governor, "papers all over the nation will spread the news that the people of Georgia have given up any effort to prevent segregation. We might as well throw in the sponge!"

Elliott drew raucous laughter with his "Hadacol joke" and the crowd hooted when he mimmicked Thompson, putting these words in the ex-Acting Governor's mouth:

"I know I traveled on the same train with Henry Wallace and slept with him and said, 'Shucks, he's a fine fellow.' I know I wrote a book urging the county unit system be thrown out. But this is 1950. I'm a changed man. I'm the new hydra-matic, futuramatic, jet-propelled Thompson!"

Talmadge was introduced in Clarkesville by ex-Sheriff C. P. Willbanks as a man "raised from the cradle to be Governor."

Mayor Randolph Reeves was master of ceremonies. Sims Garrett, candidate for State Treasurer, and Judge Charles Worrill, running for the Court of Appeals judgeship, were introduced.

A representative of the North Georgia Trade and Vocational School presented the Governor with a desk set made by the students.

Clarkesville's crowd, sprawled on the lawn across from the Habersham County Courthouse, included Mrs. Birdie M. Tench, farmwife, of Harvey.

Nursing a five-month-old baby and shepherding three other boys in overalls, Mrs. Tench avowed: "Sure, I'm for Hummin. My youngun's named after him!"

Otha Pruitt, of Toccoa, was doing a rushing business in ash trays bearings a picture of "Ole Gene."

A Clarkesville policeman said he "counted heads" at the previous Thompson rally here and counted only 103 persons.

Blond Betty Talmadge, cool in a gray linen dress, pert yellow straw hat and black patent leather pumps, shook hands along with her husband at Clarkesville and Thomson where he ended the day with a night rally.

The Governor will speak Wednesday at 3 p. m. in Americus and at 8 p. m. in Macon.

Talmadge Easy Georgia Victor For Governor

Takes Both Popular, Unit Votes From Thompson; Senator George Winner

ATLANTA, Ga., June 29 (AP).—Governor Herman Talmadge won renomination in yesterday's Democratic primary, taking a lead in both popular and unit votes in the state's unique system of balloting.

Mounting returns today from rural district, stronghold of the Talmadge white-supremacy regime, overcame the popular-vote lead piled up by former Governor M. E. Thompson. Governor Talmadge had been safely in the lead for renomination to a new four-year term anyway under the county unit system. He led the unit count from the beginning.

Returns from 1,669 of the state,s 1,704 precincts and from each of the 159 counties, gave Governor Talmadge a popular vote of 266,354 votes and Mr. Thompson 258,010. Governor Talmadge led in 124 counties with 305 unit votes and Mr. Thompson in thirty-four counties with 115 units. A total of 206 unit votes are required for nomination, equivalent to election in Georgia.

George Wins Easily

Senator Walter F. George, seventy-two, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and senior member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, easily won renomination. He was challenged for renomination to a sixth term by Atlanta attorney Alex McClennan.

All of Georgia's incumbent Congressmen appeared safely re-nominated.

Under ascheme somewhta like the national Electoral College, each Georgia county is assigned fro mtwo to six unit votes. Candidates winning a county get all of that county's units. In effect, it packs power in a host of small rural counties where the Talmadges traditionally have been strong. Populous Fulton County (Atlanta), for example, with six units, has one unit for about 10,000 votes. Rural two-unit Chattahoochee County gets one unit for about 122 votes. Thus a single popular vote in Chattahoochee counts as much at 122 votes in Fulton.

The late Governor Eugene Talmadge, who left son Herman his potent political organization, pulled a county-unit victory in 1946. He trailed his closest opponent by 13,000 popular votes but won with 242 unit votes.

Georgia
Gubernatorial Campaign

Gov. Herman Talmadge
Candidate M.E. Thompson

Talmadge Turns Guns On 'Lying Newspapers'

By MARJORY SMITH
Constitution Staff Writer

MACON, June 21—"Them Lying Georgia Newspapers" outside Macon got a respite from attacks of Gov. Herman Talmadge here Wednesday night, as the red gallused candidate centered all his punches on the Macon News and the Macon Telegraph.

The Telegraph Wednesday morning had editorially admonished Talmadge to "lay aside his shadow boxing togs and put on real gloves."

Talmadge came out swinging before a rowdy, enthusiastic house at his municipal auditorium rally here. Although he did a little feinting now and then, he failed to respond to The Telegraph's challenge to "tell us in plain old Georgia language, Herman, how you stand on the sales tax.

A wool hat audience overflowing the auditorium, which seats 4,500, gave the candidates a standing ovation and interrupted his address with cheers and crys of "give 'em hell Hummon!"

"Miss Mitt," widow of Eugene Talmadge, who drove over in a motorcade from McRae, got whistles from the crowd. Atty. C. Baxter Jones introduced Talmadge.

Dignitaries from Macon, Jones, Wilkinson, Twiggs, Crawford, Peach, Monroe, Jasper, Putnam, Balwin, Bleckley, Spalding, Lamar, Houston and Bibb counties rubbed elbows on the crowded stage from which Talmadge spoke.

Warmest audience of the campaign week was demonstrative during the Governor's account of his "stewardship," but went wild when he took up his familiar racial theme.

"I carried Bibb County by a 3,000 majority of white voters last year," Talmadge said, "but lost it when the colored bloc vote came in. This year there's going to be a white folks bloc!"

Bibb County rooters repeatedly cheered the Governor's denunciation of Macon papers as "traitors to the maintenance of Southern traditions."

Chief opponent M. E. Thompson, usual target for belittlement by Talmadge and Bob Elliott, National Democratic Committeemen speaking along with the Governor this week, was almost slighted as the pair burned up "Washington-owned newspapers."

"Let me tell you about these Macon newspapers," Talmadge drawled. "The News has the doubtful distinction of being the only newspaper in Georgia that came out editorially in support of the whole civil rights program lock stock and barrel."

The Governor scornfully read from a Macon News editorial of Feb. 7, 1948, which he insisted "indorsed in full President Truman's stand on the civil rights proposals."

They dare call that brazen plot to destroy segregation in the South an innocuous suggestion of the President, Talmadge shouted. I am glad to have their opposition and don't want the support of any newspaper that loves Henry Wallace or that has the gall to indorse the iniquitous civil rights program."

He charged the Macon News has continually tried to minimize the danger of Communism to the safety and security of the United States.

"The Telegraph came out for one of my opponents and is making a bitter fight against me," Talmadge declared. "Only last month it came out and denounced me for increasing the number of pensioners and charged me with trying to turn Georgia into a welfare state."

The candidate further charged foreign controlled papers' editorials show a definite hostility toward the rural counties of Georgia having any influence in operation of state government, adding:

The Macon papers are trying to destroy the unit system.

Talmadge told Bibb Countians, "we are going to have a white bloc vote in Bibb County this time. I'm going to get nearly all of them. These foreign-owned Macon papers won't be able to laugh that off."

Earlier in Americus the candidate accused Acting Gov. Thompson of trying to destroy the county unit system.

If another suit is brought against the unit system and you had a scalawag governor sitting up there he would appoint some FEPC lawyer to go over to the Federal court and throw in the towel," Talmadge declared.

He promised that if a court rendered a decision endangering the unit system on a technicality which could be cured by prompt legislative action he would call a session of the Legislature in 30 minutes.

Elliott told crowds at both rally points the June 28 election will be the most significant in 50 years because it is the first since the new Supreme Court rulings on segregation.

A crowd of more than 500 sat comfortably in the shade of sheltered stands at the Americus ball park to hear Talmadge. Supporters claimed Thompson attracted less than a third of that number.

Banker and Warehouseman Charles Crisp, grandson of late Speaker of the House, Charles R. Crisp, introduced the candidate as "Captain of a winning team." Attorney Wingate Dykes was master of ceremonies.

The Governor drove 30 miles out of his way Wednesday to ramble over his dairy farm near Forsyth.

The farm, which Talmadge bought recently from his sister, Mrs. William Kimbrough, has been in the family for nearly a century. Talmadge pointed out live oak trees planted by his father, Eugene Talmadge, who came to live there when he was one year old.

Betty Talmadge, suffering from a Summer cold, "sat out" the farm visit, but mingled with rally crowds.

Talmadge speaks at 3 p. m. Thursday at Baxley and will hold a night rally in Fitzgerald.

Talmadge Hits Thompson, Newspapers on FEPC

By M. L. ST. JOHN
Constitution Political Editor

BARNESVILLE, June 7—In a speech which was at times almost as vitriolic as those of his late, fiery father, "Old Gene," on the racial question, Gov. Herman Talmadge cut loose on his opposition and the "foreign-owned newspapers" on the matter of FEPC and segregation here Wednesday night.

Where heretofore he had treated the racial issue lightly, Talmadge bore down on phrases which rung through Georgia in the campaign of his father in 1946 and earlier. And, again following his father's example, he spent much of his time lambasting the newspapers. He devoted more time than ever before in this campaign denouncing former Acting Gov. Thompson.

The crowd of more than 500 persons cheered and applauded throughout the speech, which was mixed with fire and humor. State Parks Director Newton Moye, in whose home county of Lamar Talmadge was speaking, said the crowd was larger than that which recently heard Thompson — and added that it would have been much larger had the rain not driven the people inside the Courthouse.

In short, hot statements, punctuated by cheers from the audience, Talmadge commented on the United States Supreme Court's decisions against segregation in Texas and Oklahoma universities and said:

"I am not ashamed of being a white man.

"I am glad I was elected by the white people.

"I did not solicit votes from Negroes in 1948, and I am not soliciting their votes now.

"I have never campaigned in favor of the white primary bill and then vetoed it.

"I don't want a man to look after my business in these troublesome times who vetoed a white primary bill and who sought the Negro vote.

"Georgia congressmen should not have to apologize for an FEPC governor.

"When Gene Talmadge warned against the FEPC 10 years ago, newspapers said he was using a red herring.

"They said so again in 1946. But now look at the Supreme Court decision.

"As long as I am your Governor, no Negroes will attend white schools."

The shirt-sleeved speaker called for Georgians to vote for him June 28 in protest against "that crowd which sticks daggers in Georgia's back in order to win votes in Harlem."

He also asked the Georgians to show those "Northern-owned newspapers that Georgians can run their own affairs."

Talmadge hit at Thompson as a man who would take dictation from an out-of-state publisher. At another time, he denounced Thompson as a weakling who told The Atlanta Constitution one day he would not fire Revenue Commissioner Glenn Phillips, and then fired Phillips the next day for campaign funds.

Laughing at newspaper reports that Thompson is a "changed man," Talmadge said: "When papers apologize for a man first and then say he is a new man, it is like puttin ga polecat into the perfume business. It reminds me of a man coming home drunk in the wee small hours and finding his wife at the door with a rolling pin—he hastily tells her that he is a changed man. The only thing changed about that crowd is the size of the vote. It'll be much smaller this year."

Hitting those who say the county unit system is not an issue, Talmadge said that "if we did not have a county unit system, a gubernatorial candidate would not be speaking in Barnesville tonight—he would be campaigning in the black ward in Atlanta."

Former Sen. Clifford Seay, of Barnesville, praised Talmadge's administration in an introductory speech. He said the Governor's foresight and courage have given Georgians their most progressive administration in history.

County Schools Supt. W. Q. Gresham said the present administration had given Lamar County Schools $14.202 in additional equalization money and this had been very helpful.

Talmadge told the Lamar Countians that a $113,600 health center soon will be built here as part of his administration's hospital construction program.

Fred Miller, World War II combat veteran, was master of ceremonies. Special guests included: Judge Frank Willingham, of the Flint Circuit; Sheriff Posey, of Griffin; John Goddard, of Griffin; Charlie Redwine, and Talmadge Campaign Manager Carlton Mobley. Mrs. Talmadge accompanied the Governor. The Rev. E. Nash Broyles, Methodist minister, delivered the invocation.

Sims Garrett, candidate for State Treasurer, and Judge Charlie Worrill, candidate for the Court of

the Veterans' Service Office; State Revenue Commissioner Charlie day for his campaign at 3 p. m. and at Waycross at 8 p. m.

Talmadge Attacks 'That FEPC Crowd'

Estimated 5,000 at Dublin Hear Governor Bear Down on 'Anti-Segregation' Forces

By M. L. ST. JOHN, Constitution Staff Writer

DUBLIN, Ga., June 10—Speaking before one of the largest political rallies ever staged in Dublin, Gov. Herman Talmadge Saturday struck back viciously at former Gov. M. E. Thompson's characterization of him as a "juvenile delinquent."

"I was not too juvenile to fight for my country for 52 months during the last war," the 37-year-old governor told the cheering throng.

Then, in machine-gun fashion, he fired away at Thompson with short statements that sent cheers and applause reverberating through the crowd.

"I was never delinquent enough to receive a Rosenwald scholarship. I was never delinquent enough to write a book criticizing the county unit system. I was never delinquent enough to go to Chicago to the national Democratic convention in 1944 and try to renominate Henry Wallace for vice-president. I was never delinquent enough to ride the train with Henry Wallace and then tell newspaperman Lamar Ball that Wallace was a man of great vision. I was never delinquent enough to campaign for office on a promise to support the white primary bill and then veto it when I got into office. I was never delinquent enough to advertise in the Atlanta Daily World for Negro votes.

"Rump Convention"

"That is the crowd that my opponent has been running with. He tried to steal the state Democratic party with his rump convention in Macon, then the first thing this rump convention did was to endorse the national Democratic party platform—civil rights and all.

"I was elected by the red-blooded men and women of Georgia, and they'll elect me again. I never had the support of that FEPC, anti-segregation crowd. That is about the only crowd supporting my opponent today," Talmadge charged.

The Dublin audience was estimated by Sheriff Charles Gay, obviously for the benefit of the radio audience, at between 6,000 and 10,000. Others estimated it at around 5,000. One Dublin leader said it was the biggest ever assembled at the Laurens county courthouse square. Long motorcades from Telfair and Dodge counties and visitors from many other counties were present.

A group of about 75 Negroes stood on the edge of the crowd, while Talmadge denounced moves against segregation and declared he was proud he was elected by the white people in 1948.

Asked by this writer if there was any significance in the number of Negroes attending the Talmadge speech, one Negro replied: "Not at all. Mr. Baker (gubernatorial candidate C. O. Baker) spoke here, and we heard him too. Mr. Thompson will probably speak here, and we will listen to him. We want to hear them all and then compare the candidates."

Talmadge hit at The Atlanta Journal, without memtioning its name, for criticizing Congressman Carl Vinson's endorsement of Talmadge.

"A newspaper owned in Ohio, has challenged the right of the dean of Georgia's congressional delegation to speak in his home state's gubernatorial campaign," he said. "A voice from Ohio has the temerity to do that!"

Hospital Program

Talmadge called the hospital building program "the greatest blessing to rural Georgia since the advent of the railroad." He said his own administration appropriated $3,000,000 annually to launch a $9,000,000 annual federal and local aid hospital construction program after previous administrations had failed to take advantage of these federal funds.

With 59 hospitals and health centers under contract, under construction or completed, Georgia's program has become a model for the nation, he said.

The governor localized the benefits he said his administration has given the state by citing benefits to Laurens county and contrasting them with Thompson's past record.

He said Laurens county has 281 more old people on the welfare rolls today and they are receiving an average pension of $5.02 more than when Thompson was in office. He added that GI benefits in Laurens county have nearly doubled.

A light sprinkle of rain fell briefly midway in the governor's speech.

Mrs. Ballard Duggan, Talmadge's former school teacher and a member of the Georgia Citizen Council, introduced the chief executive. Dawson Key, attorney was master of ceremonies. Dr. Rufus Hodges, pastor of the First Baptist church, delivered the invocation.

34a(1) 1950

Georgia
Gubernatorial Campaign

Gov. Herman Talmadge
Candidate M.E. Thompson

Thompson Calls Talmadge Most Extravagant Chief

Constitution
Tues. 6-13-50
34a(1)

By KATHERINE BARNWELL
Constitution Staff Writer

MONROE, June 12—Addressing the 128th rally of his fast-paced gubernatorial campaign, Candidate M. E. Thompson told Walton County voters here Monday that Gov. Talmadge was "the most extravagant chief executive in the history of the State."

In a fiery speech, punctuated by cheers and amens, Thompson declared that Talmadge wanted an early primary "because State Auditor Thrasher will have to publish a complete report of State finances on June 30."

"Governor Talmadge," he said, "wanted the election two days before Thrasher tells the people where all their money has gone."

Thompson said Talmadge had asked for 175 million dollars a year—but hasn't said where he will get it from.

"I will run your government, he promised, "with 140 million—and I will run it right."

More than 400 persons were sprawled on the grass, seated on tree-roots and perched on the Confederate Monument in the Monroe Square. Thompson spoke from his portable platform.

Thompson was introduced by W. L. "Bill" Preston, Monroe attorney, as "the man who can wreck machine-government in Georgia."

At an earlier rally in Hogansville, Thompson called Governor Talmadge "just a hollering boy who usually doesn't know what he is hollering about."

"And sometimes," he added scornfully, "he is not able to holler at all."

Thompson charged that Talmadge was "out of commission" for two weeks that the fight against the FEPC was raging in Washington.

About 100 persons, including barefooted children and cane-supported old people, gathered in front of Loganville's town movie to hear Thompson blast Talmadge as a "hypocrite who says one thing and does another."

He reiterated the charge that Talmadge yelled about the race problem, but never did anything to settle it.

Thompson was introduced at Loganville by his colorful one-time opponent, Hoke O'Kelly, who made three bids for the governorship himself.

"I have never been in favor of a sales tax," O'Kelly drawled, "but if the taxpayer knows the money is going to be spent right, maybe the sales tax is what we need."

During his tireless hand-pumping rounds, Thompson approached an elderly woman in Snellville who refused to shake hands with him.

"Nope," she said, "I'd rather shake hands with a nigger."

To which Thompson quietly replied:

"That's all right, lady, I don't want you to do anything you don't want to do."

Although a fellow townsman apologized to him, Thompson was not concerned, and his pretty wife merely commented:

"My heart just bleeds for people like her who are so badly misled by our opposition."

At a rally at Eatonton Monday night, about 250 people heard Thompson confidently predict that he would be elected governor June 28. He said Talmadge "sees defeat staring him in the face."

Introduced by W. W. Walker, Eatonton attorney and ex-mayor, Thompson recalled he had predicted in Eatonton two years ago the re-election of Truman.

He promised Putnam County dairy farmers to continue the Milk Control Board "if you want me to continue it."

Asked what he would do about the Ku Klux Klan, he declared bluntly:

"I would unmask them."

Thompson also spoke Monday at Monticello in Jasper County, where he was introduced by E. S. Goolsby, and at Social Circle in Walton County.

Talmadge Tells Moves To Uphold Segregation

Constitution
Wed. 6-7-50
34a(1)

Recalls Thompson Vetoed Bill for White Primary

By M. L. ST. JOHN
Constitution Political Editor

HAMILTON, June 6—If Georgia had a "scallawag" Governor he would instruct the State Attorney General to follow the example of the U. S. Attorney General and set aside Southern traditions. Gov. Talmadge said in a campaign speech here Tuesday as he commented on three decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court against segregation.

A governor who "runs with the FEPC crowd" would not have the attorney general of this State fighting to preserve segregation, Talmadge said.

"I am glad I did not seek to end segregation when I ran for Governor in 1948," Talmadge continued. "I am glad I did not advertise for votes in a Negro newspaper two years ago. I am glad I was elected by the white people (cheers from the audience). Therefore, today I do not have to apologize when the U. S. Supreme Court sends down decisions against segregation."

Talmadge charged that former Acting Gov. Thompson vetoed the White Primary Bill and slipped out at night to seek the Negro votes. "A man who does this will not fight anti-segregation," Talmadge continued.

A crowd of some 500 persons stood in the shade of the city square to hear the Governor. It was one of the smallest crowds of his campaign, but its enthusiasm was high when Talmadge stressed his support of the County Unit System and segregation.

Industrial and political powers were seated on the stage—a wooden platform built of Harris County pine especially for Talmadge.

Cason Callaway, of Harris County, a member of the Board of Regents and a retired industrialist, and Mrs. Callaway were present. So was Jim Woodruff, of Columbus, industrialist, Superior Court Judge T. Hicks Fort, of Columbus, State Democratic Chairman Jim Peters, of Manchester; Harris County Commissioners Jake Moon, Buck Anderson, and George Peal; Sen. James Dykes, of Cochran, and Rep. Joe Hurst, of Quitman County.

Mack Sullivan, former Commander of the American Legion, and assistant cashier at the bank, introduced Talmadge, praising the Governor for building two roads and resurfacing a third highway in Harris County. Former City Judge Joe Brown Peazy was master of ceremonies.

Talmadge carried Harris County by a narrow margin in 1948. A local supporter says he will win it by a larger vote this year.

In his talk, the Governor said that a $22,500 health center is slated for construction in this county as part of the adminstration's health program.

The candidate spent much time outlining his plans to improve vocational education in Georgia. Pointing out that 98 percent of Georgia's boys and girls who graduate from high school do not have an opportunity to go to college, he said he wants to make it possible for boys to study farming and brick-masonry and girls to study shorthand and typewriting, or other subjects that will fit them for their life's work, in their hometown high schools.

Wednesday Gov. Talmadge will make an address at Barnesville; Thursday at Tifton and Waycross; Friday at Reidsville and Saturday at Rochelle and Dublin.

Baker Vows To Support Segregation

TOCCOA, June 8—Gubernatorial candidate C. O. "Fat" Baker declared here Thursday that M. E. Thompson and Gov. Talmadge never had done anything to prevent Negroes from going to white schools.

Baker said there were 19 petitions by Negroes in Georgia for separate but equal schools and neither the Thompson nor Talmadge administration did anything to remedy this condition.

Baker said segregation always had been a plank in his platform.

He predicted Negroes would be in white schools by the Fall term, if the "present administration" is re-elected. "Thinking Negroes do not want to go to our schools and we don't want them to," Baker said, "I'm willing to pay my share for equal but separate schools and I know when I'm Governor the Negroes will pay their share."

Baker also spoke Thursday in Clarkesville. Friday he goes to Cleveland at 11 a. m., Clayton, 4 p. m., and Blairsville, 8 p. m.

Thompson Says Foe Imperils Segregation

Ex-Governor Charges Talmadge Has Done Nothing To Equalize School Facilities

By AL McDONALD, Journal Staff Writer

COVINGTON, Ga., June 10—Gubernatorial candidate M. E. Thompson Saturday unleashed a blistering attack on the present administration for "not doing anything to prevent the current threat to segregation of races."

He maintained that the present governor was warned more than 18 months ago that something must be done to equalize school facilities if the South's doctrine of segregation of races was to be preserved.

"While your present governor was asleep at the switch," Mr. Thompson added, "I was in Washington conferring with RFC officials about the financial soundness of a plan to build $80,000,000 worth of new school buildings and solve this problem of segregation.

"While he was squealing like a stuck pig about the race problem, I was trying to find a solution," the candidate maintained.

"Out Yelling"

Mr. Thompson charged that now, even though the present governor "has done nothing to solve the problem, he's out yelling, 'Nigger, nigger,' hoping to holler loud enough to make you forget his broken promises about state employes and taxes."

The former acting governor claimed that not a single suit about equal facilities for the races was filed in Georgia when he was in office.

"And if radicals like Henry Wallace up East and demagogues like the present governor right here in Georgia would quit stirring up the racial issue, there would be no race problem," he shouted.

Well over 1,000 persons gathered on and around the square here of the Newton county seat to hear the candidate make his appeal.

He was introduced by A. W. Harper, a Newton county farmer. Robert Stanton Jr., the county's representative in the General Assembly, served as master of ceremonies.

The stumping candidate, in his 125th speech of this campaign, pointed to a statement made by the late Gov. Eugene Talmadge that "whoever raises the racial issue is hiding behind a shadow to steal."

Extravagance Charged

"Well, my opponent raised it," Mr. Thompson continued, "and he's trying at least to steal your minds away from his own sorry record in office, a record of waste and extravagance never before equaled in our state."

The former acting governor was interrupted frequently by cheers. After he ended his statewide radio broadcast, hundreds moved up to ask questions and pledge support.

On the positive side, Mr. Thompson pledged that "in the next four years we will have a good, honest administration."

He added that he would get the highway system out of politics, finance the Minimum Foundation Program, build $80,000,000 worth of new school buildings and restore old-age pension cuts.

"There won't be any more 50 cent checks for a man and his wife to live on in their old age," he added.

The former acting governor maintained that he would fire 2,000 useless employes, but he added that he did not intend to cut off any needed employe.

"But I do know one dentist we are going to cut off," he shouted, "that has been drawing a big salary for working for the Welfare department in its state institutions but who doesn't work anywhere except in his own office and is county campaign manager for the incumbent in a county nearly 200 miles away from Milledgeville."

Hitting the present administration, Mr. Thompson charged "they are still trying to explain about the three-quarter ton Pontiac truck that turned out to be a country club station wagon for the director of veterans service."

He added they are also trying to explain "the dam that won't hold water, how they keep books in the liquor unit and the illegal extensions on highway contracts and their 203 confessed negotiated contracts."

The stumping candidate also claimed the administration is trying to explain how one family is worth nearly $60,000 a year in salaries and expense accounts why the governor cannot keep his engagements and why "the state has to buy a quarter of a million dollars worth of trucks and automobiles from two firms."

"They are still explaining the broken promises and the broken faith, but they can't explain as fast as you find out new things about them," he concluded.

Curran Asks For a Coalition Against Powell

Herald Tribune
Sat. 6-24-50
New York, N.Y.

Republicans Name Carter, an Independent Democrat, for Congressional Race

By Tom O'Hara

Elmer A. Carter, an independent Democrat, was named yesterday by the New York County Republican organization as its candidate to oppose Representative Adam Clayton Powell jr., the incumbent Democrat in Harlem's 22d Congress District, in the November elections.

At the same time, a call for coalition to unseat Mr. Powell was made by Thomas J. Curran, Republican County leader, who asked that both Mayor William O'Dwyer and Carmine G. De Sapio, New York County Democratic chairman, reject Representative Powell and form a Republican-Democratic coalition against him. Mr. Powell has already been designated as the Democratic candidate. He was named after Mr. De Sapio received word that Mr. Powell would reject support of the American Labor party, which backed him in previous elections.

The Republicans crossed party lines on June 9 to join a Democrat-Republican-Liberal coalition against Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Laborite of the 18th Congress District in the Yorkville-East Harlem area, settling on James G. Donovan, a machine-fighting Democrat. Mr. Powell, rector of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, is regarded by Republicans as too close to both Mr. Marcantonio and the A. L. P.

Worked for Racial Rights

Mr. Carter, fifty-nine, an original member of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, having been appointed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey when the commission was set up in June, 1945. He has worked militantly for the rights of Negroes as a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on the Workmen's Compensation Board and for the rights of his race in the armed services.

He was graduated from Harvard College in 1912 and for the five succeeding years taught at the Texas State Normal College for Negroes at Prarie View, Tex. He volunteered in World War I and served in France with the 325th Field Signal Battalion of the 92d Division. He served as secretary for the National Urban League in Louisville, Ky.; Columbus, Ohio, and St. Paul, Minn.

Urged to Oppose Powell



Don Rice

Elmer A. Carter

Other Designees

Mr. Curran also announced most of the Republican ticket for Congress and the state Legislature yesterday.

Incumbent Republicans redesignated to run again include: 17th C. D., Representative Frederic R. Coudert jr., and 21st C. D. Representative Jacob K. Javits, Republican-Liberal. In addition to M. Donovan and Mr. Carter, the party also designated Edward I. Goldberg to run in the 19th C. D., covering the lower East Side including Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village, against Representative Arthur G. Klein, Democrat, and Melvin H. Osterman, a Republican leader in the 5th Assembly District, to run against Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt jr., in the 20th C. D. on Manhatan's West Side.

Redesignated on the 20th Senate District on the upper East Side was State Senator MacNeil Mitchell. Other designees for State Senator and their districts are: 18th S. D., Patrick J. Picariello; 19th, Harold J. Jesse; 21st, Joseph Bailey; 22d, Hector Marchini; and 23d, Timothy O'Leary.

Incumbent Assemblymen redesignated include: Maude G. Ten Eyck in the 1st A. D., Archibald Douglas jr., in the 8th A. D., John R. Brook in the 9th and Samuel Roman in the 15th. Designated to oppose incumbent Democrats were: 2d, Joseph Moscarella; 3d, Arthur Wyler; 4th, Peter Russo; 5th, Samuel C. Cantor; 6th, Richard Neville; 7th, Morris Aarons; 10th, Edward Bailey; 11th, William M. Miles; 12th, Vincent Baker; 13th, George Chiotes; 14th, Lemuel W. Pugh; and 16th, Giro S. Cestaro.

SPEECH OF ALFALFA BILL MURRAY INSULTED BOLEY NEGRO CROWD

Black Dispatch

Said Creator Had Given Two Races Characteristics and Dispositions Offensive to Each Other

Sat. 7-22-50

NEGROES LEFT MEETING IN DISGUST

EDITOR'S NOTE—William H. Murray was governor of Oklahoma from 1931 to 1935. His son, Johnston Murray, is now asking for the same high office in this state. Alfalfa Bill was the daddy of jim crow, segregation and disfranchisement in Oklahoma. Johnston Murray tells every audience he addresses that if elected governor he will attempt to introduce into Oklahoma life the principles and ideal for which his father stood. Read the speech made by Alfalfa Bill Murray at Boley at the time he was campaigning for governor, and determine in your own mind whether or not you want the Cuckleburr Bill philosophy respecting race to again become extant down here in the Indian country.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

BOLEY, Okla., Oct. 10, 1930.—Following the singing of America by the Boley high school chorus in the Masonic Temple here today, William H. Murray, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, insulted all of his Negro audience by announcing that there was a "prevalent" view in the United States "that the Negro has no soul and is scarcely a human being."

Made White Votes

Murray read from a prepared speech, and the fact that two-thirds of his audience was white, caused many to feel that the Sage of Tishomingo deliberately chose the Negro metropolis as a place where he could appeal to the very lowest and vilest emotions of his own race.

Delegation Meets Murray

A delegation of Boley Negroes, headed by William Hazel, went out on the highway and met Mr. Murray and his party before they entered the city. Others in the welcoming delegation included O. H. Bradley, C. L. White, Prof. A. Lowe, J. A. Abram, W. C. Owens, Dr. I. W. Young, of Oklahoma City.

Hazel Presides

The speaking started at the Temple at 2:30 with William Hazel presiding. Mrs. F. B. Jones presided at the piano, while the high school girls and boys sang America. Hazel presented Jess Miracle, campaign manager of Murray in Ofuskee county, who in turn introduced the former president of the Constitutional Convention.

Young On Platform

In his opening statement Murray said, barring providence, he would be the next governor of Oklahoma. He then began to read of the largest schools in the county. In 1885 he came to Fort Worth. When he was twenty-three, he was elected Supreme Grand Head of the Seven Stars of Consolidation of America, the most rapidly growing order, at that time, in Texas. Prior to his election as head of the S. S. C. in Texas, he was elected president and general superintendent of the Texas Colored State Fair. In 1886, he joined the Free and Accepted Masons of the Texas jurisdiction, one of the oldest in America, also the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. McDonald accomplished more for the Masons than for any other society. He has written and revised the constitution, enacted laws which have been beneficial, and has rendered decisions which have been guiding rules in the administration of Masonic affairs. For a number of years he served as Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, one of the most important offices of the order.

In 1888 he married Miss Alice C. Gibson, no children were blessed to this union. June 26, 1896 he married Miss Helen Ezell. One child, a son, William Madison McDonald Jr., was born June 20, 1898. When McDonald Jr., was 20 years of age, he died from accidental causes at Howard university where he was a law student. McDonald and Miss Ezell lived happily together as man and wife for a number of years until her death.

William M. McDonald's political career began in 1890 when he was twenty-four years old. After two years of hard work he succeeded as County Chairman in uniting the Republicans of Kaufman County, and was recognized as the leader of the party by both white and colored. In 1896 McDonald received his political nickname of "Gooseneck." A Washington correspondent, Bill Stericks wrote an article to the effect that "He has an Irish name, is a goosenecked Negro, evidently as smart as a whip." Commenting further that "the lilly whites say that he is carrying Mr. Green's credentials in his pocket." It is said that for many years E. H. R. Green, the son of Hetty Green, famous capitalist of New York, and McDonald controlled the Republican party of Texas for a number of years . Several presidents of the U. S. offered him important posts such as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, as Minister to Liberia, and Collector of Ports. He refused them all, hence it is impossible for him to say that his affiliations with the GOP were for self-aggrandizement.

The Fraternal Bank and Trust Company was organized here Jan. 12, 1912, with "Bill" McDonald as one of the directors. Since that day, under his leadership, the bank has been in operation, and has never been closed, nor has there ever been a run on the bank.

Other than the fraternal bank which stands as a lasting memorial of his accomplishments, are the McDonald YMCA, which he gave to the city, and the Masonic Temple that he built.

Funeral services were held Sunday, July 9, at 2 p. m., at the Mt. Pisgah Baptist church, with the Free and Accepted Manonns of Texas in charge of services at the grave.

Survivors include a wife, Mrs. Mae Pearl McDonald, and a niece, Mrs. Lula Kennard of Chicago, Ill.

Baker Funeral Home directors in charge.

The above photo shows the fabulous "Bill" McDonald, at his familiar seat, at the Fraternal Bank and Trust Co., where he was President Emeritus at the time of his demise. As persons entered the bank he would greet them with a nod or a wave of the hand, in his quiet, unassuming friendly manner, and without uttering a word one would derive the impression that he was saying, "come right in, your presence is more than welcome."

Courier Editorials

The Sad and Gloomy Truth

THE high hopes with which some Negroes raced to the polls in 1948 to back the so-called fair deal of President Harry Truman have been dashed to earth.

Implicit in all of Truman's campaign speeches (except those in the South) was the assurance that once the administration was returned to power and had a majority in both houses of Congress, the millenium for Negroes would be just around the corner.

Two years afterward, the sad and gloomy truth is that these promises have been shown to be horse feathers.

The civil rights program is as far as ever from realization and the prospects for enactment of this legislation is very dim to say the least, although, truth to tell, it never was promising, what with the Democratic party having such strong Southern support.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its acting secretary, Roy Wilkins, has announced itself as "shocked and dismayed" by Senate postponement of action on the FEPC bill.

At the same time the Republican high command has scored the Democrats for stalling on civil rights, and has been questioning the good faith of the Democrats who promised everything and have delivered nothing.

The Truman administration is fighting to win the 1950 Congressional elections as a prelude to victory in 1952, but it knows that the Negro vote, which is essential, can only be held if colored people believe that something definite is going to be done in their behalf.

The Democratic administration's strategy seems to be to stall off consideration of the civil rights program as long as possible, and then to pull some sort of rabbit out of the bag on the eve of the Congressional elections.

President Truman is apparently so disturbed by the reaction of Negroes to the failure of a Democratic administration to really do anything about civil rights that he has been forced to defend this inaction by hauling in the necessity of promoting the European Recovery Act.

The sad and gloomy facts of the situation are that the civil rights legislation is completely dead and it will certainly not be revived until just on the eve of election.

Everybody knows this, including President Truman, but he is so disposed to continue to kid Negroes that he is going to try to fool them into marking time until the votes are in; hoping to get their support at the polls.

Based on past observations and present trends, it looks like there is not going to be any civil rights program.

The strategy is going to be very clever, but in the end it appears that the status of the Negro is going to be the same as it has always been.

Mr. Truman has taken credit for whatever prosperity has come to the country, but there is no evidence that he has exerted himself to get the civil rights program enacted.

There will be a whole lot of shadow boxing on this Truman program, but from present indications it looks like the Negroes will be double-crossed again.

This should not be surprising to anyone.

Politics is a rough and sordid game, and the promises of politicians should be taken with a large handful of salt. Promises are one thing, but performances are something else again.

Supreme Court Rulings Figure In S. C. Primary

Candidates Johnston And Thurmond Magnify Race Issue

By ROBERT H. DENLEY

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (INS) — A social snub by President Truman plus three U. S. Supreme Court rulings are leading factors today in States' Rights Champion J. Strom Thurmond's chances to win a U. S. Senate seat.

The South Carolina governor whose name last appeared on a ballot as the States' Rights Presidential candidate against Mr. Truman in 1948, opposes incumbent Senator Olin D. Johnston in Tuesday's primary.

Thurmond backers claim that two recent events in Washington are "sure vote-getters" for the governor. They are:

President Truman's failure to invite Thurmond to a luncheon for Democratic Party Governors, and the High Court's decisions involving segregation in railroad dining cars and universities.

LARGE VOTE SEEN

The Johnston-Thurmond fight has been so bitter that Democratic Party State Chairman W. P. Baskin has predicted a record-smashing vote of 400,000.

South Carolinians also will nominate a governor, six congressmen and state officers. Victory in the Democratic primary is equivalent to election in one-party South Carolina.

James Byrnes, former senator, supreme court justice, secretary of state and presidential adviser, is the leading candidate for governor in a comeback from political retirement.

But chief interest has flamed in the senatorial campaign, where the pivot has been the race issue.

Thurmond, 48-year-old ex-officer of the 82nd Airborne Division in World War II, has hammered away at the idea that "A vote for Johnston is a vote against segregation."

Johnston, World War II combat veteran and former governor, who has served in the senate since 1944, has fought that allegation vigorously.

Most 1950 primaries have brought out a theme of "Pro-Truman vs. Anti-Truman." The issue exists to a larger degree in the Palmetto State, since Thurmond is States' Rights and Johnston advocates settling difficulties within the national Democratic party.

FEPC ISSUE

Both Johnston and Thurmond have made much of being opposed to such Federal administration proposals as FEPC and other so-called "Civil Rights" legislation. The upshot has been a campaign heavily based on the race issue.

Johnston has fired away at Thurmond's appointment of a Negro physician to the State Advisory Health Board. Thurmond's defense has been that the law requires hte governor to appoint the five doctors nominated by the State Medical Association.

The senatorial aspirants almost came to blows at a rally in Newberry, S. C. Johnston interrupted a Thurmond speech at one point to say:

"I want to tell you, you are a lie."

Thurmond replied:

"If he wants to meet me in front of the courthouse after the meeting, I'll be standing out in front waiting."

The two approached each other after the rally, but were separated.

Johnston, according to political observers in Columbia, is expected to get a large slice of the Negro vote, mostly cast as a vote against the governor. Negro registration is estimated to be more than 70,000.

But, observers believe that Thurmond's chances depend upon cutting into Johnston's vote in the textile centers. Johnston, who worked his way through Wofford College in Spartanburg, S. C., textile mills, has been assured the support of organized labor's leaders. The senator is said to be the strongest in the industrial Piedmont section.

Furious Race Baiting Used In Campaign

Charges And Counter Charges Climax S. C. Senatorial Race

By E. R. FINLAY

International News Service Special Correspondent

COLUMBIA, S. C. — South Carolina's Senatorial battle came to a verbal climax with charges and counter-charges that included reference to Fan Dancer Sally Rand.

The election was held Tuesday.

Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, who sought the position held by Sen. Olin D. Johnston, charged Johnston had invited Miss Rand to the Executive Mansion during his term as governor.

This was the states' rights champion's answer to Johnston's previous declaration that Thurmond had invited the Negro governor of the Virgin Islands to visit the Executive Mansion.

* * *

INJECTION OF THE race issue highlighted the race which came to a formal close Friday night before 4,000 persons who jammed Columbia's Township Auditorium.

Cheers and jeers were hurled at the candidates for state office as they completed their speaking tours.

Former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, seeking the governorship against three other candidates, drew heavy applause, but he was booed later when his opponents assailed his record on the national scene.

* * *

GOV. THURMOND, who charged that Johnston is subservient to the Fair Deal Administration, declared that the Senator was among those who opposed aid to Korea. He called Johnston a "Political Jumping Jack."

Johnston, meanwhile proclaimed himself as a supporter of a powerful national defense, but he said he is against sending money abroad. He declared "friendship cannot be bought with dollars."

Johnston repeated his claim that Thurmond, who carried the states' right banner in 1948 against President Truman, has "broken down South Carolina's segregation laws." The Senator claimed that Thurmond's appointment of a Charleston Negro doctor to a State Medical Board destroyed the principle of segregation.

STATES' RIGHTERS' EYES ON CAROLINA

Thurmond, Byrnes in Race for Senator, Governor

(The Associated Press)

Columbia, S. C., July 10—The champion of the States' Rights party will try to take over a United States Senate seat Tuesday in the South Calolina Democratic primary.

Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, who headed the States' Rights third party movement in 1948, faces Sen. Olin D. Johnston in a race involving loyalty to the state or national Democratic parties.

Both have denounced President Truman.

The governor's race brings former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes back into the political picture. He is opposed by three younger opponents.

Negro Candidate

And for the first time since 1876, a Negro candidate is in the state primary.

Nomination is equivalent to election.

Barring a bad turn in weather, between 350,000 and 400,000 are expected to vote between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. (EST).

All candidates last week completed county-to-county speaking tours, which saw the senatorial aspirants embroiled in name-calling.

Johnston argued that party battles should be kept within the party. He said he supported President Truman's election after opposing his nomination. He referred to the President in campaign speeches as "a little man" and a "blabbermouth."

Thurmond Charges

Thurmond, who drew 39 electoral college votes in 1948 from five Southern states, charged Johnston with deserting the state party, still dominated by States' Righters.

Each has set himself up as a champion of racial segregation, accused the other of acts instrumental in breaking it down.

Johnston favored federal aid for education with state control; Thurmond argued it would be a wedge to end segregation. They differed on economic aid to Europe. Thurmond was for it; Johnston said the national budget should first be balanced.

Charges of "untruths" and "misstatement of facts" were tossed around during their joint speaking tour. Once Johnston used the word "liar" and Thurmond invited him to "step outside," but there were no blows.

Columbia insurance executive Lester L. Bates, speaker of the state House of Representatives Thomas H. Pope, and Florence lumberman Marcus A. Stone all attacked Byrnes in the campaign for governor.

Bates denounced Byrnes' $6000-a-year federal pension; Pope pleaded to voters to "give a young man a chance" — he's 37, Byrnes is 71; and Stone clawed at Byrnes' record as US representative, US senator, associate supreme court justice, war mobilizer, and secretary of state.

Byrnes ignored their criticism, asked for a chance to "serve the state I love," and decried federal encroachment on state powers, especially in the field of taxation.

522,000 Registered

Registered voters total 522,000. An estimated 70,000 are Negroes. There are four contests among the six US House of Representatives' seats. Reps. J. P. Richards of the Fifth District and J. L. McMillan of the Sixth are unopposed.

Charleston Negro insurance man, for lieutenant governor; Mendel Rivers; Sec-of state, agriculture commissioner general.

House and 23 Senate

general assembly will leading candidates fail- a majority will be in a run-off primary against up.

Negroes Boo Thurmond, Opponent

Post-Herald
Nat. 7-8-50

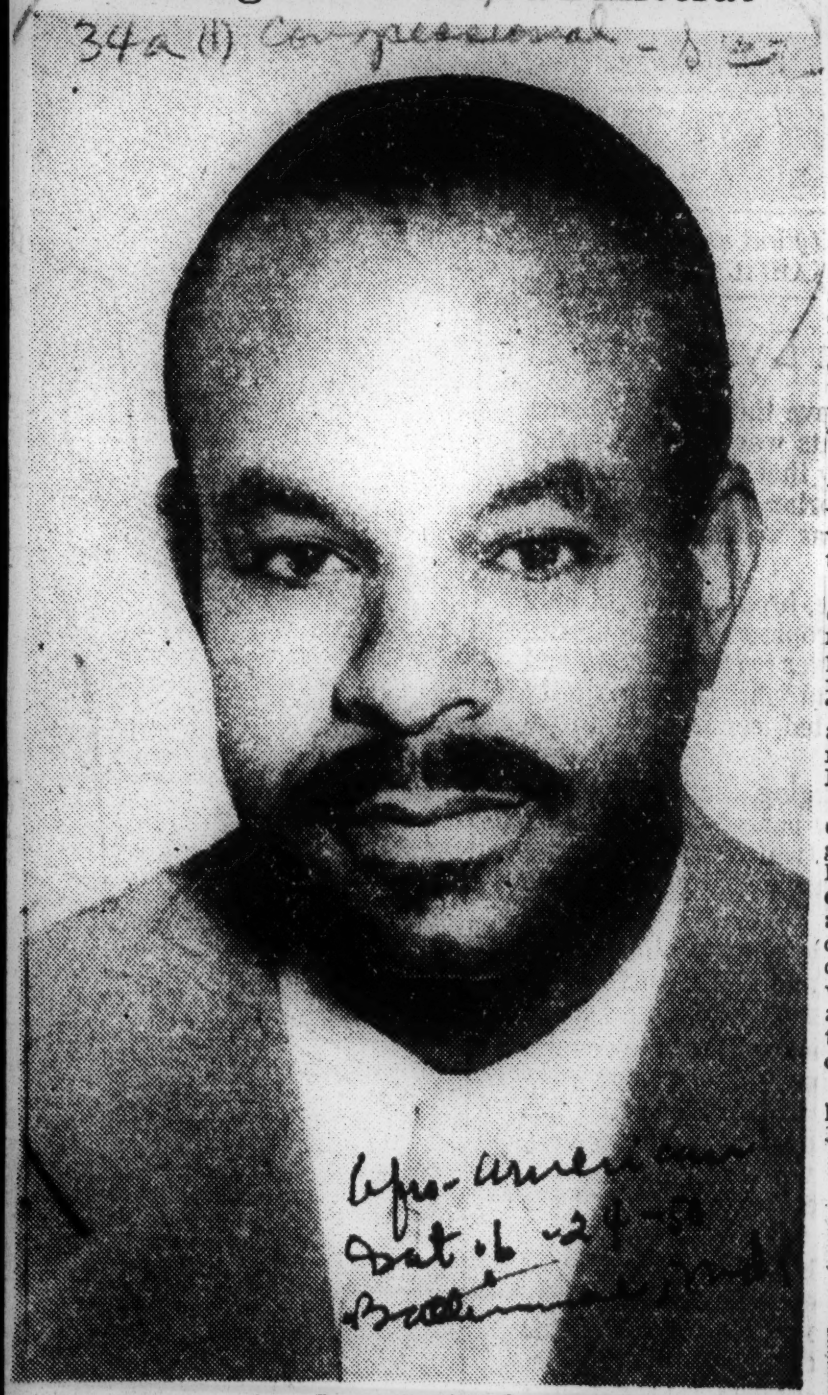
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7 (U.P.)—Gov. J. Strom Thurmond and Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.) candidates for the Senate seat now held by Johnston, were booed and heckled by Negroes last night for their comments on racial matters.

About 600 Negroes in the audience of 4000 booed Johnston when he accused Thurmond of appointing a Negro doctor to the state hospital advisory board.

Thurmond was booed when he declared that "as long as I am governor of South Carolina no Negro will dine in the governor's mansion."

The political rivals appeared together on the same platform.

Locking Horns With a Dixiecrat



For the first time since Reconstruction days, a colored candidate, A. J. Clement of Charleston, is in the race for Congress in South Carolina. He's the regular Democrtic candidate from the first district, opposing the Dixiecrat incumbent. Cong. L. Mendel Rivers.

Clement Doesn't Cool Heels In Hot S.C. Race

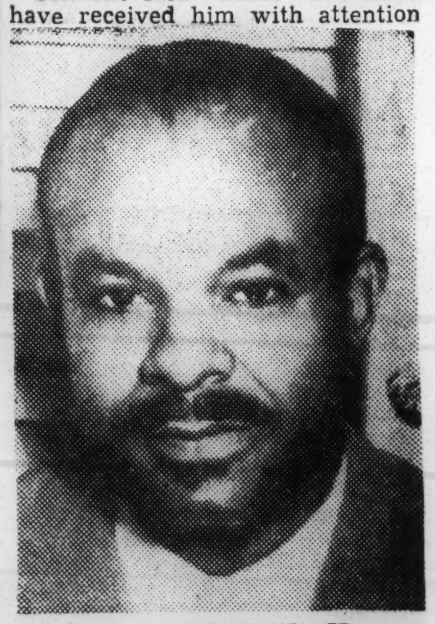
CHARLESTON, S. C. — A. J. Clement, Jr., first Negro candidate for a Federal office in a Democratic primary since the reconstruction days, got the cold shoulder from the chairman of a big political rally in Hampton, S. C., recently, but that hasn't caused him to cool his heels in the hot contest for U. S. Representative from the First Congressional District.

As a matter of fact, he has developed a campaign platform which has caught the attention of white rally-goers in several sections of the state.

The confident politico said he does not base his candidacy on the race issue. "This is no stunt to prove that Negroes can run for office in South Carolina," he said. "I am not running as a Negro but as an American who wants to represent all people of my district, Negro and white."

Clement is seeking the seat now occupied by State Righter Congressman L. Mendel Rivers who has run for several terms without opposition. Fellow South Carolinians don't maintain the same confidence that Clement boasts. They don't feel that he can unseat the veteran politician. But they do agree that his candidacy throws the spotlight on a dramatic change in South Carolina politics.

Clement said white audiences have received him with attention



A. J. CLEMENT, JR.

and courtesy. He doesn't choose his words when he talks to political rallys. He blasts candidates who seek to "wean away the people from the real issues by feeding them the pap of racism."

He makes an appeal to the "sense of justice that I know exists in the hearts of most white Southern people. I am not seeking block votes from my own people but want to do the best for everyone —white and black."

Except for the unpleasant experience in Hampton, Clement has enjoyed much of the same audience response as white candidates. Ever so ofter Rebel yells ring out, or some whites walk out when he takes the platform. But Clement is generally satisfied with his reception.

Following one speech. an elderly white man approached Clement and said to him: "I can't vote for you, but you were more convincing than the others."

S. Carolina Man Tests Strength of Race Vote

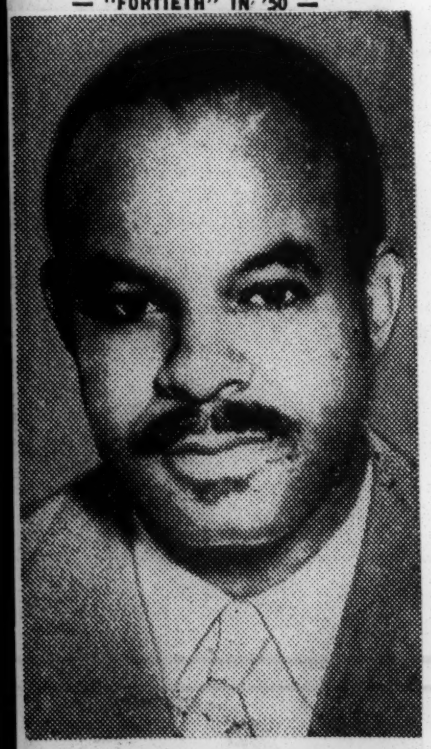
CHARLESTON, S. C. — For the first time since Reconstruction Days in the South, a Negro here has become a candidate for a Federal office in a Democratic primary. Running for Congress in the First District of South Carolina is A. J. Clement of Charleston.

Clement is seeking the seat presently held by States Righter L. Mendel Rivers, who has been without opposition for several terms.

Candidate Clement, a native of Charleston, is forty-one years old and a graduate of Johnson C. Smith University at Charlotte, N. C. He told the press during his campaign that he is running for the seat "not as a Negro," but as a representative of "all the people, colored and white."

The primary election will be held in South Carolina July 11.

— "FORTIETH" IN '50 —



A. J. CLEMENT
. . . first since Reconstruction

County-By-County Vote On U.S. Senate And Governor's Race

Advertiser
Jun. 5 - 1 - 51
Montgomery, Ala.

34a(2)
Ala

COUNTIES—	United States Senator Lister Hill	Lawrence McNeil	Governor of State of Alabama W. M. (Bill) Beck	Robert K. "Buster" Bell	Elbert Boozer	Eugene Bull Connor	James M. Dement	Hugh DuBose	W. R. Farnell, Jr.	Wiley Gordon	Phillip J. Hamm	J. Bruce Henderson	Joe Money	Reubent L. Newton	Gordon Persons	Chauncey Sparks	Albert Stapp
Autauga	1,453	774	14	17	107	106		13		4	176	314	2	470	1,162	111	7
Baldwin	2,950	2,079	32	185	300	76	9	59	7	13	734	930	12	99	2,432	559	50
Barbour	2,086	925	18	10	52	61	3	5	1	12	413	133	4	30	951	1,816	5
Bibb	1,730	1,124	15	42	117	222	1	5	3	14	638	370	69	105	1,355	176	96
Blount	3,213	925	84	351	541	141	1	16	3	2,298	758	131	101	99	647	66	22
Bullock	705	735	3	19	100	62		5		7	261	268	1	16	702	176	44
Butler	2,520	1,023	20	56	371	50		12	4	13	767	731	34	20	1,526	370	9
Calhoun	6,344	2,293	160	167	7,449	151	6	161	19	52	462	421	26	37	1,626	346	15
Chambers	3,003	635	66	48	905	91	9	23	7	119	287	699	216	54	2,341	575	123
Cherokee	2,551	349	241	206	1,681	79	1	4	5	12	365	83	130	57	578	91	25
Chilton	2,102	1,122	24	104	121	393	3	23	2	367	221	350	35	69	1,770	235	61
Choctaw	1,355	1,213	14	77	201	71	1	14	15	7	316	768	177	119	968	152	232
Clarke	1,835	2,481	17	155	274	201	8	16	10	29	907	1,347	125	141	1,319	98	105
Clay	1,951	697	23	132	1,116	119		15	7	14	517	171	75	58	1,303	166	13
Cleburne	1,417	478	17	17	1,714	29		6	1	14	121	67	216	60	514	88	29
Coffee	3,073	1,008	6	16	119	31	2	2	2	7	2,873	198	8	31	1,116	244	24
Colbert	5,041	937	290	1,334	681	142	13	43	11	30	965	319	469	158	1,798	428	43
Conecuh	1,181	1,344	8	39	245	49	1	7	1	22	471	384	98	72	1,156	330	2
Coosa	1,582	895	63	51	507	133	1	24	6	8	314	174	25	24	1,269	150	13
Covington	3,238	1,959	17	209	252	76	2	18		26	1,589	628	27	85	2,846	324	87
Crenshaw	2,660	783	16	25	338	17	1	10	3	8	898	236	88	31	2,074	215	10
Cullman	4,979	1,130	189	1,093	1,475	191	16	23	8	76	1,780	371	222	269	1,409	480	19
Dale	1,935	1,537	4	25	199	38	6	16	2	5	821	319	9	345	2,001	215	23
Dallas	2,012	1,936	6	65	84	269		7	1	7	153	1,356	5	3	1,302	933	31
DeKalb	5,459	674	4,061	103	1,254	98	13	9	7	67	986	84	299	391	868	58	16
Elmore	3,548	1,852	28	91	469	39	2	17	8	36	642	447	58	43	3,793	448	52
Escambia	2,377	1,739	30	42	608	37	4	52	3	12	857	327	46	233	2,533	429	14
Etowah	7,704	2,577	319	299	3,340	320	17	146	22	337	1,090	444	133	195	4,808	324	76
Fayette	2,272	783	24	19	121	73		16	1	5	349	103	143	1,954	994	87	74
Franklin	3,321	673	160	923	429	46	7	34	5	30	836	206	364	277	1,910	252	52
Geneva	2,081	1,571	13	16	62	36	2	19	6	21	1,945	351	144	92	1,237	181	59
Greene	477	465	4	12	26	93	1	4			80	131	4		411	86	148
Hale	1,328	826	9	38	29	71	2	5	2	1	160	427	23	25	997	272	212
Henry	1,390	956	16	22	134	81	1	10	3	7	351	355	21	125	1,352	193	9
Houston	2,065	2,998	29	56	165	190	7	49	8	45	1,351	988	65	148	2,976	370	109
Jackson	3,795	665	402	297	537	22	7	9		11	1,389	70	2,211	141	390	98	5
Jefferson	32,004	21,973	612	693	2,824	11,290	30	678	42	242	4,516	7,397	541	678	21,109	3,732	1,121
Lamar	2,153	737	115	53	347	289	4	13	9	14	1,008	128	189	392	1,381	110	237
Lauderdale	5,961	870	459	1,160	924	193	69	65	11	31	887	332	181	428	2,165	694	78
Lawrence	2,628	799	93	565	1,007	190	47	8	3	37	728	331	480	84	700	314	5
Lee	3,056	1,251	36	96	233	69	2	9	4	12	373	468	46	17	2,750	466	42
Limestone	3,318	913	24	668	208	92	1,512	9	1	11	265	310	97	189	914	507	6
Lowndes	677	855	5	14	52	88	1	5		1	128	514	12	5	576	187	4
Macon	1,432	845	7	73	102	69		1	1	4	589	379	8	10	933	301	12
Madison	4,240	635	128	4,845	714	123	42	43	9	56	1,122	165	280	34	572	221	5
Marengo	1,742	1,562	16	22	264	220	2	22		7	177	961	68	93	1,454	204	76
Marion	3,351	969	211	397	516	217	24	19	8	55	1,319	186	317	786	1,594	186	299
Marshall	5,334	1,121	424	1,068	2,205	123	9	35	4	318	2,535	167	852	225	1,081	181	21
Mobile	9,583	9,178	426	618	2,079	450	43	311	100	485	2,734	2,370	226	229	9,785	2,130	134
Monroe	1,987	977	9	175	96	25	1	12	1	18	802	658	17	46	1,227	251	6
Montgomery	9,203	4,092	171	206	643	153	17	77	14	397	1,725	1,563	13	33	8,371	2,005	73
Morgan	5,159	2,835	183	1,343	1,691	320	95	93	42	65	113	164	467	218	708	86	224	354	65	264	49	31	71	20,629	2,030
Perry	1,233	864	30	20	164	95											
Pickens	1,377	952	23	133	171	93	1										
Pike	3,091	886	28	113	282	42	3										
Randolph	2,693	676	62	64	2,241	65	1										
Russell	2,331	450	14	15	9	113	1										
Saint Clair	1,840	816	48	110	808	164	1										
Shelby	2,228	1,658	24	63	154	467	4										
Sumter	935	616	14	15	55	218											
Talladega	3,365	3,076	134	358	2,056	708	5										
Tallapoosa	4,308	1,425	103	83	592	86	1										
Tuscaloosa	5,429	2,100	135	448	629	224	26										
Walker	7,045	2,561	192	149	386	354	8										
Washington	1,352	1,438	21	46	264	65	1										
Wilcox	822	1,154	3	14	31	49	1										
Winston	1,113	170	26	183	151	71	3										
TOTAL	228,523	112,615	10,218	20,171	48,021	20,629	2,030	2,594	479	6,067	56,395	38,867	10,555	15,502	137,055	27,404	6,200

Terry Holds Margin Over V. L. St. John

Kenneth A. Roberts Ahead In 4th Area Congressional Race

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 30 —(AP)— Anti - Truman States' Righters fell behind Tuesday night in their bid for State Committee seats which could give them control of Democratic machinery in Alabama.

They must win all seven seats at stake in Tuesday's primary, plus an election contest involving four other seats, for a bare committe majority.

The State Democratic Committee is the party governing the body. It opposed Mr. Truman in 1948, when the state's electoral vote went to the States' Rights ticket of Thurmond and Wright.

States' Rights candidates apparently had won two committee seats Tuesday in the Ninth District (Birmingham), but lagged for five places in the Sixth District.

Returns from about half the Sixth's boxes gave regular Democrats leads of up to 2,500 votes.

In the only statewide race, W. J. Terry of Greensboro was leading Vernon L. St. John of Opp for superintendent of education.

Returns from 1,084 of the state's 2.570 boxes gave: Terry 63,148; St. John 56,413.

Kenneth A. Roberts, Anniston, was leading in the Fourth District congressional race, on returns from 98 of the district's 243 boxes. He had 5,943 votes to 4,946 for Wilber B. Nolen of Ashland. These returns included a heavy vote from Roberts's home county, however.

The State Committee race commanded top attention in the run-off election, with the 1952 presidential vote possible at stake.

Alabama's 1948 electoraibote went to the Thurmond-Wright ticket when the anti-Truman States' Righters controlled party machinery.

Regular Democrats won 38 seats and States' Righters 26 on the 72-member committe May 2. One successful candidate is uncommitted.

States' Righters campaigned vigorously to capture the seven seats left undecided until Tuesday's primary. They also contested the May 2 election of four regular Democrats from the Third District.

Leading candidates in the governor and lieutenant governor races both failed to obtain majorities in the May 2 primary but scheduled run-offs were eliminated when the No. 2 men withdrew.

Hornsby Defeats Evans In Macon Sheriff Race

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 30—(AP)—Veteran Macon County Sheroff EE. E. (Pat) Evans was defeated for renomination Tuesday by former state highway patrolman Preston Hornsby.

Unofficial returns from 14 out of 15boxes gave Hornsby 1,570 votes, Evans 899. Hornsby resigned from the patrol to run for sheriff.

Evans had been sheriff about 15 years.

Third District Probers Named

MOBILE, ALA., May 29—(AP)—A committiee of four States' Righters and one regular Democrat was named Monday to investigate election contests in the Third District.

Party Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey named the group to study contests involving five seats on the State Democratic Executive Committee.

H. M. Abercrombie of Birmingham (Ninth District) was appointed chairman. Other members are William E. Johnston Mobile (First District); H. Coleman Long, Uniontown (Sixth District); J. Herbert Meighan, Gadsden (Fifth District), and Frank J. Mizell, Jr., Montgomery (Second District). All except Meighan are States' Rights Democrats.

McCorvey said he considered these five members of the State Committee "outstanding" Democrats" and that he felt certain none of the five would permit his "personal views on the intra-party conflict" to enter into the investigation.

The contests were filed by William S. Pritchard, Birmingham attorney, with McCorvey shortly before the deadline last Friday night.

The contests were directed primarily at Russell (Phenix City) County. Other counties in the Third District are Bullock, Barbour, Dale, Coffee, Henry, Houston, Geneva, Lee and Macon.

McCorvey said the charges included "fraud, or corruption, on the part of inspectors, clerks, markers, returning officers, boards of supervisors, canvassers and others in various boxes, precincts and voting places" in the May 2 primary.

Mobile Liberal Is Defeated in Run-off

MOBILE, Ala.—This hotbed of Dixiecrat sentiment turned its back to the effort of E. J. (Gunny) Gonzales, liberal member of the Mobile County Board of Registrars, in his bid for election to the County Board of Road and Revenue Commissioners in a run-off race last Tuesday.

Gonzales, whose testimony that the Mobile registrars discriminated against Negro voter applicants, figured heavily in a Federal court decision outlawing the infamous Boswell disfranchisement amendment was defeated for the revenue post by George A. Toulmin by 3,011 votes.

Gonzales and Toulmin were top candidates in an eleven-man field for the office in the first primary, May 2. Gonzales led in that race, with Toulmin a close second.

LED IN SEVENTH

In the run-off balloting last week the board of registrars' member polled more than a six to one vote in the predominantly Negro Seventh Ward, despite rumors to the effect that certain Negro ward politicians representing a voters' group were lined up for Toulmin.

Gonzales gathered 502 votes in the Seventh, to 78 for Toulmin.

In the over-all county voting Toulmin won 9,534 to 6,523 for Gonzales.

Gonzales' fair stand on the race question weighed against him among a segment of prejudiced white voters.

Folsom Lauds Record

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—In a state-wide radio broadcast Friday night Gov. James E. Folsom appealed for law and order during the remainder of his term, which expires next Jan. 1.

The liberal Alabama Governor pointed with pride to the fact that during the almost four years of his administration there hasn't been a lynching in the state "and there has not been any serious racial trouble."

A Shocking Situation

Rep. Chester Black of Jasper, a member of the Legislature and a candidate to succeed himself, claims he was threatened by an admitted former Klansman. He says that Coleman A. (Browne) Lollar "cussed him out" and told him it wouldn't be healthy for him to campaign in certain parts of his district. Lollar denies the charge, says his altercation with Black was over a personal matter not related to the campaign.

Gov. Folsom has sent word to Black that he wants a direct and personal report. Black has been in Oklahoma, but was expected to be in Montgomery today to confer with the governor. Folsom says he will give Black all the protection he needs to campaign anywhere in the district. If necessary, the governor promises him a personal bodyguard of Highway Police and members of the National Guard.

With that statement from Gov. Folsom this paper heartily concurs.

If anyone threatens a citizen and tries to keep him from the exercise of his freedom, that man is a criminal and should be treated as such.

Governor Folsom warned against a letdown in respect for law which he admonished usually occurs during the waning days of any administration.

MUST LEAVE OFFICE

He called on the people of the state to preserve law and order during what he described as the transition period between the general election Nov. 7, and the beginning of the next administration.

Governor Folsom, who cannot succeed himself, under Alabama law, will turn the Governor's mantle over to Governor-elect Gordon Persons, who was Democratic nominee for that office. (Nomination in the Democratic primary in Alabama is tantamount to election unless influences such as the Dixiecrat movement rises as a threat.)

The Governor departed from the prepared text of his radio talk to attack a proposed constitutional amendment which he warned was a "scheme" of corporation lawyers to take over Jefferson County (Birmingham) Courts.

Under the amendment the Governor would have to fill circuit judgeships in Jefferson County from a list of nominees submitted by a committee of lawyers. Vacancies in circuit courts are now filled by the Governor without restrictions.

10 In Governor's Race Favor High Education Level Even If More Funds Needed

Ten candidates for governor are on record today favoring maintenance of the present level of public education in Alabama, even if it requires additional appropriations.

The candidates set down their views in answer to a questionnaire submitted by the Birmingham Joint Legislative Council.

Five candidates failed to answer.

* * *

REPLYING TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE: William M. Beck, Robert K. Bell, Elbert Boozer, Eugene Connor, W. R. Farnell, Jr., J. Bruce Henderson, Joe Money, Reuben Newton, Chauncey Sparks and Albert Stapp.

Failing to send replies were James M. DeMent, Hugh DuBose Wiley Gordon, Phillip J. Hamm and Gordon Persons

Regarding maintenance of education at its present level, together with increasing appropriations to take care of increasing enrollment, all 10 of the replying candidates said they favor this.

One, Joe Money, said he favors additional taxes, if necessary. Mr. Money said he considers education "the first order of business" for the next governor.

The 10 candidates also were unanimous in approval of the State Merit System, although four of them said it needs strengthening. These four: Boozer, Henderson, Money and Newton. Sparks said "It must be preserved and revised when conditions demand."

* * *

ANSWERS WERE NOT so much in accord on other subjects.

For instance, only three of them—Beck, Bell and Farnell came out flatly in favor of abolishing the poll tax. Boozer, Connor, Henderson and Stapp said "No." Sparks favored some "modification." Newton would exempt veterans' wives and widows. Money believes "the ballot should be free, but at present level of education, do not think repeal practical." (Poll taxes go to public education).

Eight of the candidates would like to see the director of the Department of Corrections and Institutions appointed by a non-political lay board.

Connor gave no reply to this question. Sparks said he believes appointment of a director of this department is "a proper function of the executive branch of the government and a board would be as likely to make a mistake as the governor."

* * *

THE LEGISLATIVE Council's questionnaire suggested that one method of obtaining a non-political lay board would be to have one member appointed by the governor, one by the chief justice of the Supreme Court and one by the presiding judge of the Court of Appeals.

"Would you approve this method?" the council asked.

Answering "Yes" were Beck, Bell, Connor, Boozer, Farnell and Stapp. Others answers: Henderson, "I look with favor on some such plan"; Money, "Yes, subject to approval of state Senate and confirmation of the director by the state Senate"; Newton, "I would have to give this question more study"; Sparks, "This seems like an overlapping of the state and executive and judicial department of the departments of the government."

Sparks and Farnell were the only candidates to say they favor present system of appointing a director for four years. (Farnell had said he favored, in part, selection of a director by a non-political lay board). Sparks said he thinks this method is "to the best interests of the department."

* * *

OF THE CANDIDATES opposed to repeal of the poll tax, Henderson is the only one who would not put a limit on its cumulative feature.

All 10 agree that the head of the State Department of Public Welfare should have ability, training and experience in social service.

And the 10 also agreed that further appropriations should be made to mental institutions. Money regards this as "urgent." Stapp said it should be done if it is needed and the money is available.

* * *

THE 10 CANDIDATES were divided in ideas on repeal of the law allowing 5½-year-olds to enter school.

Beck, Bell, Connor, Henderson, Money and Stapp think it should be repealed. Boozer prefers "a little leeway to absolute age requirement." Connor thinks "It should be made 6 years." Newton would amend the law so 5½-year-olds may "enter some schools." Sparks declared "Adequate financial provisions should be made for the extra load if the people want 5½-year-olds to enter school." Farnell was the only candidate to oppose repeal without some qualification.

* * *

ALL 10 THINK improvements should be made in the teacher retirement provisions of the state laws.

All but Connor, Henderson and Stapp said they would work to obtain federal aid to education, with state control. Stapp noted however, he would do this "only if we can't do the job ourselves." Connor said he would "work to obtain for the state taxes now going to the federal government and devote them to education." Henderson observed that he is "opposed to federal aid for education for many reasons."

Each of the 10 declared favor toward further appropriations to the Medical College of the University of Alabama.

Henderson opposed state appropriations to Jefferson-Hillman Hospital (operated as a department of the University's Medical College). Stapp favors such appropriations if they are needed and the money is available. Newton is for it if the hospital "is opened to patients from outside Jefferson County."

The others favor state appropriations to the hospital. Money advocates similar medical treatment centers in the state. Sparks would support measures to expand the medical institution.

* * *

HENDERSON also stood alone in his "No" answer to the question: "Do you favor reapportionment?" Stapp.. however, gave no answer to that particular question.

Henderson, a Black Belt plantation owner, said "I do not favor one senator from each county or any other plan (for reapportionment) that has come to my attention." All but Stapp and Henderson gave "Yes" answers to the reapportionment question, which has been a political hot potato for several years.

TWO CANDIDATES, Farnell and Stapp, favor sterilization of the feeble minded and mentally ill. Henderson is for a "reasonable and moderate" program of sterilization. The others either did not take a stand or gave qualifications.

Stapp gave no answer to the question "Do you favor a state referendum on the liquor question?"

Henderson wants a liquor referendum. Beck said, "If the Legislature passes such a bill I will sign it." Bell had the same answer as Beck. Newton said he favors referendums "on any questions the Legislature sees fit to ask for." Boozer, Connor, Farnell said "No." And Sparks said, "I favor retention of the present system.

* * *

QUESTION: "What do you consider the best method of alcoholic beverage control?"

Beck: "A strong educational program in every school in Alabama and adult education on its evils."

Bell: "The present law, administered on unbiased, non-political basis."

Boozer: "Enforce present local option law."

Connor: "Our present system, properly handled."

Farnell: "County option."

Henderson: "In my opinion, the first step to accomplish any improvement in the system is to vest in the people the power to vote on the wet-dry question on a statewide basis."

Newton: "A board of two qualified business men and one qualified business woman."

Sparks: "Retention of the present system, honestly, fearlessly and fairly administered."

Stapp: "Present county option with tighter restrictions on sales."

Money: "Removal of the ABC Board from politics and financial influence. Officials on a full time basis. Rigid enforcement. Public education on temperance. Severe penalties for sale to minors."

* * *

FARNELL WAS the only one of the 10 candidates to give a flat "No" answer to the question: "Do you believe the charter of the Ku Klux Klan should be revoked in Alabama."

The other candidates gave these answers, some of which were non-commital:

Beck: "By a court, if they violate their charter."

Bell: "This is a matter for legislative determination, not executive."

Boozer: "We have a satisfactory law."

Connor: "I am not a member of the Ku Klux Klan and do not favor any clandestine activities."

Henderson: "As far as I know, the act of the Legislature removing the mask adequately protects the public interest. Courts would take care of any need for additional action."

Money: "Yes, positively. Unqualified."

Newton: "My stand will have to be taken after both sides of that question has been thoroughly presented and I have had ample opportunity to study it."

Sparks: "Believe recent legislation curtails Ku Klux activities and we should watch for a while to determine results."

Stapp: "No answer."

A Questionable Election Probe

A subcommittee of the Alabama State Democratic Executive Committee has been named to investigate alleged irregularities in the first primary in the Third Congressional District. *The News* is glad that those charges will be investigated. We should like to see every suspicion of election fraud probed to the limit and only by the state party committee but also by local grand juries and officers of the law.

But there are some things in connection with this probe which may raise doubts in many Alabama minds. Why is there a probe only in this one district (really only in one county, Russell, of that district) when from so many other counties have come charges of election irregularities? Why has not someone called for committee probes in Mobile, Escambia, Dallas, Lawrence, Houston, Montgomery and other counties where questions of irregularities in the first primary have been raised?

The matter of honest elections ought to be above partisanship, but this probe in Russell County has disturbing aspects. The charges were filed with the committee by Dixiecrats, and Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey, himself a Dixiecrat, has appointed to investigate the charges a subcommittee of five, four of whom are Dixiecrats.

* * *

In announcing the personnel of the subcommittee, Chairman McCorvey said he felt confident that no member of the contest committee would permit his personal views to influence his decisions. Each, he said, is a man of integrity and honor.

The News too believes that of each member of the contest committee, even as we believe it of Mr. McCorvey himself. But we also believe that none of these men, or any person who has ever lived on earth, is entirely above permitting his personal predilections to influence his judgments. We are all limited by our personal feelings and opinions. It is for this reason that in this country courts of final appeal always have more than one member. For that reason, also, provisions are made that arbitration boards shall reflect conflicting points of view, as far as possible in even balance.

* * *

But Mr. McCorvey has appointed as a committee to look into an election dispute involving the Democratic-Dixiecratic controversy four Dixiecrats and only one regular Democrat. When one is dealing with popular opinion it is not sufficient to be just, one must also give the appearance of being just. In naming the committee he did, Mr. McCorvey has made it harder for Alabamians to accept without question whatever may come out of the probe. He has, we are sorry to believe, intensified the differences that exist within the state.

Hamm Brings Appeal Here; Beck Slams Persons, Sparks



"HOG SCRAPER" HAMM — Here is lean, wiry Philip Hamm, from Alabama's Wiregrass, demonstrating how to "scrape the big ol' selfish political hogs" at Montgomery. The former state revenue commissioner, holding a miniature hog-scraping barrel, put on his demonstration from the courthouse steps here last night. A crowd of 500 to 600 turned out to hear Hamm, his "Hog Scrapers" hillbilly band and quartet.

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Alabama's 15-man governor's race today churned on toward next Tuesday's voting climax, with the Wiregrass' Philip Hamm having given Birmingham voters a demonstration of his political "hog scraping" technique.

Speaker Bill Beck, slugging hard at Montgomery, poured new fire into the campaign with charges that three gubernatorial candidates "have sold their souls and the people down the river." He said they had done this by entering into "secret" agreements with certain "big money manipulators." He did not identify the candidates.

Beck lashed Gordon Persons, calling him "Flash Gordon from Mars" who "will knock the financial props from beneath every city and county in the state."

He branded former Gov. Chauncey Sparks as the "handpicked candidate of Dixiecrats," even though Sparks, a stay-in delegate to the 1948 Democratic National Convention, has been campaigning hard on the national party side of the fence.

Elbert Boozer, whose campaign stock has risen in the last couple of weeks, was chugging ahead in Eastern Alabama. He spoke today from his "Capitol on Wheels" at Fairfax, Langdale, Shawmut, Lanett and Lafayette.

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THE UPSURGING Buster Bell was ding-donging in his highway train through North Alabama, speaking at Athens, Decatur, Moulton, Russellville, Red Bay and Phil Campbell, with a rally at Tuscaloosa. Bell will climax his campaign with speeches in and around his home county of Madison Monday.

States' Righter Bull Connor brought his campaign home, speaking during the day in various Birmingham surburban sections.

Walkouter Conor was lambasting followers of the national party and Gov. Folsom, pledging that, if elected, he would "run the state as a business and not as a racket.'

Walkouter Albert Stapp, who believes every effort should be made to stay in the national party before staging another revolt, hit the campaign trail again, speaking at Jemison and Tuscaloosa.

Reuben Newton, Joe Money, Bruce Henderson and the other candidates pushed their campaigns toward election day with speeches in various sections of the state.

Speaking at Florence, Henderson said "Our campaign to prevent another Folsom 'tragic era' i nAlabama is winning." He promised, if elected, to clean out the Folsom crowd at Montgomery.

SOME 500 TO 600 presons turned out at Woodrow Wilson Park last night to hear Hamm and his "Hog Scrapers" hillbilly band and quartet. He was introduced by County Commission President W. D. (Dee) Kendrick, who lauded the former revenue commissioner.

Incidentally, Hamm has greatly improved as a speaker and a campaigner since he ran against Sen. John Sparkman two years ago.

He bore down hard for bigger old-age pensions, "mail box" roads, more health and hospital facilities, declaring: "I've fought all the way for your program." Hamm emphasized this is the program sponsored by Gov. Folsom, who is campaigning for him.

"I've had a lot of fun helping Big Jim against the selfish politicians—the big, old political hogs—and we've been scraping 'em," said Hamm. "We've got to keep on scraping 'em. I have fought for progress and I'm going to continue to fight."

Speaking from the steps of the courthouse, Hamm said "It's a disgrace and black mark on any state not to take care of its old people." He said 50,000 more aged needy now are getting assistance checks each month in Alabama than were receiving them before the Folsom administration took over.

"But that is not enough," he said adding that "all old people in Alabama must draw a $50 minimum monthly pension check and not a welfare check."

Fairfield Teachers Endorse No Candidate

The Fairfield Teachers Association today joined the Jefferson County Teachers Association in emphasizing no public or party office candidates have been endorsed by the teacher organizations.

Both said their policies are to leave the teacher free to vote his or her own choice.

In a resolution adopted by the Fairfield association and signed by Virginia Lindsay, secretary, it opposed endorsement of any individual who is a candidate for public office.

States' Rights Group Attacks Hill, Sparkman

Double-Dealing Charge Made By McNeil, Dixon; Influence Is Questioned

By G. C. LONG, JR.

Alabama States' Rights leaders Thursday night unloaded a triple-barreled blast at National Democratic Party loyalty advocates, primarily U. S. Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman, in the bitter fight for control of the Alabama Democratic Party.

With the first primary only four days away, leaders of the States' Rights faction accused the two senators of double-dealing on the civil rights issues.

The attack was led by former Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Birmingham, Tom Abernethy, Talladega, editor and chairman of the States' Rights campaign committee, Newspaper Columnist John Temple Graves of Birmingham, and Birmingham Attorney Horace Wilkinson.

Other developments on the political front included:

Lawrence McNeil of Birmingham, States' Rights candidate for the Senate against Senator Lister Hill, in a speech in Montgomery accused National Party loyalist congressmen of "double dealing" by telling the people they are winning the civil rights fight.

The head of the Alabama Federation of Labor (AFL) said the group has approved seven of the 15 candidates for governor.

House Speaker William M. Beck of Fort Payne prepared to say here that three candidates for governor "have sold their souls and the people of Alabama down the river" by entering into secret agreements with certain "big money manipulators."

He did not name the three candidates.

Reply To Charges

The addresses by Abernethy, Dixon, Graves and Wilkinson answered charges by Hill and Sparkman that States' Righters are trying to split the Alabama Democratic Party and to elect a Republican president in 1952.

Abernethy said in part in his prepared speech:

"When the new-issue carpet baggers from Pennsylvania and Ohio dare to come into this state and publish arrogant orders that the sons and grandsons of men who wore the gray be read out of the Democratic Party, then the storm clouds are hard upon us and the thunder of danger rolls. . . ."

Abernethy charged that Hill and Sparkman had failed to muster enough influence to prevent the Truman administration from actions objectionable to Southern white supremacy advocates.

"Where was your influence, Senators Hill and Sparkman, when the Democratic administration ordered an end to segregation in the armed forces of the United States. . . ," he asked.

". . . When the administration ordered racial mingling in swimming pools and ballrooms at Maxwell Field? (Montgomery). . . .

". . . When a national Democratic order established a nationwide FEPC in federal offices and an Alabamian of distinguished and honored ancestry resigned his post rather than obey?"

(Mortimer Jordan, former U. S. collector of internal revenue in Alabama, resigned after receiving an executive order requiring him to eliminate segregation practices in his department.)

Dixon said in his prepared talk that election of "Trumanite" candidates for the State Democratic Executive Committee would deprive Alabama voters of a voice in the 1952 presidential elections.

"As Democrats, we want to work out all things within the Democratic Party," he declared. "But just as our senators and our representatives in Congress exercise their privilege of fighting the civil rights program in spite of the fact that it is the program of President Truman and of the National Democratic Committee, so, we think, should the Democratic people of Alabama have their right to cast their electoral votes for any Democrat who believes as we believe and thinks as we think."

All-Out Fight

He charged that the Truman administration was making an all-out fight to gain control of the state committee, believing it would influence other southern states.

Dixon charged Hill with "talking one way to us and another way to those in Washington who give him his patronage."

He predicted defeat of Hill by his States' Rights faction opponent, Lawrence McNeil, Birmingham businessman.

Former Gov. Chauncey Sparks, seeking election to a second term, promised to use more young men in his administration if elected.

Demo-Dixiecrat Row Takes Spotlight Over Candidates

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

The most voters in Alabama's history—some 400,000—were expected to go to the polls today to decide, among other things:

Whether Democrats of this state will affiliate with the national party or shape another revolt.

Which two candidates of 15 running will win runoff berths to fight it out for the governorship in a second primary May 30.

Rains threatened in Jefferson County and scattered showers were predicted throughout the state. But the skies were not expected to drip enough to keep many away from the polls.

Sen. Lister Hill was up for renomination, being opposed by Lawrence McNeil, young Birmingham real estate and insurance man.

But Hill, joined by Sen. John Sparkman and a majority of Alabama's congressional House delegation, has campaigned for election of State Democratic Executive Committee members who will stick by the national party.

THE FIGHT between the Democrats and Dixiecrats for control of party machinery held nationwide interest. How Alabamians vote in choosing 72 members on the state committee will decide whether there will be another walkout and revolt in the 1952 presidential election.

Both sides have declared themselves for states' rights and against President Truman's "civil rights" program. The fight is over the best way to combat these measures.

Dixiecrats, led by Tom Abernethy, campaign chairman for States' Rights revolters, former Gov. Frank Dixon, Horace Wilkinson and State Committee Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey, contend the threat of another revolt is the most effective way to wage war on "civil rights" proposals.

* * *

OLD-LINE DEMOCRATS, spearheaded by Sparkman, Hill, Reps. Albert Rains, Bob Jones and other Alabama congressmen, have pointed out that no "civil rights" legislation has been passed. Reason, they cite, is the fact that they and other Southern senators and representatives have stayed in the party and defeated these measures.

They contend the best way to combat the FEPC and other "civil rights" legislation is to stay in the party and keep on fighting and defeating this legislation.

The Fourth District's retiring Rep. Sam Hobbs disagrees with the senators, who he says he "personally loves," and his other congressional colleagues. He is for posing another revolt against the national Democrats, contending Alabama owes no allegiance to the national party.

* * *

THE RACES for governor and state committee have been closely joined, with a majority of the gubernatoral candidates declaring themselves for standing by the national party.

They are former Gov. Chauncey Sparks, Gordon Persons, Bill Beck, Elbert Boozer, Buster Bell, Philip Hamm, Joe Money and Reuben Newton.

Bull Connor and Albert Stapp, both walkouters, and Bruce Henderson have campaigned as States' Righters, with Connor leading this fight in a slashing attack against the national administration's "Trumanism" and "socialism." He also has termed Henderson a "Johnny-come-lately" States' Righter.

Stapp favors doing everything possible to stay in the national party before staging another revolt.

Others in the unprecedently large field of candidates scrambling for the governorship are Wiley Gordon, James DeMent, Hugh DuBose and the Rev. Reese Farnell, Jr.

* * *

VOTERS ALSO will pass on candidates for lieutenant governor, Legislature and a host of state, district and county offices today.

Some 55,000 voters were expected to turn out in Jefferson, where a hard-fought race between Rep. Laurie Battle and John Tucker, Jr., was to be decided.

Seven other of the state's nine congressmen are seeking renomination, with only Rep. Hobbs not running for another term.

Capt. John G. Crommelin, firebrand ex-Navy, qualified yesterday as an independent candidate to oppose the Democratic nominee for U. S. Senate—either Hill or McNeil.

No independent has ever been able to get anywhere running against the regular party nominee in predominately Democratic Alabama. But Crommelin, on disciplinary half-pay furlough for criticizing armed forces unification, apparently plans to give it a try.

KENNETH ROBERTS and Tom King, both of Anniston, and Clay County Probate Judge Wilbur Nolen, Ashland, are running for Hobbs' seat.

Four of the congressmen are unopposed. They are Rep. George Andrews, Third District; Rep. Carl Elliott, Seventh; Rains, Fifth, and Jones, Eighth.

Running against Rep. Frank Boykin, First District, is Joe Thompson of Butler; Rep. George Grant of the Second has opposition from W. E. (Red) James, of Montgomery; Dr. H. F. Wheat and Walter Gus Woods, both of Tuscaloosa, are running against the Sixth District's Rep. Edward deGraffenried and Rep. Laurie Battle, of the Ninth, is opposed by John S. Tucker, Jr., of Birmingham.

* * *

THE SCRAP for lieutenant governor, a comparatively friendly affair, has attracted a record number of candidates. Of the seven running, four are state senators and one a state representative.

They are Guy Hardwick, Dothan; James Allen and E. L. Roberts, both of Gadsden; A. L. Patterson, Phenix City; Dave Patton, Athens; Buster Hogan, Talladega, and Bill Frinks, Birmingham.

Only one candidate for statewide office got by without opposition. He is Supreme Court Justice Davis Stakely.

The other high court justice up for reelection — Judge Joel B. Brown—is opposed by M. B. Grace, Birmingham attorney.

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OTHSRS RUNNING for statewide offices are:

Attorney General—Si Garrett of Montgomery and Lee Porter of Gadsden.

Secretary of State—Mrs. Agnes Baggett, of Montgomery, Dan J. Baker, of Montgomery, Ben A. Hudson, of Gadsden, William Frank Stone and Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Montgomery.

State Auditor—John Brandon (now state treasurer) and Langdon C. Parker, of Montgomery.

State Treasurer—Miss Sibyl Pool (now secretary of state) and Dan Thomas (now state auditor).

State Superintendent of Education—Floyd D. Dotson, of Birmingham, Vernon L. St. John, of Opp, and W. J. Terry, of Greensboro.

Agriculture Commissioner—John Morgan Flowers, Jr., of Montgomery, V. V. Mitchell, of Tallassee, and Frank Stewart, of Hope Hull.

Public Service Commission Place No. 1—Jimmy Hitchcock (incumbent), of Montgomery, and O. P. Lee, of Opelika.

Public Service Commission Place No. 2—C. C. (Jack) Owen (incumbent) and Howell Turner (now chairman of Pardon-Parole Board) of Montgomery.

Besides these and the Legislature, the voters also will pick five circuit judges and 29 circuit solicitors along with scores of local officeholders.

55,000 Ballots Expected Here

Race For Congress Tops Other Issues

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Despite cloudy weather, early heavy voting was reported in Birmingham and other boxes over Jefferson County.

It has been estimated that approximately 55,000 voters would turn out in the county.

Polling places opened at 8 a.m. and will remain open until 6 p.m. throughout the county. Rural boxes formerly closed at 5 p.m., but a recently-enacted law will keep them open one hour longer.

Tax Collector Bill Hamilton, whose office is not open to campaign, is custodian of ballot boxes. This duty is normally placed in the sheriff's office. Since Sheriff Holt McDowell has opposition, Hamilton was assigned the task.

Hamilton and H. A. (Gus) Thompson, special election clerk for the County Democratic Executive Committee, reported voting proceeding heavily and smoothly.

Voter interest not only has been stimulated in the races for governor, State Democratic Executive Committee and other state-wide offices open to campaign, but is keen in various contests to be decided in the county.

ONE OF THE HARDEST fought has been the congressional tussle between Rep. Laurie Battle and John Tucker, Jr.

A state senator and seven House posts from Jefferson were at stake. Sen. Albert Boutwell is opposed for reelection by J. M. (Big Jim) Robertson, Sr.

Five of Jefferson's House delegation—Reps. James C. Adams, Jr., Henry Beatty, Larry Dumas, Hugh Kaul and Paul Meeks—are seeking renomination. Other legislative candidates listed on the ballot are:

Hubert M. Alexander, Walter T. Berry, Leonard E. Blood, Howard A. Crawford, Jim Davis, T. O. Ellis, John L. Fikes, John R. Graham, Guy W. Hanna, Thomas E. Huey, Sr., Phil Lacey, George A. Mitchell, J. B. (Jimmy) Morgan, Dempsey F. Pennington, Herbert E. Smith, Jr., George Trawick, Paschal (Pat) Cacca and Gurley Vines.

STATE COMMITTEE candidates:

Old-line Democrats—Clint Allgood, Bob Bell, Mrs. Frank G. Brewer, Jr., Jim Downey, Bob Gwin, Ben Ray, John Reynolds, Jr., and Raymond Weeks.

Dixiecrats—H. M. Abercrombie, Jess Edwards, Earle Ellis, Dr. James R. Garber, Walter Mims, Sid Smyer, Roger Snyder and Clewis Trucks.

Not on either slate are Luther D. Bynum and John A. (Buck) Jenkins.

County Commission President W. D. (Dee) Kendrick is unopposed and his name does not appear on the ballot.

COMMISSIONER Earl Bruner is opposed for place No. 1 by Rad Batson, Watts Davis and A. C. Frazier.

Commissioner Charlie Harrison is opposed for place No. 2 by George D. Patterson, Jr.

Sheriff McDowell is opposed by Russell A. Downs, Felix (Bud) Erwin, J. Arvel Haynes and Chester L. Mullins.

Solicitor Emmett Perry is opposed by Jerome Phillips.

W. A. Berry and O. G. Gresham, incumbents, and E. J. Kincaid are running for two places on the County Board of Education.

Circuit Judge F. R. Mathews is unopposed in the Bessemer division of the county, as is Deputy Solicitor Howard Sullinger.

Voting Heavy

Voting was running heavy before noon at the courthouse's two boxes.

At 11:30 a.m. 115 voters had cast ballots in Box 9 of Precinct 21. Seventy-four voters had cast their ballots in Box 10.

Alabama Regular Democrats Oust Dixiecrats From Helm

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(AP)—Regular Democrats last night apparently had regained control of party machinery in Alabama.

Late returns from Tuesday's bitter primary fight gave those loyal to the national party a clear majority of the 72 places on the State Democratic Committee.

The States Rights-dominated committee led the revolt over civil rights which took Alabama's 11 electoral votes away from Mr. Truman for President in 1948.

With counts virtually complete, but some still unofficial, the committee count last night was:

Regular Democrats 37; States Righters 26; uncommitted 1; to be decided May 30 in a runoff, 8.

Leads of each of the regular Democrats appeared safe.

The committee is made up of eight members from each of nine congressional districts.

Late county tabulations in the Fourth District jumped the regular Democratic candidates into four likely places. Earlier totals had given three of these posts to States Righters.

Sens. Hill and Sparkman led the National Party effort to regain control of the State Committee. Hill, successful in his bid for renomination, and Sparkman argued that differences should be fought out within the party.

The 1948 revolt was over Mr. Truman's civil rights proposals. Both regular Alabama Democrats and States Righters oppose the measures. They differed on the method to be used.

Dixiecrats File Contests In Third District Election

Long-Rumored Move Comes As Executive Group Fight Warms

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

The long-rumored election contests in the Third District had been filed Saturday, as Democrats and Dixiecrats fought furiously for seven other places on the State Democratic Executive Committee.

These are at stake in the Sixth and Ninth Districts and have no connection with disputed seats in the Third.

The contests involve four seats on the state party governing body. They were filed by William S. Pritchard, Birmingham attorney with State Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey at Mobile shortly before the Friday midnight deadline.

* * *

THE CONTESTS were directed primarily at Russell (Phenix City) County, although the Third District also includes Bullock, Barbour, Dale, Coffee, Henry, Houston, Geneva, Lee and Macon Counties.

McCorvey said the contest proceedings charged "fraud or corruption on the part of inspectors, clerks, markers, returning officers, boards of supervisors, canvassers and others in various boxes and precincts" in the May 2 Democratic primary.

Reports have persisted for weeks that the Dixiecrats, bidding to keep control of state party machinery, would file contests in an attempt to overturn first primary results. That election showed four Democrats and four Dixiecrats were elected in the Third.

DEMOCRATIC OLD-LINERS won 38 seats on the 72-member state committee in the May 2 voting, with States' Rights revolters capturing 26. One place went to an uncommitted candidate.

Tuesday's runoff voting will decide whether Democrats or Dixiecrats win the seven places at stake here and in the Sixth. Two seats are being fought over in the Ninth (Jefferson), with old-liners Jim Downey and Raymond Weeks opposed by States' Righters Sid Smyer and Jess Edwards. Weeks and Downey are already members of the committee.

There are five places to be voted in the Sixth. Democrats Jeff de Graffenreid, Nelson O. Fuller, Perry County Probate Judge J. C. Griffin, James J. Mayfield and W. D. (Billy) Partlow are opposed by Dixiecrats John M. Higgins, Coleman Long, Herbert O. Milstead, P. M. Norwood and W. R. Withers.

The state committee has complete authority over Democratic primaries in Alabama. McCorvey, one of the chief planners of the States' Rights walkout and revolt and an active campaigner for the Dixiecrats, is expected to appoint a five-man subcommittee to hear the contests.

* * *

McCORVEY FRIDAY journeyed to Tuscaloosa to deliver a radio speech for the States' Rights slate in the Sixth. He called for election of the five Dixiecrats there to keep regular Democrats from winning a "workable majority" on the party governing body.

Col. W. L. Murfee, Marion, urged election of five stick-by-party Democrats to "make complete" the victory won by Democratic old-liners in the first primary.

* * *

WHEN McCORVEY and other members of a subcommittee made the official canvass of May 2 primary returns at Montgomery May 11, he said vote results in Russell County appeared "most unusual." At that time, McCorvey added "I hope interested citizens of the county will file a contes. And, if they do, I promise to appoint a strong committee to check into the election and help them clear up the situation there."

But a Russell County political leader, Phenix City Mayor Homer Cobb, said he knew nothing of any voting irregularities.

"It was just like the vote all over the state," Mayor Cobb said. "The Dixiecrats are just mad and suspicious because they didn't win."

McCorvey said the contests presented by Pritchard were "duly filed and proper security placed for carrying out the contests a few hours before the Friday midnight deadline."

* * *

THERE HAD been reports that Democrats planned to contest reported irregularities in other districts, including the Second and Fourth. But none was filed. Contest proceedings had to be filed within 15 days from the time of the official canvass May 11.

Former Gov. Frank Dixon and Horace Wilkinson, both Birmingham lawyers and Dixiecrat spearheads, together with Sam Johnston, Mobile attorney, reportedly aided in preparing the contests.

The proceedings referred particularly to Precinct 1 (Phenix City) Boxes 1 to 11 inclusive. All four of the old-line Democrats shown elected May 2 were involved in the contests. They are Neil O. Davis, W. L. Horn, Jack M. Bridges and G. C. Hughes. They had been declared elected by the McCorvey canvassing committee May 11.

McCorvey said one contest was filed by W. D. Adams, Dale County voter, against Hughes.

Another was filed by Yetta G. Samford, Lee County voter, who was on the Dixiecrat slate, against Horn.

Robert H. Shelley, Henry County voter, filed against Davis. And S. M. Ard, Dale County voter, filed the contest against Bridges.

Ben May, Fred M. Garner and J. E. Buntin, all of Houston County, filed against all four of the stick-by-party candidates who were officially declared elected.

* * *

THE PROCEEDINGS also made references to alleged irregularities in "certain boxes, precincts and voting places" in Coffee and Lee Counties.

McCorvey said the contestants claim that, by rejecting "illegal votes cast," the number of ballots received by the regular Democrats would be reduced to, or below, the number of "legal votes" cast for five States' Righter candidates. They were O. C. Prather, Grover W. Ray, H. Glenn Hawkins, J. J. (Jack) Rodgers and Samford.

In his speech broadcast over the Sixth District, McCorvey blasted Democrats who would stay in the national party.

McCorvey stressed that he is a Democrat and branded as "false and baseless" reports he had conferred with GOP National Chairman Guy Gabrielson "for the purpose of arranging a coalition between the States' Rights Democrats of the South and the Republican Party."

He also termed "utterly false and untrue" charges that "outside corporate money" had been sent into Alabama to help finance the campaign waged by States' Righters.

Gwin, Weeks On WBRC For Loyalist Cause

Two Democratic old-liners will speak at 6:45 p.m. Saturday over WBRC in the Ninth (Jefferson) District fight for places on the State Democratic Executive Committee. Bob Gwin, already elected, and Raymond Weeks, one of the two stand-by-party runoff candidates, will speak. Jim Downey and Weeks are the regular Democratic candidates and are seeking reelection to the committee.

Organization Formed To Aid Dixiecrats

Young States' Rights Democrats Saturday had formed an organization to aid the Dixiecrats in the closing days of the runoff fight.

A. Lamar Reid, Birmingham lawyer and its temporary chairman, said it was planned to establish a permanent organization of Young States' Righters.

Alabama Young Democrats, headed by Jim Smith, Tuscumbia attorney, have been battling on the side of Democratic old-liners in the fight to wrest control of the State Democratic Executive Committee from the Dixiecrats.

* * *

IMMEDIATE objective of the Young States' Righters is to campaign for Sid Smyer and Jess Edwards, state committee candidates in the Ninth (Jefferson) District. Four of them will take to the air for the Dixiecrat candidates Saturday night.

They are Jesse Pevear, Sam Dixon, Walter Dryer and Walter Perry. They will speak at 7:15 p.m. over WBRC.

Reid said the group voted "to carry on the campaign for States' Rights, local government and the South's way of life." He charged that "shocking developments" have taken place since regular Democrats won control of the state committee in the first primary election.

OLD-LINE Democrats won 38 places on the 72-member party governing body May 2, with Dixiecrats capturing 26 and one place going to an uncommitted candidate.

In this district, regular Democrats won four places and the Dixiecrats two. Tuesday's vote will decide whether Democratic old-liners Jim Downey and Raymond Weeks, who are opposed by Edwards and Smyer, win the two remaining places.

Hamm Asserts He'll Continue Folsom's Plan

$50 Pensions, Paving Of Roads And Poll Tax Ban Among Promises

Gubernatorial Candidate Phillip J. Hamm declared here last night he intends to carry out the program of Gov. James E. Folsom during the next four years if he is elected governor.

Speaking in the City Auditorium, Hamm, who was making his second appearance here in recent weeks, said he would fight "lock, stock and barrel" for the "people's program."

Hamm, who is Governor Folsom's choice as his successor, and who was Folsom's revenue commissioner until he resigned to run for governor, had his "Hog Scrapers" hillbilly string band on hand for music.

As an added attraction a local quartet, the Harmony Boys, sang.

At his first appearance here about two weeks ago, Ham spoke about two weeks ago Hamm spoke

"I shall fight on in the future, as I have in the past, to make Alabama a better place for all of our people," the former revenue commissioner said.

"I will fight to see that every man, woman and child has a just and rightful place in this great state," he added.

He promised minimum pensions of $50 a month for the aged, the paving of mailbox roads, reapportionment (a senator for every county), abolition of the poll tax, minimum salaries of $1,800 for public school teachers, a constitutional convention and an expanded hospital building program.

"I will fight to see that the human and natural resources of this state are developed and used for the betterment of all our people," he declared.

Alabama Election As Seen From Outside

Alabama Loyalist Gains

The Washington Post

MORE SIGNIFICANT than the renomination of Senator Lister Hill in Alabama are the gains made by the so-called "loyal" Democrats in their effort to recapture the State Democratic Executive Committee from the Dixiecrats. The victory of Mr. Hill, who on most issues has been among the more constructive influences in the Senate, was pretty much of a foregone conclusion. The 37-26 lead of the regular Democrats for Executive Committee seats is not decisive, and apparently the final division must be determined in a runoff. Nonetheless, although the Dixiecrat tail is still very much in evidence, the showing of the regulars is encouraging.

What progress has been made must be viewed against the situation in the 1948 presidential election, when all of Alabama's electoral votes went to the States' Rights ticket headed by Gov. J. Strom Thurmond. Senator Hill, in appealing for a return to the Democratic fold, argued that anti-civil rights Democrats could accomplish more there than in a separate party. The success of Southern legislators in blocking the more extreme civil rights measures gives a lot of support to his contention, and apparently Alabama voters thought so, too.

Whereas this aspect of the return to the Democratic Party is essentially negative, there are other ways in which it is of general benefit. Splinter parties, especially those founded on sectional interests, have the effect of tossing monkey wrenches into the gears of the two-party system. It has been observed that for this system to operate successfully, each party must be broad enough to bind together many facets of opinion. This feature is often responsible for the lack of clear-cut and meaningful platforms, and it often occasions intraparty debates. But precisely because legislation advanced under such a system must be subjected to the leavening of compromise, it is less likely to evoke the extremism that endangers democratic government.

The Basic Question

Richard L. Strout In
The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE 1948 election in Alabama, the Dixiecrats seized control of the executive committee and Mr. Truman's name did not even appear on the presidential ticket. The Dixiecrat bolters who rallied against the Truman civil rights program, but who were believed to be motivated by deeper conservative economic forces using the racial issue as a partial screen, captured the presidential electoral votes of four states—Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana.

The question now is not whether civil rights legislation is any more popular, but rather whether the southerners want to carry on their battle within the organization of the regular Democratic Party, or back a separate dissident party outside the fold.

Not The Full Story

The Arkansas Gazette

STATISTICS NEVER tell the full story of any primary. Lister Hill is an able and popular senator, and his States Rights opponent was a newcomer to politics.

In the case of both Florida and Alabama it would be interesting to know just how much the outcome was influenced by issues, and how much by personalities and campaign techniques. Unfortunately — or perhaps fortunately — there is no way to measure an imponderable.

Middle Of The Road

The Decatur Daily

VOTERS WOULD not take the conservative platform of a Chauncey Sparks or Bruce Henderson, nor would they accept the liberal platform of Philip J. Hamm. They took the middle-of-the-roader, Gordon Persons.

We have no regret in standing at the side of Chauncey Sparks, we have no apologies to make.

We believe Gordon Persons will make a capable administrator, that he will be diligent about the people's business. We wish him every success. He asked for that responsibility and the people have given it to him overwhelmingly. We believe he will rise to the responsibilities.

Dixiecrat Decline

The New Orleans Item

THE ALABAMA elections merely confirmed the rather obvious fact that the Dixiecrats are withering on the vine. With the contests clearly pitched on the States' Rights issue, the Dixiecrats lost control of the Democratic Party in the state.

Senator Lister Hill, a staunch Truman supporter, was nominated for another term by a 2-to-1 vote over the Dixiecrat candidate. In the 15-man governor's race, two Democrats fought their way into the runoff, leaving the Dixiecrat a poor third. The fight for the 72-man state committee apparently ended with the Democrats on top.

It would seem that the Alabama voters whose leaders maneuvered them out of the Democratic Party in 1948 prefer to take their chances with the national organization. That leaves the Dixiecrats where they started—a fringe group without hope of permanence.

Hopeful Sign

The Raleigh News and Observer

IF EITHER state were to be regarded as furnishing a barometer for North Carolina, Alabama would have a better claim than Florida as there is more similarity between Alabama and North Carolina than between North Carolina and Florida.

In Alabama there was also a close contest for control of the Democratic organization.

In that race, the liberals appear to have won control of the executive committee, which in 1948 was composed almost entirely of States' Righters.

His Ears Slapped Down

The Mobile Register

WHEN U. S. Senator Lister Hill, stooge for Trumanism and perennial political coattail-rider, announced his purpose to come home from Washington to campaign in the state Democratic primary, he said airily that he would not concern himself with his own candidacy for renomination but with the party executive committee race. Mr. Hill conceitedly assumed that his renomination was a foregone conclusion.

Wherever he happens to be now, whether still in Alabama stooging for Trumanism or back in Washington stooging for Trumanism, the stooging Mr. Hill knows that many thousands of voters in his state have slapped his ears down.

True, he has been renominated. But a renomination is not all he got in Tuesday's primary. He got something he can't laugh off, shrug off or otherwise discount.

The support which flocked to Lawrence McNeil of Birmingham as an opponent of Mr. Hill must have left the stooging, coattail-riding senator speechless, in spite of his habitual ebullience. Mr. Hill must be asking himself what would have happened if a widely-known opponent with a thoroughly organized state-wide campaign setup had faced him in the primary.

Honest And Intelligent

The Lee County Bulletin

GORDON PERSONS' commanding lead in Tuesday's first-primary race for governor is a fine tribute to his personal and political record. The people feel instinctly that Mr. Persons is honest and intelligent, and they know that he keeps his political promises. His successful race indicates also that the voters were not fooled this time by extravagant pledges. Mr. Persons made few promises. Quite honestly he discussed Alabama's needs but did not promise that a Persons administration could meet all of them.

Statewide Popularity

The Huntsville Times

MR. PERSONS, judging by the returns, was an all-state candidate. He drew from every section, and almost from every county.

He has had much political experience. He lives in Montgomery; he has been on the Public Service Commission several years; he made a very creditable race for governor four years ago, when it is remembered that he was ill most of the time and could not wage an active campaign. He is thoroughly familiar with the cross-currents that sweep Alabama's political life.

For Alabama Unity

The more decisive the control of the State Democratic Executive Committee by the loyalists, the better it will be for Alabama, for the nation and for the party.

Although the loyalists already are assured of 38 of the 72 seats on the committee—a safe margin—it will be a good thing for that majority to be increased in the runoff. The greater that majority is, the stronger will be the factors making for a closing of this unfortunate party breach.

For, of course, continuation of the rebellion within the party will be encouraged to the degree that division of committee strength continues close.

On the other hand, loyalist control in the party organizations of Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana would, we believe, be more of an influence for curbing of the administration's drive for its civil rights proposals than would a showing of mounting strength for the dissenters in these states.

The revolters, in their bitter fight on the administration and its program in general, tend to make it more difficult for Mr. Truman and other proponents of the civil rights measures to ease up in pushing them.

* * *

The administration has suffered another serious setback in the Senate in its efforts to put across its civil rights proposals. Having failed to shut off on its FEPC bill, it is pretty evident that the outlook is very poor at this session for all these proposals.

Sen. Taft, following the administration defeat in the Senate, intimated that the administration was not putting nearly as much pressure as it might behind these bills.

This paper doubts still—as it long has doubted—that there is much deep conviction in administration ranks as to the wisdom and workability of its FEPC, anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation. But there are campaign platform pledges and obvious political considerations. Moreover, the tactics of the Southern rebels help to keep the whole business alive.

* * *

Loyalist Southern Democrats in Congress have done much to block the administration proposals, while fighting within the party, will be held tomorrow night at the court-house. All the loyalist forces should be very much on the job this week. They may be sure that the opposition will be.

There is only one more week until the Alabama runoff. In this congressional district two seats will be contested. James M Downey, Jr., and Raymond Weeks are the loyalist candidates. A rally in their behalf

Demo Vs. Dixiecrat—

Green, Connor Gird For Runoff Feud

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

The fight between Democrats and Dixiecrats today had Mayor Cooper Green and Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor lined up on opposite sides in the Ninth (Jefferson) District runoff.

Green has urged the election of old-line Democrats Jim Downey and Raymond Weeks for State Democratic Executive Committee.

Connor today endorsed States' Righters Jess Edwards and Sid Smyer, who are opposing Weeks and Downey in the runoff for two committee places to be decided in Tuesday's voting.

A walkouter from the 1948 Democratic National Convention, Connor waged a campaign for governor in the first primary, in which he lashed those who would stick by the national party. He ran sixth in a field of 15 candidates.

* * *

CONNOR, WHO IS VACATIONING at Hot Springs, Ark., from the rigors of his recent campaign, said:

"It takes constant and sustained effort to protect our liberties. The States' Rights people of Alabama made a fine showing on May 2. That has brought every Truman mercenary, whether paid directly or indirectly out of the federal treasury, into the fight to defeat us next Tuesday. You can spot them on the radio every night.

"Let every patriotic man and woman go to the polls and vote for states' rights in the runoff and thereby serve notice on the machine politicians from Missouri, Minnesota and Rhode Island that we are capable of taking care of our own local affairs in Alabama.

* * *

"IN JEFERSON COUNTY, it is Jess Edwards and Sid Smyer."

Green, who campaigned with Sens. Lister Hill, John Sparkman and a majority of Alabama's House delegation for election of Democratic old-liners to the state committee in the first primary, has endorsed Weeks and Downey.

A telegram from the City Commission president, read at a Democratic rally here, said:

"I wish to endorse the two candidates, Mr. Weeks and Mr. Downey, and urge everybody to get out and vote."

Meanwhile, Democrats and Dixiecrats intensified campaign efforts as the runoff tussle moved on toward its balloting climax.

* * *

LAST NIGHT saw four Dixiecrat campaigners take to the air in behalf of Smyer and Edwards. Delivering radio speeches for them were Walter Perry and Walter Dryer, Birmingham attorneys; A. C. McCarn, real estate man, and Dr. W. K. Allbritton, Jr.

Democrats, having won four of the eight committee places from this district in first primary voting, pushed ahead with their runoff campaign.

They called on the voters to "make the Democratic victory complete" by electing Downey and Weeks.

The States' Rights revolters, who won two of the eight places May 2, were bidding for the two seats at stake in the runoff. If they can win these, they'll break even with Democrats here.

Democrats won a total of 38 places on the 72-member committee May 2, with Dixiecrats getting 26 and one seat going to an uncommitted candidate. There are seven places at stake in the runoff—two in this district and five in the Sixth, where five Democrats and five Dixiecrats are battling it out.

Abernethy Sounds Appeal To Voters For Dixiecrats

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

An appeal to voters in Sixth and Ninth (Jefferson) Districts to support Dixiecrats in Tuesday's runoff primary had been sounded Saturday by Tom Abernethy.

Abernethy, editor of The Talladega Daily Home and States' Rights Democratic campaign chairman again assailed President Truman and his "civil rights" program.

In urging that States' Righters be elected to the seven remaining places on the State Democratic Executive Committee, Abernethy declared:

"Developments since May 2 have made it clear that a trend away from Trumanism has set in all over the South and much of the rest of the nation."

Stick-by-national-party Democrats won 38 places on the state committee in the first primary, with Dixiecrats capturing 26 and one seat going to an uncommitted candidate.

"The fight for political freedom, which States' Rights Democrats began in 1949, will be waged just as strongly in 1952," said Abernethy. "It is essential that the door be kept open for action through the channels of the Democratic Party of Alabama.

"Election of States' Righters in the runoff May 30 will contribute largely to that end."

* * *

ABERNETHY SAID "the president has re-emphasized his determination to jam FEPC down our throats." He added that "the full force of this administration was behind it in the Senate a few days ago and it was beaten down by a margin too slim for comfort."

The Dixiecrat campaign chairman said that white CIO members are up in arms because of an order from national headquarters of the labor organization that segregation must be abolished.

St. John Retorts There Are Issues In Race, Gives Stand On All Six

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 26—(AP)—Vernon L. St. John, of Opp, a candidate for state school superintendent in the runoff primary Tuesday, has taken up a challenge that there are no issues in the campaign.

There are at least six, he said yesterday in a statement, giving his stand on them.

St. John ran second to W. J. (Bill) Terry, of Greensboro, in the May 2 primary. Floyd Dotson, Birmingham, third man in the field, recently called for St. John's withdrawal on the grounds that there were no education issues in the campaign.

* * *

ST. JOHN'S STATEMENT said this is how he stands on the six issues:

"1. I will fight for the equalization of educational opportunity for all children in Alabama. What puzzles me is how my opponent can oppose the minimum program in some counties while giving it approval to it in other counties.

"2. I will strengthen education by the appointment of trained educational personnel on the basis of merit and qualifications rather than partisan politics or campaign promises.

"3. I stand for the education of all high school children and not just the favored few.

"4. WHEN I GO into the office of state superintendent of education it will be with my hands untied. No special interests are putting big sums into my campaign.

"5. I stand for adequate teacher salaries. My opponent apparently is opposed to adequate salaries. Official records show that he has not used all of his state allotment for the salaries of teachers he has employed in the last four years.

"6. I stand in full agreement with incoming Gov. Gordon Persons . . . that a successful education program is one of the main problems of his administration . . . ."

Alabamians In Washington—

Elect Regular Democrats, To Beat Civil Rights, Say Senators

By WILBUR JENNINGS

WASHINGTON, May 27—(AP)—Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman said Saturday Alabama voters of the Sixth and Ninth Districts can do more in the fight against the so-called civil rights bills by electing more regular Democrats to the state executive committee in Tuesday's runoff election.

In the May 2 primary, the regulars won 38 of the 72 places on the committee. States' Righters took 26, and one successful candidate was not committed. Seven are to be elected in the runoff.

Hill and Sparkman said in a joint statement:

"On May 2, the people of Alabama elected a majority of Democrats to the state executive committee and decided that Alabama should remain in the Democratic Party.

"The wisdom of the people's decision was confirmed just a few days ago when our group of Southern senators, united and fighting from within the Democratic Party, once more defeated the efforts to pass the FEPC bill.

"In the runoff primary on next Tuesday the people of the Sixth and Ninth Districts can strengthen our unity and make even stronger our hands in the fight against all so-called civil rights bills by going to the polls and electing seven more old-line Democrats to the state democratic committee—two in the Ninth District and five in the Sixth District."

Dirty Politics In Alabama

Some person or some group in Alabama has gotten out a campaign "purge list" intended, presumably, to combat reelection of certain members of the State Legislature. It was first issued before the closing date for entries in the Democratic primaries.

Any individual is free to work for the defeat of any candidate for any office. He is free to join with others to that end. One might go farther and say that not only are Americans free to do these things, but they ought to do more of them. Not enough Americans take enough interest in politics. There should be more active taking of sides in campaigns. But methods are very important.

Democracy, as we must often remind ourselves, is essentially a way of running public business. Democracy is a method of electing government officials and lawmakers. If the method is wrong, we depart from democracy.

The method in this "purge" is wrong, definitely and positively wrong—indeed vicious. The authorship of the "purge" list is kept secret. No one, apparently, is willing to assume responsibility for it. Some of the material is libelous. Much of it is in poor taste. None of it deserves credence as long as it is anonymous.

One might also say that the "purge" list also shows poor political judgment. It is more apt to help than to hurt those it attacks. The average American, we believe, likes fair play. He despises underhanded attacks.

The list will be, we believe, a political dud where it is not a boomerang. But we would like to pay our respects to it as being in profound conflict with the true American way.

Intra-Party Strife, Governor's Race Near Ballot Payoff

Aspirants Get In 11th Hour Punches

BY FRED TAYLOR
News-Age-Herald Staff Writer

The closely-joined races for governor and State Democratic Executive Committee Saturday roared on toward Tuesday's voting climax.

Battling was bitter in both, with the question of whether Alabama Democrats will stick by the national party riding as the major issue.

With both Democrats and Dixiecrats opposing President Truman's "civil rights" program, the fight was over the best way to combat such legislation.

While the scorching intra-party scrap raged, candidates for governor lashed opponents fiercely. They slugged hard in this 15-man scramble in 11th hour bids for runoff berths.

Up for reelected was Sen. Lister Hill, who was opposed by Lawrence McNeil, young Birmingham real estate and insurance man. This is his first political race.

The senior senator has taken the stump for election of old-line national party Democrats to the state committee, making no reference to his own race during the campaign.

* * *

'Stick By The Party'

SEN. JOHN SPARKMAN and a majority of Alabama's House delegation have joined Sen. Hill in urging Democrats of this state to stick by the party.

They point out that they and other Southern congressmen and senators have been able to defeat the FEPC and other "civil rights" proposals. And they insist that the best way to keep on fighting and defeating such measures is within the framework of the national party.

Dixiecrats, led by States' Rights Campaign Chairman Tom Abernethy, former Gov. Frank Dixon, Horace Wilkinson and Gessner T. McCorvey, state committee chieftain, argue the best way to fight "civil rights" measures is to pose the threat of another walkout and revolt.

REPS. ALBERT RAINS and Bob Jones, speaking over a statewide radio network Saturday, hit hard for the old-line Democrats and larruped the Dixiecrats.

They, along with Sparkman and Hill, have charged the States' Rights revolters with attempting to split the Democratic Party in Alabama and help elect a Republican president in 1952.

"If we're going to help nominate the next president of the United States, he's certain to be a Democrat or a Republican," said Rep. Rains, Fifth District congressman. "He won't be a Dixiecrat."

Whamming the revolters, Rains said that "the uppercrust leaders of the Dixiecrats are, in the main, those who have been repudiated at the polls by the people of Alabama, the Roosevelt-haters and the Liberty Leaguers of another day."

"If the issue is 'civil rights,'" the Fifth District representative added, "the question the people need to decide is how we can best defeat 'civil rights.'

"It seems to me that Southern congressmen and Southern senators, who stand in the front line trenches every day in the fight against 'civil rights,' should know that answer."

* * *

'The Real Issue'

REP. JONES told his radio listeners that "You and I know that 'civil rights' is not their real issue."

"The real issue is the age-long conflict between two schools of thought," Jones said. "One is the rule of the few, the other is the rule by many.

"One is the centralization of power, the other is the distribution of authority.

"One is the special privileges for a few, the other is the welfare of all.

"One is the Dixiecrat Party, the other is the Democratic Party."

* * *

Hobbs Lashes Out

ILLNESS OF SEVENTH District Rep. Carl Elliott's wife prevented hisc moing to Birmingham to join Rains and oJnes in the broadcast.

Earlie, the Fourth District's retirnng Rep. Sam Hobbs, speaking for States' Rights revolters from Washington, called on voters to keep control of the Alabama Democratic Party at home.

Hobbs said "We love our senators personally," but he lashed out at them, saying they "are seking to lead free Alabamians into slaish subservience" to national party leadership.

Jones charged the McCormick-owned isolationist newspaper, The Washington Times-Herald, had joined the Dixiecrats in an attempt to embarrass eSn. Hill by distorting what he senior senator had said.

The Eighth District congressman cited the "great advances in the South" during the Democratic administraiton in Washington. He referred to the TVA. rural electrification, farm parity and numerous other accomplishments.

"We can ill afford to sulk with the Dixiecrats and waste our strength in a splinter party," he said.

Rains asserted the "Dixiecrats would take us as political nomads into a desert of political impotence."

* * *

Fire Again Monday

SUNDAY BROUGHT only a brief respite from the bitter political battle, with Sens. Hill and other old-line stcik-by-national party campaigners getting ready to toe the firing line again Monday.

Hill will speak at noon over a statewide raido hookup and again at 7 p.m.

Dixiecrats were preparing to fire back statewide in various sections of the state.

* * *

Sees Dixiecrat Victory

STATES' RIGHTS CAMPAIGN Chairman Tom Abernethy, who will speak from Talladega, predicted a sweeping victory for his side.

"Reports from every section of Alabama indicate that the Democrats of Alabama will defeat the Trumanite purge by naming at least 50 States' Rights Democrats to the committee," he said.

McCorvey and Sam Johnston, both Mobile attorneys, will speak there, as will Bob Albritton, Andalusia attorney, who will deliver three talks during the closing day of the campaign.

Abernethy, Albritton and McCorvey were anti-Truman presidential electors in 1948. So was Walter C. Givhan, Safford, who will join the Dixiecrat speakers. The campaign chairman said Hale County Probate Judge Robert K. Green also would speak Monday night.

Thus, the question will be decided Tuesday, or in a runoff May 30, whether Alabama will rejoin the national party or hand its 11 electoral votes to another presidential candidate, as it did in 1948.

* * *

Hundreds Of Candidates

AS A CLIMAX to this, the most frenzid campaign in the state's history, voters will pass on seven candidates for lieutenant governor and hundreds of others seeking congressional, state and county offices.

Democratic nomination means election in Alabama.

In the noisy gubernatorial campaign, candidates struck hard in the closing days of the scrap.

Former Gov. Chauncey Sparks, confident of his chances in the first primary, climaxed his bid for a second term as Alabama's chief executive at a rally Saturday night at Clayton, in his county of Barbour.

Sparks, Gordon Persons and Elbert Boozer drew sharp fire from Buster Bell in a slashing speech delievered to hometowners at Huntsville.

* * *

'Dixiecratism Is Dead'

SPEAKER BILL BECK, one of the hardest campaigners on the national party side in the governor's race, called on the "powers behind Dixiecratism to take off their masks and show themselves, if they have the courage."

"I'm calling upon those big money powers behind Dixiecratism to come out in the sunlight and be seen," Beck said. "I believe the people of Alabama have a right to know who they are."

The speaker of the House of Representatives said "Dixiecratism is dead in Alabama because it has no program for the people of this great state." He said they not only "offer no program, but are headed nowhere, offer no service and do nothing by criticize and call names."

A majority of candidates for governor have declared themselves for standing by the national party. They are Elbert Boozer, Philip Hamm, Joe Money, Reuben Newton, Sparks, Persons, Bell and Beck.

Walkouter Bull Connor, Albert Stapp and Bruce Henderson are campaigning as States' Righters, with Stapp and Connor having walked out of the 1948 Democratic National Convention. But Stapp favors doing everything possible to stay in the national party before staging another revolt.

* * *

Whams Henderson

CONNOR HAS WHAMMED Henderson, labeling him as a "Johnny-come-lately States' Righter." He also has lashed out at Henderson, a prohibitionist, on the wet-dry issue. He charged the Wilcox state senator "traded off his dry friends to prevent reappointment."

Speaking before an estimated crowd of 2,500 at Huntsville, Bell lambasted four other gubernatorial candidates, although he called none by name.

Evidently referring to Gordon Persons, Mr. Bell commented that one of the candidates is featuring the fact he keeps his promises.

"If he wants to be fair with the public, we suggest he tell of his promises to Aubrey Williams and the power company interests. If he is honest and sincere, why didn't he reduce the gas company rates four years ago, when he first learned they were too high," Bell said.

"No, he waited to use his state job to make political capital, while

Political Ads For Monday Papers Taken Sunday

Notice to candidates for political office:

Political ads for the Monday issues of The Birmingham News and The Birmingham Age-Herald will be accepted Sunday at the front counter on the first floor of The News Building between 10 a.m. and noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

No mention of new controversies will be allowed in the copy accepted Sunday.

using state cars and employes to follow his campaign."

* * *

Blow At Sparks

IN STRIKING OUT at a second candidate, Bell mentioned that man also is featuring his record, evidently meaning Chauncey Sparks.

"Does he mean his entire record including the part Marshal Johnson the super whisky salesman, played in making that record? Does he mean the manner in which the state insurance and bonding business was handled, whereby his own kinsman got wealthy?"

At Philip Hamm, Folsom candidate in the race, Bell took his most vigorous swipes of the day. He pointed out that if Alabama voters decide to elect a governor this time on ability to scrape hogs, their children and grandchildren will pay for it.

"Today, state crews are all over Alabama surveying roads, and the people are being told that if they do not vote right on May 2, the work will be stopped," he stated.

At the conclusion of the rally here, Bell and his "Victory Train" headed for Athens, Decatur and Florence, in connection of his campaign in North Alabama.

Early in the day, Connor took a vigorous stand on his States Rights platform. He declared that Trumanite Democrats may force FEPC and anti-segregation laws on the statute books, but they will never be able to cra mthe Negro down the throats of Alabama residents.

* * *

Folsom Backs Hamm

GOV. FOLSOM'S administration is at issue in the gubernatorial race. He has stumped for Hamm on a theme of "I Am Right or I Am Wrong," seeking to elect the former state revenue commissioner as his successor.

Other candidates in the governor's race are Wiley Gordon, James DeMent, Hugh DuBose and the Rev. Reese Farnell, Jr., blind Baptist preacher, who has campaigned with a steerer dog.

Only congressman not seeking reelection is Rep. Hobbs of the Fourth District who is retiring at the end of his term. Running for the office are Tom C. King of Anniston, Probate Judge Wilbur Nolen of Ashland and Kenneth A. Roberts of Anniston, who opposed Hobbs two years ago.

Reps. George Andrews of the Third District, Rains in the Fifth, Elliott in the Seventh and Jones in the Eighth are without opposition.

Rep Frank Boykin in the First District is opposed by Joe Thompson of Butler, who ran against him in 1948. Rep. George Grant in the second has young W. E. (Red) James of Montgomery as his opponent.

Rep. Edward deGraffenried in the Sixth has two opponents, Dr. H. F. Wheat and Walter Gus Woods of Tuscaloosa. Rep. Laurie Battle is running it out with John S. Tucker, Jr., Birmingham attorney, in the Ninth District.

* * *

Record Vote Expected

A RECORD VOTE of perhaps 400,000 is expected Tuesday, surpassing the previous mark of 349,294 in 1946.

Only candidate for statewide office who got by without opposition is Justice Davis F. Etakely on the State Supreme Court.

A record field of seven, including five members of the present Legislature, is up for lieutenant governor and president of the Senate. The candidates are State eSns. James B. Allen, Gadsden; Guy Hardwick, Dothan; A. L. Patterson, Phenix City, and David U. Patton, Athens; Rep. E. L. Roberts, Gadsden; W. D. Frinks, Birmingham, and R. E. (Buster) Hogan, Talladega.

* * *

Other Candidates

OTHERS RUNNING for statewide office are:

ATTORNEY GENERAL—Si Garrett of Montgomery and Lee Porter of Gadsden.

SECRETARY OF STATE—Mrs. Agnes Baggett, of Montgomery; Dan J. Baker, of Montgomery; Ben A. Hudson, of Gadsden; William Frank Stone and Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Montgomery.

STATE AUDITOR—John Brandon (now state treasurer) and Langdon C. Parker, of Montgomery.

STATE TREASURER — Miss Sibyl Pool (now secretary of state) and Dan Thomas (now state auditor).

STATE SUPERINDENDENT OF EDUCATION—Floyd D. Dotson, of Birmingham; Vernon L. St. John, of Opp, and W. J. Terry, of Greensboro.

AGRICULTURE COMMISSIONER—John Morgan Flowers, Jr., of Mntgomery, V. V. Mitchell, of Tallassee, and Frank Stewart, of Hope Hull.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION PLACE NO. 1—Jimmy Hitchcock (insumbent) of Montgomery and O. P. Lee, of Opelika.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISION PLACE NO. 2—C. C. (Jack) Owen (incumbent), and Howell Turner (now chairman of Pardon-Parole Board) of Montgomery.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT PLACE NO. 1—Joel B. Brown (incumbent) of Montgomery, and M. B. Grace, of Birmingham.

Besides these and the Legislature, the voters also will pick five circuit judges and 29 circuit solicitors along with scores of local office holders.

Reports Indicate Loyalists To Regain Party Control; Persons, Sparks Liked

BY FRED TAYLOR
News-Age-Herald Staff Writer

Indications are that Democrats of Alabama will regain control of state party machinery from the Dixiecrats in Tuesday's voting.

Reliable information sources from over the state give Gordon Persons, Public Service Commission president, and former Gov. Chauncey Sparks the best chances of winning runoff berths in the 15-man governor's race. Both are old-line Democrats campaigning for sticking by the national party.

Some feel that Persons will lead by 10,000 to 25,000 votes, with an estimated 400,000 to be cast in the first primary.

* * *

Four Close Behind

KEEPERS-IN-TOUCH over Alabama believe that Elbert Boozer, Philip Hamm, Buster Bell and Bruce Henderson will run fairly closely bunched behind Persons and Sparks. Some of them feel one of this quartet might edge into the runoff picture.

Considerable strength has been generated by Bull Connor, Albert Stapp, Bill Beck, Reuben Newton and Joe Money. But informants feel they'll have to make another race to have a chance for the governorship.

Besides Sparks and Persons, other gubernatorial candidates who have declared themselves strongly for sticking by the national party and settling differences within it are Beck, Bell, Boozer, Hamm, Money and Newton.

Stapp, a walkout delegate at the 1948 Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia, says he favors doing everything possible to stay within the national party, before shaping another revolt.

* * *

Connor Says No

WALK-OUTER Connor, a hard-hitting States' Righter, is all-out against affiliation with the national party.

Henderson, likewise, has campaigned on the side of the Dixiecrats, but Connor has labeled him a "Johnny-come-lately States Righter."

A check of the nine congressional districts indicates that a decisive majority of Democratic voters will take their stand on the side of the national party in Tuesday's election.

Reports indicate the voters believe, along with Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman and a majority of Alabama's congressional delegation, that the most effective way to keep on fighting and defeating "civil rights" legislation is within the framework of the national party.

Old-Liners Here, Too

EIGHT PLACES on the State Democratic Executive Committee are open to campaign in each district. This committee is the party's governing body in Alabama.

These reports indicate that old-line stick-by-national-party Democrats will win 45 to 50 places on the 72-member state committee.

Dixiecrats appear to be strongest in the First, Second and Third Districts, although dependable reports disclose they will not win all places in these three. These are South Alabama areas, with State Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey seeking re-election in the First.

Old-line Democrats will surge ahead in the other six districts and pile up sizeable majorities, the survey indicates. They are expected to have a considerable bulge in the Fourth, Sixth and Ninth Districts and literally sweep the Northern and Eastern Alabama Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Districts.

In the populous Ninth (Jefferson County) District, stick-by-party Democrats are expected to win five or six of the eight places. There are many who believe old-liners have a chance to win all eight places.

12 Candidates For Governor File Expenses

Statements Of Stapp And Newton In Mail; Dement File Awaited

All but three of the 15 candidates for governor had filed their pre-election expense accounts with the secretary of state yesterday, the deadline.

The secretary of state's office reported the three missing expense accounts, required by the state's corrupt practices act, as belonging to Albert Stapp of Birmingham, Reuben L. Newton of Jasper and James M. Dement of Athens.

The expense accounts of Stapp and Newton were reported to have been mailed but the secretary of state's office said it had not been able to contact Dement.

Meet Deadline

All candidates for the other state-wide offices had filed their reports before the deadline.

Eugene (Bull) Connor of Birmingham yesterday took over top position as the biggest spender in the gubernatorial race. He said he had expenses amounting to $7,951 and had received contributions amounting to only $1,175.

The other candidate for governor reporting yesterday was Robert K. (Buster) Bell of Huntsville. He said he had spent $7,250 and received contributions of $7,739.

Others who filed their expense accounts are:

W. J. Terry of Greensboro, candidate for state superintendent of education — contribution $1,150 and expenses $1,874.

Floyd D. Dotson of Birmingham, state superintendent of education — contributions none and expenses $564.

Rep. George Grant of Troy, representative in 82nd Congress from the Second District—contributions $1,430 and expenses $517.

Tom C. King of Anniston, representative in 82nd Congress from Fourth District—contributions none and expenses $2,315.

Rep. Anudrews

Rep. George Andrews of Union Springs, representative in 82nd Congress from Third District—contributions none and expenses $250.

John S. Tucker, Jr., of Birmingham, representative in 82nd Congress from Ninth District—contributions $225 and expenses $507.

Charles A. Stakely of Montgomery, state senator from Montgomery County — contributions none and expenses $259.

Warren S. Reese, Jr., of Montgomery, representative in House from Montgomery County, Seat No. 3—contributions none and expenses $209.

C. Pope Lifsey of Montgomery, representative from Montgomery County, Seat No. 2—contributions none and expenses $84.

Edward Gene Gibbons of Montgomery, representative from Montgomery County, Seat No. 3—contributions none and expenses $106.

Cullen Hightower of LaPine, representative from Montgomery County, Seat No. 3—contributions none and expenses $166.

Frank Tennille of Montgomery, representative from Montgomery County, Seat No. 4—contributions none and expenses $174.

W. Ervin (Red) James of Montgomery, representative in 82nd Congress from Second District—contributions $565 and expenses $1,608.

These candidates for the State Democratic Executive Committee from the Second District filed:

W. C. (Buddy) Holmes of Fo[illegible]ey—contributions none and expenses $25.

James E. McCurdy of Flomaton —contributions none and expenses $10.

Alabama
Phillip J. Hamm

Hamm To Quit Race? National Party Loyalists Regain Control In State

Rumors Flying Both Yes, No; He Is Silent

By G. C. LONG, JR.

The $64 question: Will former Revenue Commissioner Phillip J. Hamm, a poor second in the Tuesday voting for governor, run it off with the leading man, Montgomery's Gordon Persons?

Right now rumors are flying thick and fast to the effect that he will and that he won't.

As far as Hamm himself is concerned, he can't be induced to make a statement now.

His headquarters says that when the returns are all in and Hamm's final position is definite, then he will issue a statement.

Observers see little chance that Hamm will be ousted from second place. He has a better than 10,000 vote lead over the third place man, Elbert Boozer of Anniston.

Only about 125 boxes remain to be heard from to give a complete but unofficial count of the voting.

Reports are that Hamm himself, who for the second time now has run a statewide political race for Gov. James E. Folsom, has little taste for the runoff because of the better than 75,000-vote margin held by Persons.

Up To Folsom

However, reliable sources—— However, reliable sources around the Capitol are saying that Hamm might not have any say so in the decision and that if Folsom wants him to run it off he will.

It was a bitter Hamm in 1948, fresh from a 4-to-1 defeat at the hands of U. S. Senator John Sparkman for the U. S. Senate, who declared he was sick of politics and that it was being tied to Folsom that had brought about his rejection by the people in that race.

It has been reported by several different sources that Hamm will withdraw from the runoff if he can get certain concessions.

Persons, when asked yesterday if he had been approached by the administration or its ambassadors in an effort to trade Hamm out of the race, said he had not been aproached.

Nevertheless, one report persisted that a prominent local politician had been asked to contact Persons with an offer.

The offer was reported to be that Hamm would withdraw if he were assured he would be given a job—minor in nature—at the end of this administration.

Meanwhile, another source reported an entirely different situation.

He said that administration forces have been working feverishly since the election to try to get commitments for Hamm for the runoff.

These commitments are supposed to be in the form of pledges of money.

According to the source, the administration is trying to get the liquor concerns and other firms doing business with the state to contribute to Hamm's campaign chest.

$150,000 Chest?

One report was that the goal for the chest was some $150,000.

Then, so the information went, the former revenue commissioner would enter the runoff and go through the motions of fighting Persons down to the finish line.

Any attempt that Hamm might make to run it off with the president of the Alabama Public Service Commission would meet with little success, the observers declare.

In fact, they say that Hamm might not get as many votes in the run-off as he got in the first primary.

They appear to think the tremendous lead Persons has built up is bringing a lot of votes to the bandwagon and that in a run-off Hamm might find that some of his strength has deserted him.

There are reports, too, that Persons has already received telegrams from some of the other candidates pledging him their support if there is a run-off.

One of these telegrams, an authoritative source said, was from Senator J. Bruce Henderson of Miller's Ferry, who is currently running in fourth place.

Henderson is said to have told Persons that if it worked out where he were the man in the run-off, he would not make the race with such a big lead against him and would withdraw.

Furthermore, Henderson is also reported to have said in the same telegram that if Hamm did take the race for governor into a run-off he (Henderson) would throw his full support behind Persons to the end the state might have a better government.

Few observers think that Persons would have to trade with any candidate who might be in the run-off with him. They say the PSC president has such a lead that he can afford to ignore any overtures that might be made to him.

It's a cinch, they say, that men like Henderson, former Gov. Chauncey Sparks, Robert K. Bell and some of the other candidates who received between 15,000 and 20,000 votes won't throw their support to Hamm.

And those votes, it is explained, make up a big portion of that polled Tuesday and would not give Hamm enough to get any where near heading Persons off on May 30.

However, there is a report that some supporters of Elbert Boozer, particularly in Birmingham, have been trying to rally his support and that of some of the other candidates to Hamm to get him to run off the race for governor against Persons.

That, too, would be useless, the observers say, using one of the currently popular gags about the governor's race: "Fourteen men ran for governor but Persons was flying."

Assurance of a job at the end of the administration might get Hamm out of the race, it is felt in some quarters.

He is not a wealthy man and this second statewide race in two years is bound to have cost him some of his own money. And during both races he was not drawing his $475 a month salary from the state as revenue commissioner.

If Hamm sets his mind not to make the run-off, some observers say, his good friend, the governor, cannot make him. There have been several instances in cabinet meetings when the revenue commissioner is reported to have told the governor off, according to reliable reports for administration appointees.

But while Folsom and Hamm make up their minds on whether there will be a run-off, Persons is free to work on the other candidates for their support.

And, it has been observed many times, most persons, (no pun intended) including politicians, like to back a winner.

Alabama
Senator Lister Hill

'Loyal' Democrats Take Lead Over Dixiecrats in Alabama

State Committee Control Waits on Run-Off—Hill Wins in a Sweep

By W. H. LAWRENCE

"Loyalist" Democrats forged out in front last night in a battle to recapture control of the Alabama state party machinery from secessionist Dixiecrat forces who bolted the national ticket in 1948. Indications were, however, that the issue could not be settled finally without a run-off primary on May 30.

Incomplete returns showed that candidates favoring renewed affiliation with the national party had won thirty-four places in the State Democratic Executive Committee—just three short of a majority—while States' Rights adherents had majorities for twenty-six seats. With one member already elected unpledged to either group, this would mean that eleven committee seats would remain to be decided in the second primary because the leading candidates for these places had failed to poll a majority of the votes.

Senator Lister Hill, who did not even bother to campaign for renomination but did come home to support the "loyalist" Democratic slate, won certain renomination. His majority was nearly 100,000 votes over Lawrence McNeil, a Dixiecrat adherent, with about 400 of the state's 2,107 voting boxes still to be heard from.

While the Alabama situation remained in doubt, late returns from Florida increased the margin of victory for Representative George A. Smathers, 36 years old, of Miami, who defeated Senator Claude Pepper, a New Deal and Fair Deal champion, who was seeking a third term. With returns in from all but twelve of the state's 1,595 precincts, Mr. Smathers had a total vote of 318,860, and a majority of 63,307 votes.

Republicans and anti-Administration Democrats immediately hailed the defeat of Senator Pepper as a rebuke to President Truman's "socialistic" program, and Republican victory hopes for November soared. But Mr. Smathers, in Jacksonville, Fla., told reporters his victory should be regarded as "a repudiation of extremism and radicalism," and not as "a trend toward Republicanism." He asserted, moreover, that his triumph did not mean "a repudiation of the Democratic party or the Democratic principles," and called attention to his own record of support of the Democratic party in the Eightieth and Eighty-first Congresses.



Senator Lister Hill
The New York Times (by Bruce Hoertel)

Results in Other Contests

As votes were being counted from Tuesday's primaries, other election highlights were these:

Ohio—State Auditor Joseph T. Ferguson rolled up a plurality of 51,000 in a seven-man race for the Democratic nomination for Senator and the right to oppose Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican policy chieftain and probable 1952 Presidential contender, in November. Gov. FFrank J. Lausche won Democratic renomination by a margin of nearly 300,000 in a three-man race. He will be opposed by State Treasurer Don H. Ebright, who has a plurality of 173,980 votes in a four-man race.

Alabama—Gordon Persons, head of the State Public Service Commission who had campaigned by helicopter, swept into a surprisingly large lead in a fifteen-man race for Governor to succeed James E. Folsom, who was not eligible to run for re-election. His lead, with fewer than 300 ballot boxes uncounted, was more than 73,000 over his nearest opponent, Philip J. Hamm, who had only 45,153 votes, and although he still lacked a majority it appeared possible that Hr. Hamm might decide to waive his rights to a run-off in view of Mr. Persons' high plurality.

Indiana—Seven Democrats and four Republicans won renomination for membership in the House of Representatives. Senatorial candidates will not be picked until state party conventions are held next month.

Virginia—Edward J. Robeson, retired Newport News shipyard executive and president of the Virginia Association of Manufacturers, scored an upset victory over two other Democrats and a Republican in a special election to fill the unexpired term of the late Representative S. Otis Bland. Mr. Robeson, a newcomer to Virginia politics, won by more than 3,000 votes over the political favorite, William A. Wright of Tappahannock, director of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Development and a long time party leader in this area.

Florida Vote Cheers Republicans

The national interest, however, centered upon the Florida and Alabama contests.

The Republicans were jubilant about the Florida outcome. For the Dixiecrats, their 1948 Presidential candidate, Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, also saw in Senator Pepper's defeat "a definite victory for the cause of constitutional government."

In Alabama the Truman administration had little to cheer about even if it finally wins a majority of the state committee away from Dixiecrat control. With Senators Hill and John J. Sparkman and Governor Folsom as well as a majority of the gubernatorial candidates backing loyalty to the national party, it had been expected that the Dixiecrats would be defeated handily. But such was not the case. It was a see-saw battle from the time the first ballots were counted. One hour the "loyalists" were ahead and, the next, the Dixiecrats were out in front. The margins were slim, but the pro-national party forces were out in front during most of yesterday.

Alabama Division

More significant than the renomination of Senator Lister Hill in Alabama are the gains made by the so-called "loyal" Democrats in their effort to recapture the State Democratic Executive Committee from the Dixiecrats. The victory of Mr. Hill, who on most issues has been among the more constructive influences in the Senate, was pretty much a foregone conclusion. The 37-26 lead of the regular Democrats for Executive Committee seats is not decisive, and apparently the final division must be determined in a runoff. Nonetheless, although the Dixiecrat tail is still very much in evidence, the showing of the regulars is encouraging.

What progress has been made must be viewed against the situation in the 1948 presidential election, when all of Alabama's electoral votes went to the States' Rights ticket headed by Gov. J. Strom Thurmond. Senator Hill, in appealing for a return to the Democratic fold, argued that anti-civil-rights Democrats could accomplish more there than in a separate party. The success of Southern legislators in blocking the more extreme civil rights measures gives a lot of support to his contention, and apparently Alabama voters thought so, too.

Whereas this aspect of the return to the Democratic Party is essentially negative, there are other ways in which it is of general benefit. Splinter parties, especially those founded on sectional interests, have the effect of tossing monkey wrenches into the gears of the two-party system. It has been observed that for this system to operate successfully, each party must be broad enough to bind together many facets of opinion. This feature is often responsible for the lack of clear-cut and meaningful platforms, and it often occasions intraparty debates. But precisely because legislation advanced under such a system must be subjected to the leavening of compromise, it is less likely to evoke the extremism that endangers democratic government.

Old Party Liners Hill, Sparkman Predict Triumph

But States' Righters Say They'll Control Things After Election

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman predicted victory for old-line Democrats over Dixiecrats in tomorrow's voting as they returned to Alabama political wars for the final day of first primary battling.

States' Righter Campaign Chairman Tom Abernethy and other Dixiecrats plumpers predicted a triumph for their side.

The bitter battling was over whether the Democrats or Dixiecrats will control Alabama party machinery by winning a majority on the 72-member State Democratic Executive Committee.

This scorching intra-party scrap was interlocked with the 15-man scramble for the governorship.

These candidates, a majority of whom have declared themselves strongly for sticking by the national party, put the finishing touches to their campaigns in final bids for runoff berths.

* * *

AN OUTPOURING of some 400,000 voters—largest in the state's history—is expected in the first primary. A runoff primary is set for May 30.

Election Officers Urged: Be Prompt

Jefferson County election officers have been urged to be on hand promptly for opening of all polling places in the Democratic primary at 8 a.m. tomorrow.

The request was made by J. W. (Bill) Hamilton, Jr., secretary of the County Democratic Executive Committee. He pointed out the polling booths would open at the usual time. But, under a recently enacted law, both rural and city boxes will be kept open until 6 p.m. Rural boxes formerly closed at 5.

Six election officers have been assigned to each of 262 boxes. Tax Collector J. W. (Bill) Hamilton, Sr., whose office is not open to campaign in this election, has been made custodian of all Jefferson ballot boxes.

Sparkman and Hill, who have spearheaded the stick-by party fight, said they based their forecasts of victory for Democratic old-liners on personal observations in Alabama and on comments and opinions expressed in a floor of tlephone calls, telegrams and letters from over the state.

"Most of the voters of Alabama," said Sen. Hill, "now realize that the issue is: Democrat or Dixiecrat. Alabama is by tradition a Democratic state. It is Democratic today, as the vote on Tuesday will show. The Dixiecrats are on the run."

SEN. SPARKMAN, who spoke at noon over a statewide radio network from Huntsville, whammed the States' Rights revolters. He said the Dixiecrats have tried in vain to obscure the progressive accomplishments of the Democratic Party in Alabama and the nation.

"The Dixiecrats are losing out," Sparkman said, "because it is apparent to the people of Alabama that Dixiecrat leaders have a negative program and that they are trying to lead Alabama further up a blind alley politically."

Hill will speak from Montgomery over a statewide radio hookup at 7 p.m. His speech will be carried here by WSGN, WAPI and WBRC.

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ABERNETHY, WHO predicted a sweeping victory for Dixiecrats said "reports from every section of Alabama indicate that Democrats of Alabama will defeat the Trumanite purge by naming at least 50 State Rights Democrats to the committee."

He announced that State Committee Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey and Sam Johnston, both Mobile attorneys; Bob Albritton, Andalusia attorney; Walter C. Givhan, Black Belt legislator; Hale County Probate Judge Robert K. Greene and himself would speak during the day from various sections of the state.

Former Gov. Frank Dixon and Horace Wilkinson, both Birmingham lawyers, are others who have campaigned hard on the Dixiecrat side of the fence.

* * *

THE FOURTH DISTRICT'S retiring Rep. Sam Hobbs is the only member of Alabama's congressional delegation to take the stump for the Dixiecrats.

A majority of the nine-man House delegation — Reps. Albert Rains, Bob Jones, Carl Elliott, George Grant and Edward deGraffenried—have declared themselves for standing by the national party. Rains and Jones have taken the stump to emphasize that the best way to fight "civil rights" measures and keep on defeating them is within the framework of the national party.

SEN. HILL is opposed for reelection by Lawrence McNeil, young Birmingham business man, campaigning as a Dixiecrat.

Navy Capt. John G. Crommelin, on disciplinary half-pay furlough for criticizing armed forces unification, has announced he will resign from the service and run as an independent for the U. S. Senate seat.

But no independent candidate has been able to get anywhere running against a Democratic nominee in predominately Democratic Alabama. However, Crommelin hopes to upset this long-time rule and has announced he will qualify as an independent with the secretary of state's office.

Former Gov. Chauncey Sparks, a stay-in delegate to the 1948 Democratic National Convention, has hit hard for the national party in his bid for another term as governor. He wound up his campaign with a big rally Saturday night at Clayton, in his home country of Barbour.

Sparks is confident of winning a runoff berth.

Gordon Persons, Elbert Boozer, Bill Beck, Philip Hamm, Buster Bell, Reuben Newton and Joe Money are other gubernatorial candidates who have declared themselves for settling differences within the national party.

* * *

STATES' RIGHTER Bull Connor, who walked out at Philadelphia, has led the fight for the Dixiecrats in the governor's race.

Albert Stapp, who also walked out of the convention, says he favors doing everything possible to stay in the party, before staging another revolt.

Black Belter Bruce Henderson also has been campaigning as a Dixiecrat, but Connor has tagged him as a "Johnny-come-lately States' Righter."

* * *

SPEAKER BECK, winding up his campaign for governor, said at Fort Payne today that the state must operate the Jefferson-Hillman Hospital as a charity institution. He emphasized that health and education would have top priority with him.

"I think the state should take over the operation of Jefferson-Hillman Hospital," Beck said. "This hospital, along with two other charity hospitals that must be built in Montgomery and Mobile, could be nicely run by the Alabama Medical College for the state."

Other candidates in the gubernatorial free-for-all are the Rev. Reese Farnell, Jr., Hugh DuBose, James DeMent and Wiley Gordon.

* * *

SPARKS HAD a crowd estimated at 3,000 at his climaxing rally in Clayton. Reports from North Alabama said Boozer and Bell had huge crowds as they wound up their respective campaigns.

They and other candidates journeyed to Scottsboro for the big "Trade Day" outpouring of Jackson county citizens. It was estimated that more than 10,000 turned out to hear the candidates.

Speaking from his "Capitol on Wheels," Boozer talked to a throng estimated at 6,000 at Gadsden Saturday. He talked to other large crowds at Boaz, Albertville, Cullman and Guntersville.

Bell had an outpouring of more than 2,500 at Huntsville earlier and spoke to big crowds at other places as he ding-donged a climax to his bid for the governorship aboard his highway train.

* * *

PERSONS MADE A statewide radio speech at 12:15 p.m. today and will speak again at 8:15 p.m. to put the finishing touches to his second campaign for governor. Both speeches were scheduled over WSGN.

Stapp, who has made the most intensive campaign of any candidate in the race, will speak over a statewide radio hookup at 7:45 p.m. over WSGN.

Gov. Folsom has campaign for Hamm, former state revenue commissioner, and has stumped for electing state committee candidates who will stick by the national party.

* * *

REP. HOBBS is the only congressman who isn't seeking reselection. Tom King of Anniston, Probate Judge Wilbur Nolen of Ashland and Kenneth Roberts of Anniston, who ran against Hobbs two years ago are campaigning for Hobb's seat.

Reps. George Andrews of the Third District, Albert Rains in the Fifth, Carl Elliott of the Seventh and Robert E. Jones., Jr., of the Eighth are unopposed.

Rep. Frank Boykin of the First is up against Butler's Joe Thompson.

* * *

PERSONS MADE A statewide son for the second time in a row; Rep. George Grant of the Second is opposed by W. E. (Red) James; Rep. Edward deGraffenried in the Sixth has Dr. H. F. Wheat and Walter Gus Woods as his opponents and Rep. Laurie Battle of the Ninth is battling it out with John S. Tucker, Jr.

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Arizona

Two Negroes Win In Ariz. Elections

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Carl Sims, employe in the Arizona Highway Department, and Atty. Hayzle Daniels won the recent Democratic primary nominations for State Representative in their respective districts.

Mr. Sims defeated Mrs. Zola Walker by a margin of two to one, and Attorney Daniels won in a close race over S. C. Boyer and Wm. F. Ong. Attorney Daniels unseated the only Chinese citizen holding a legislative seat in America.

Pine Bluff Okays Negro Candidate

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — Though the State Democratic Committee has upheld the barring of a Negro candidate for alderman in Little Rock, W. J. Trotter, church leader and business man, has been certified by the Jefferson County Democratic Committee to run for that same office in Pine Bluff.

Gilliam Lawton, Committee secretary, said his group certified Trotter weeks before the Pulaski County Committee turned thumbs down on the Rev. J. H. Gatlin in Little Rock.

The NAACP has threatened court action to get Gatlin's name on the ballot.

Negro To Get Federal Test On Candidacy

Arkansas Democrats Sidestep Request For Alderman Bid

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 13—(AP)—A federal court test was promised Tuesday after the Arkansas State Democratic Committee sidestepped a Negro's request to seek the party's nomination for city alderman.

The committee said Negroes are barred from membership in the state party by a rule adopted in 1908. The group also recalled that a party rule prohibits the state committee from changing any of its policies.

State Committee Chairman Willis B. Smith of Texarkana, said any change in the rules would have to be approved by the state Democratic convention. The convention meets here next September after the party's summer primaries, at which nominees are selected.

The Rev. J. H. Gatlin, Negro preacher, had attempted to file as a candidate for Little Rock city alderman in the July 25 Democratic primary. Nomination by the Democratic Party is tantamount to election in Arkansas.

Turn Down Application

Gatlin's application was turned down by the Pulaski County (Little Rock) Democratic committee. He took his case to the state committee.

Soon after the state committee's decision, the Little Rock unit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said its attorneys would take the matter to federal court. The association is backing Gatlin.

L. C. Bates, chairman of the NAACP legal redress committee, said the action of the Democratic committee was in direct violation of a United States Supreme Court decision. "It (the committee's decision) flaunts justice," said Bates, adding "the court is our next bet."

He said the federal court here would be asked to require the state Democratic Party to accept Gatlin's candidacy for city alderman.

The Supreme Court has held in several cases that Negroes were entitled to membership in the Democratic Party.

Only White Members

The Arkansas Democratic Party says only white electors can become members and only party members can seek election in its primaries.

There are no restrictions against Negroes voting in the primaries.

Neither Gatlin nor a representative of the NAACP appeared before the committee Tuesday morning. The committee's action was approved unanimously.

However, June Wooten, chairman of the Pulaski County committee, which turned down Gatlin's original application, said he thought some action should be taken.

Mainly, he said, "I'm looking to you all to help lessen the load that will be on my shoulders."

Wooten said everybody "knows where I stand on this matter," but "I'm the only one that will have to get up before a federal judge and tell him why this Negro was denied membership in the party. I'm going to be the whipping boy."

The deadline for candidates to have their applications on file is June 24.

Negro May Ask Court To Decide Arkansas Race

Little Rock, Ark., June 13 (AP)—A federal-court test was promised today after the Arkansas State Democratic Committee sidestepped a Negro's request to seek the party's nomination for City alderman.

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BARS NEGRO AS CANDIDATE

Arkansas Democratic Official Refuses Minister's Filing Fee

LITTLE ROCK, June 4 (AP)—A Democratic party official said yesterday he had refused to accept a filing fee from a Negro minister as a candidate for city alderman.

June P. Wooten, secretary of the Pulaski County (Little Rock) Democratic Committee, said he refused the fee of the Rev. J. H. Gatlin because Democratic party rules in Arkansas restrict candidacies to "white electors."

Mr. Wooten said he suggested that the Rev. Mr. Gatlin appeal to the State Democratic Committee if he wished. The minister was not available for comment.

Earlier the Rev. Mr. Gatlin filed with the city clerk a "corrupt practices" pledge, also required by Arkansas law. At the time he said he would not make a court test if party officials refused to allow him on the ballot.

Pastor of a Baptist church, he sought to qualify as a candidate for the Democratic nomination—equivalent to election in this state.

Negro minister on Little Rock ballot

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 7—(AP)—The name of a Negro preacher will be on the Democratic ballot as a candidate for city alderman in Little Rock.

Federal Judge Thomas C. Trimble today had ordered the County Democratic Committee to place the name of the Rev. J. H. Gatlin on the ballot for the July 25 primary. The order set a precedent for Arkansas.

The committee previously had ruled against Gatlin.

Gatlin could not be refused a chance to win the nomination solely because he is not a white man, the federal judge held. Nomination of a Democrat equals election in this state on the fringe of the South.

R. G. McDaniel, committee chairman, said the committee would comply with Judge Trimble's order.

White Candidates Woo Arkansas Negro Vote

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP)— For the first time in Arkansas' long political history white candidates for public office addressed a Negro audience last week at a meeting of the Arkansas Negro Democratic association.

Nearly 200 Negroes attended a meeting held at the auditoruim at which 27 of 31 county and district political candidates spoke or were represented. They limited their remarks to statements of their qualifications.

In a brief talk, Dr. J. M. Robinson, president of the sponsoring organization, cited the rise in his organization from nine members 22 years ago to 5,000 contributing and 30,000 affiliate members. He also deplored the fact that "out of 400,000 Negroes in Arkansas only 49,000 have paid their poll taxes.

I. T. Gillam served as master of ceremonies. Speakers other than candidates included the Rev. O. Sherman, Father G. G. Walker, J. H. McConico. and W. H. Bass.

Win Ballot Spot In Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (ANP)— A Negro candidate was placed on the ballot last week to fill a vacancy on the Little Rock Sschool Board. The candidate who gained his spot with no trouble is the Rev. F. T. Guy, pastor, Mount Zion Baptist Church.

A petition, signed by fifty-five persons, calling for the nomination of the minister, was approved last week by the County Board of Election Commissioners, according to County School Supervisor N. M. Hamilton.

The Rev. Mr. Guy will seek a post vacated by Dr. Gilbert O. Dean, who is retiring Sept. 26. The school board, itself, is expected to nominate an opponent for the Rev. Mr. Guy.

Guy Loses; Pine Bluff Negro Wins In Board Bid

Dr. Frederick T. Guy, pastor of Mount Zion Baptist church was defeated in his bid for the Position number 2 of the schoci board by Dr. William G. Cooper University of Arkansas school of Medicine faculty member by a vote of 3,138 to 1,251. In Pine Bluff however, Negro voters elected a Negro, Charles Knoot, to the school board Further details next week.

Arkansas Negro Candidate Loses

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — (ANP) — Pine Bluff's first Negro candidate in many years was swamped in his attempt for a seat in the city council in last week's Democratic promary.

Victim was M. S. Trotter who was overwhelmed by White George S. Gandy in the Ward One primary for alderman, 3,549 votes to 818. Gandy has been an alderman for 20 years.

Trotter did carry the Negro vote, 337 to 227.



REV. G. LINWOOD FAUNTLEROY, of Oakland, Calif. received over 50,000 votes to win the nomination (IPP) for State Senate, from the 16th District. This surprising support has reinforced the minister for his November run-off against Arthur H. Breed, Republican, incumbent.



ATTORNEY JOHN C. HENDERSON, Oakland, Calif., who ran a good third in a field of 11 contestants for Superior Court Judge.



ASSEMBLYMAN WILLIAM BYRON RUMFORD WAS RE-ELECTED from the 11th District Oakland, last week by capturing the nominations of both parties. This history making result of the Rumford campaign is the first time a Negro has been so selected. The voters in his district have certainly rewarded Rumford for an excellent job in Sacramento.

Candidates Win Seats In State Legislature

DENVER, COLO— (ANP) —The Negro vote in Denver (about the same in the State) went Democratic about three to one—not because of any platform or particular stand, but of habit and the Roosevelt influence.

However, the state went Republican and the Negro vote had very little effect. The Republican sweep is an amazing reversal of the 1948 voting. From Denver the GOP won nine places in the house to six for the Democrats. This is a gain of nine as the Democrats took all seats in 1948.

Both Negro candidates for the state house of representatives won seats. Elvin R. Caldwell of Den ver, a Democrat, ran fourth in a field of fifteen. Earl Mann, Republican, was re-elected and ran seventh.

Ham Jenkins, running on the Independent ticket for the state senate ever was in the running He scorel last in a field of nine four were to be elected. Arthur Laws (R) who is dead but those name is carried on the ballot ran eighth but well ahead of Jenkins.

Elvin R. Caldwell attended the University of Colorado taking economics and business administration Active in community affairs, he is a member of the maagement committee of the Negro branch of the YMCA; the budget committee of the Community Chest; the executive board of the Denver league; and vice president of the East Denver Athletic Association.

Earl Mann has been a member of the Colorado state house of representative's thirty-fourth, thirty-sixth assemblies, and he has lived in Denver thirty-one year. A graduate of a local business college, he has lived in Denver 31 years. Mann is a clerk at the Denver water department. Director of the Denver Tuberculosis Society.

He was chairman of the Denver USO of World War II; past commander of the American Legion Post No. 39 and former member of the comittee of management of the Negro branch of the YMCA.

Caldwell is 31 years old and Man is 64.

Florida Labor-Negro Unity Mobilized Behind Pepper

The Worker.

By George Nelson JACKSONVILLE, Fla.

(Chairman, Communist Party of Florida) 34a(2)gls

Thousands of Negro people in the South are bravely challenging the Dixiecrat-KKK forces by turning out to register as voters in the coming elections. Not since the Reconstruction days have so many Negroes participated in an election campaign, and this in the face of unprecedented lynch terror.

Unemployment and hunger haunt every Negro family. Tens of thousands of Negro workers have been driven from industry. Even menial jobs are harder to get. The policy in most industries is to expel every Negro worker no matter how well he has mastered his skill. An example of this is in transport, where but a few short years ago over 400 Negro workers were employed in the Airlines. Today there are less than 100 and each week this number is diminished. The objective of the white supremacists is clear: **Drive out every Negro from his job; starve and beat them into submission.**

Mem. 4-9-50

However, a mass movement of resistance has developed and is gaining in strength each day. The registration of tens of thousands of Negro voters in Florida is but one indication of this. The current campaign spearheaded by leaders of the NAACP and the Progressive Voters' League of Florida is winning broad support from the labor movement. Their goal is to register 250,000 Negro voters. It is estimated that there are 375,000 eligible Negro voters in the state.

The AFL Political Educational League and the CIO Political Action Committee are working unitedly with Negro leaders and their organizations. A broad campaign has been developed to conduct registration

THIS UNITED FRONT ACTION has brought wrath and condemnation from the forces of reaction. The KKK set out on a campaign of intimidation and terror. No effort has been made by the Governor, County Sheriffs and local police officials to halt the terrorist Klan in its activities. On the contrary they encourage the Klan and in many areas public officials actively participate in the marauding escapades of Klan terror. Reactionary Congressman George Smathers, the Dixiecrat-Klan candidate for U. S. Senate calls for violence against the Negro people in his Negro baiting speeches. Following one of his vicious attacks on the Negro people the 800 KKK members paraded through the community as a warning to the Negroes not to attempt to register to vote. Crosses have been burned in a number of cities.

An example of the determination and fighting spirit of Negro workers occurred in Winter Haven, in the Citrus belt, where following the burning of a cross in the Negro community, they poured out the following day to register. While standing in line before the registrars' office they were met by hooligans, inspired by Dixiecrats, who threw missles at them. In other areas, Negro ministers and other leaders of Negro organizations were visited at their homes with threats of reprisals should they encourage their congregation and membership to register.

State Senator Harry King, a notorious white supremacist, called for violence against Communists and "Northern labor agitators," who are "stirring up" the Negro people. He asked that the city police be notified to arrest any attempt to register Negro voters.

But despite the lynch terror and intimidation the Negro people and poor white workers are uniting and pouring out by the thousands. It is estimated that over 2,000 Negro voters are registering daily in Florida. Reports from major cities throughout the state show a tremendous spur in the registration drive. The daily average Negro registration in Miami is nearly 500 while in Jacksonville 400 and Tampa 200. Thousands of registered voters have visited the Registrars Office to make certain that they are properly registered. In Tampa, of the 25,000 Negro voters it is estimated that about 14,000 were registered by April 1.

★

THE RACE FOR U. S. Senate between incumbent Claude Pepper and Rep. George Smathers, is reaching a high pitch. Smathers has backing and support of the most reactionary circles in Florida. He is the candidate of the Dixiecrats and the KKK. He is viciously anti-Negro and anti-labor. His campaign is centered mainly around "fighting Communism" and the FEPC. As a corporation lawyer for the Wall St.-DuPont interests, he sings high praise for Big Business. His victory would strengthen the Dixiecrat-KKK forces in Florida as well as throughout the South.

Senator Pepper faces a tough fight for re-election. No doubt his failure to wage a struggle on the peace front; his support of the Truman "cold war" policy, has weakened his campaign. Furthermore, he does not strengthen his position by capitulating to Smathers red-baiting and attack on the FEPC issue. However his fight against the Taft-Hartley bill and now for its repeal; his fight for a National Medical program and other social security measures have won him support in the trade union movement and amongst the Negro people.

The Communist Party of Florida has called upon all voters to work for the defeat of Smathers. The Communist Party along with other progressive forces, while building a solid anti-Smathers front, cannot take any political responsibility for Pepper's surrender to the Truman bi-partisan cold-war policy. His victory can be assured not by retreating and capitulating to the Dixiecrats but instead by waging a relentless fight against these enemies of democracy and peace; by fighting for the rights of the Negro people; for jobs, security and civil rights for all people. The Communist Party supports such a program.

It has called on all people to register and vote in the May 2 primaries to defeat the fascist-Dixiecrat menace in Florida.

Senator Claud Pepper

Politics being the squeeze play that it is here in America, we sorrowed greatly for Claud Pepper, the Roosevelt Progressive, when he became fatally snared down in Florida week before last by the reactionary forces. We take no part with the sentiment expressed by several liberal publications that the Florida senator should not have backed up when charged by his opponent Smathers with the taint of Communism and belief in civil rights for Negroes.

For a number of years Senator Pepper has been showing where his heart is ,and like Senator Frank Graham, of North Carolina, has proved in many ways that he would like to see social decency enthroned in his section. We have sat in two Democratic conventions and heard his voice raised for liberalism and fair play, and when this good man got in a fight in recent months our heart has been with him as he fought unsuccessfully in an atmophere where men juggle truth sufficiently to cause the majority of Florida voters to assume Senator Pepper is not a good and loyal American.

We are happy to know that Florida Negroes, sensing the difficult situation in which they found their friend, stood hard by him. We think Peter was a good man, but when a perplexing moment came Peter denied Christ, and yet no one was a more firm supporter of the policies of the late President Roosevelt than Claud Pepper. We wish there had not developed a coolness between President Truman and the Florida senator, for we most assuredly would like to see Senator Pepper joined with Hugo Black on the Supreme Court, or in some other important federal spot where he could continue to educate the nation on the higher level of morality where he resides.

But the inspiring thing about the Florida election is vested in the efforts of union labor to help educate the voters in that backward section of the nation respecting social decency and economic idiologies. Too long has the southern worker been confused in his thinking and made to believe that the Negro worker should be ostracised and set on the outside of America's industrial establishment. Senator Pepper has shown over a long period he believes the Negro should have the right to sit as an equal at the table of labor. During the recent war he voted for the compulsory employment of Negroes, and it is stimulating to know that despite the slashing attack of young Smathers, who distorted the truth, almost 67,000 Floridians voted for Pepper.

Some idea of the educational program now being promoted in the South by CIO-PAC workers can be gotten out of an article recently appearing in the New York Post, which reveals very graphically the transition in judgment that is going on down in the Southland since that section of the nation was invaded with an argument that no white laborer is safe down in Dixie so long as a destitute black man stands on the outside of America's industrial establishment. We trust all of our readers will peruse this article written by Murray Kempton, for it shows so clearly why Negroes should join and support the union movement in the South. Mr. Kempton's article follows:

The CIO Textile Workers passed one here last week ,but before they were finished it had become an action that was a little more than routine.

No other union of substance has to be quite so concerned with the mores of the South as the textile workers must. The South is an occupied country they have to conquer. It has 625,000 nonunionized textile hands, a figure larger than the union's entire membership. And most of them are white.

A convention committee drew up a resolution pledging the union's support to a fair employment practices act, an anti-lynching law, and repeal of the poll tax.

Sol Stetin, a TWUA vice president, presented the resolution in a speech fully conscious of the democratic verities. But Stetin is from Pennsylvania, and what he said was hardly unexpected.

Then to protest there rose up Ed Kirkland, of Columbia, S. C., who said that the CIO's stand on Negro rights was its major handicap in the South. So far as he and his local were concerned, he declared, even if an FEPC law were passed, "where I come from, we would probably defy the law."

When Kirkland was finished, there was a slightly embarrassed silence as TWUA President Emil Rieve recognized "Delegate No. 2."

Delegate No. 2 was a southern as Kirkland. He was C. L. Ross, of Rome, Ga., and his speech was very short. Ross admitted that civil rights were a controversial issue in his part of the country and that some southerners might defy any law that was passed to assure them.

"But the things that bring that about," said Ross, "are not going to be corrected by overlooking them. There will be some type of battle from now on until we see workers all over the Nation treated the same.

"As a member of the Textile Workers Union interested in organization, I feel that certainly this body owes a vote of thanks to the colored people in the South. Every time a ballot is taken for a union or no union you can count on the colored vote before it starts. They're solid.

"It would be well for all of us to recognize that those who have the least—those who need help the worst—are those who have the right to our first consideration."

Rieve spoke next and said that if the union had to organize the South "at the expense of humanity," then "I don't want that type of organization."

Then George Baldanzi, TWUA's executive vice president and director of the CIO's southern drive, spoke for the resolution and the southerners came back.

Lloyd Gossett, of Atlanta—yes; Atlanta—got up to say, "Let's practice this resolution and put it into effec."

C. M. King, of Rome, Ga., rose and said: "The children, if hey are not taught, would not feel any racial differences. I see white boys and Negro boys in Rome, Ga., playing football together, but we have laws and until those are broken down there is nothing we can do about it. We must all resolve in our hearts to support this type of resolution—this type of legislation."

Howard Robinson, of Danville, Va., told how he was raised in a county where no Negroes were allowed to live. Then he went in the Army and lived with Negro troops.

"And I found out that they're good. They're as good as I am or anyone. The only thing is they've got to have equal rights."

When he had finished, the civil-rights resolution was adopted without dissent.

That was Rome, Ga., and Atlanta and Danville talking. The next time anyone argues that any part of the country isn't just a little better because there's a union there just tell him that story.

NEGRO CANDIDATES

Two Negroes may make Congressional history in this year's elections. For the first time since the Civil War, a Negro is running for nomination to Congress from South Carolina on the Democratic ticket. A. J. Clement, son of a top official in the wealthy North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, is opposing one of the South's loudest Dixiecrats, L. Mendel Rivers, to represent Charleston and the 1st Congressional District of South Carolina. Clement ran for the Charleston Town Council in the last election, and came in fifth in a race to select four members. Negroes have registered in large numbers in the 1st District this year. Clement says he will not make any appeal for a block Negro vote, however, and will not inject the race issue into the campaign if Rivers will refrain from doing so. Several groups of white voters are covertly backing Clement because of his liberal platform.

For the first time since the early thirties, when Representative Oscar De Priest of Chicago served in the House, Republicans have a strong Negro contender for Congress. Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia attorney and former president of the NAACP branch in that city, has received the GOP nomination in the 4th Congressional District by an easy margin over a former Republican Representative, Franklin Mahoney. About 35 percent of the voters of the 4th District are Negro. With Negro support, Earl Chudoff, the Democratic incumbent, won by fewer than 15,000 votes out of 125,000 cast in 1948. Chudoff has an outstanding record on legislation to protect minorities. Negro organizations are switching to the Republican side, however, even though Spaulding's stand on other than race issues is extremely noncommittal.

New Republic
6-12-50

DuBois To Run For US Senate

By JESSE H. WALKER

The American Labor Party, by nominating 82-year-old Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as its candidate for U. S. Senator this week elated the Republicans, scared hell out of the Democrats and has placed Harlem's Tammany leaders in an unenviable position.

Dr. DuBois, a founder of the NAACP, former Atlanta University professor and now chairman of the reported leftist Peace Information Center at 799 Broadway is the first Negro ever to run for the Senate from New York. The fact that he will enter the race is all the more interesting because prior to making a speech in 1948 for the then presidential candidate, Henry Wallace, Dr. DuBois had never taken part in partisan politics.



Dr. DuBois

The elderly anthropologist is due back from Europe this week after attending a "Peace" meeting there.

Up until last Tuesday, it was expected that the ALP would name Ewart Guinier, executive secretary of the United Public Workers Union and last year's ALP candidate for president of the Borough of Manhattan.

The ALP is also breaching another heretofore lily-white political office when it names Attorney Jacques Isler as a candidate for the Supreme Court from the 1st Judicial District. This district covers Manhattan and the Bronx.

Dr. DuBois' candidacy for the Senate can mean defeat for Senator Lehman or whoever the Democrats run. It will place the Democrats also on the defensive and will mean that the Republicans will wage an all-out campaign.

Now, more than ever, Harlem will be watched closely by the political leaders—the same leaders who failed to notice Harlem when considering their particular slates. The ALP expects to draw 400,000 votes this year. In last year's mayoralty election it polled 356,000 and ran second in Harlem to the Democrats. In 1948, the year of a heavy registration, the ALP polled 500,000 votes.

The embarrassment which could come to Harlem's Tammany leaders lies in the fact that the community could go so far that the majority of its vote would be for Dr. DuBois. The latters campaign will deal heavily on the fact that neither the Republican-controlled 80th Congress nor the Democratically-controlled 81st Congress did anything about civil rights legislation.

ELECTION ROUNDUP

Eight Named in Pa.

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — Theodore Spaulding lost his Republican bid for a Congressional seat by 10,969 votes. Eight were elected to the State legislature. They were Paul F. Jobel, Daniel Vernon, Granville Jones, the Rev. Dewey Hoggard and Susie Monroe, Democrats and Dr. Edwin O. Thompson, Lewis Mintess, and Arthur Rubin, Republicans.

5 Elected in Ill.

CHICAGO (ANP) — Five were sent to the Illinois legislature from Chicago, by voters who also elected their third municipal judge and kept William L. Dawson in his Congressional seat. Henry C. Ferguson was elected judge. Dawson beat his GOP rival, Archibald . Carey 69,660 to 41,543. State Senator Christopher C. Wimbish was reelected on the Democratic ticket Corneal Davis, Fred Smith and Charles Skyles won State house seats as Democrats, while Charles S. Jenkins was a victor as a Republican.

Dave Kellum and Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines lost their bids on the GOP ticket as Cook county commissioners. Edward Mike Sneed, D., was re-elected to the county board. Most minority voters went down the line for Democratic candidates.

New York Elects Judge

NEW YORK — (ANP — Assemblyman Harold Stevens was elected General Sessions judge, A. Clayton Powell was sent back to Congress, and four were named to State Legislature. Powell polled 35,028, while Elmer A. Carter running as a Republican got 14,819. Stevens obtained 291,032 to win his seat on the bench. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois got 190,597 votes on the American Labor ticket for the U.S. Senate.

Elected to the General Assembly were Joseph Pinckney, Elijah Crump, Hulan E. ack and Bertram L. Baker, all Democrats. James N. Yeargin lost in his bid for a General Sessions judgeship, as did Jacques Isler, who sought a seat on the N.Y. Supreme Court.

Diggs Back in Mich.

DETROIT — Charles C. Diggs, just released from prison six months ago, was re-elected State Senator, polling 29,748 votes, but daily newspaper smear tactics defeated Recorder's Judge Charles W. Jones. Jones polled 203,940 votes, while his white opponent, Frank G. Schemanske, got 307,899.

A daily newspaper came out a day before the election, labeling Jones a "Negro saloon operator." Jones vacates the $18,500 a year post on Nov. 16. He was appointed by Gov. G. Mennen Williams last July 29.

Bright spot in the election picture here was the re-election of Dr. Samuel B. Milton as Wayne County coroner. He received 372,746 votes. Besides Diggs, Mrs. Charline White, 29, and Edgar Currie were elected to the Legislature.

Magistrate in Mo.

ST LOUIS — (ANP) — Failure of colored voters to split their ticket cost Republican Sidney R. Redmond his bid for a Congressional seat, but contributed to the victory of Democrat Frank S. Bledsoe as magistrate. Bledsoe got 13,795 to 7,724 for Silas Garner.

Redmond polled only 31,149 to 56,959 for Democratic incumbent John Sullivan. To the legislature went, Leroy Tyus, Walter Lay and John W. Green, all Democrats.

Tyus defeated Josiah Thomas, while Green defeated Ulus L. Watkins. Thomas and Watkins are colored. John W. Chambers was elected constable on the Democratic ticket.

All Lose in Maryland

BALTIMORE — Stay-home voters resulted in the defeat of all colored candidates for Legislature posts here. Linwood G. Koger lost by 3,000 votes his bid for a State Senate seat. Defeated for house seats were Harry A. Cole, Bertha Winston, Charles Reid, Donald Boyce, Omenta Young, Frank Cobb, Eugene Grove, David J Johnson Jr., Augustus Knox, Claudenia Brown, Philip Brown, William J. Turks and Wilbert Anthony.

Indiana Elects Two

INDIANAPOLIS (ANP) — Two were elected to the Legislature in this State which returned to the Republican column. William Davis Mackey went in on the Republican ticket, while incumbent James S. Hunter, Democrat, was again victorious.

Veteran Back in Calif.

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — Augustus Hawkins, Republican, who was unopposed, went back in as State assemblyman from the 62nd district. He has served for the past 17 years.

Losing along with Helen Gahagan Douglas, who was running for the U.S. Senate were: Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, publisher; Mrs. Alia T. Washington and Leo P. Johnson. The latter three all ran on the Progressive ticket.

Mrs. Bass, seeking a Congressional seat, polled 12,920 votes. Mrs. Washington ran for state comptroller and Mr. Johnson for the State assembly.

One Wins in Mass.

MALDEN, Mass. — Herbert L. Jackson, president of the Malden common council, was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in a district where there are less than 10 per cent colored voters. He's the second in history to serve. Lawrence W. Banks was elected in 1947.

Three other Republicans lost. They were Mr. Banks, Edward Brooke both of Boston, and Clifford Clarkson of Springfield. -Jackson, who operates a cleaning business, ousted Democratic incumbent, George H. O'Farrell.

Ariz. Breaks Precedent

PHOENIX, Ariz. — For the first time in history, Arizona has sent two colored men to the State legislature. They are H. B. Daniels and Carl Simms, both Democrats.

Two Win in Kansas

KANSAS CITY, Kans. — (ANP) —Myles Clay Stevens, Republican, was an easy victor in his bid for re-election as State representative. Fred White, also Republican, nosed out Democrat Cordell Meeks, as county commissioner.

Colorado Elects Two

DENVER, Colo. — (ANP) — Two won seats in the Colorado House of Representatives here. They were Elvin R. Caldwell, Democrat, and Earl Mann, who was re-elected for the fourth time as a Republican. Caldwell is 31, Mann, 64.

Winner in Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Leroy J. Simmons was returned to the Wisconsin State Assembly for his third term. The only colored member, he polled 3,275 to 544 for his nearest opponent.

Minnesotan Loses

MINNEAPOLIS — (A N P) — James Griffin lost his bid for a seat in the legislature by only 596 votes. Running in a district where most of the voters are white he polled 1,662 to 2,268 for his white opponent, Anthony Podogorski. Griffin is a Democrat.

Runs in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — Earl . Ameodee, first of his race to run for office here since Reconstruction, finished 5th in a field of 7 in his bid for an Orleans Parish School board post.

Many white residents cast their ballots for Ameodee enabling him to poll 9,220 votes. Longshoremen helped finance his campaign, which centered around the crowded condition of colored schools.

Runs 5th in Ky.

LOUISVILLE — (ANP) — Mrs. Hortense Young, making her third bid for election to the Louisville board of education, ran fifth in a field of ten. Three vacancies were to be filled. In 1946, she lost by only 126 votes. This time, sh lacked 3,500 votes.

Colored Candidates Lose Heavily Thru Nation; Demos Draw Greatest Support

Widespread Apathy In Md., Nets Total Loss

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—A week of scanning election results throughout the nation reveals that Negroes generally registered losses in state elections. Notable among these was the defeat of Philadelphia's first Negro congressional candidate. Theodore Spaulding, outstanding attorney and national board member of the NAACP, was soundly beaten by his white opponent, Democratic Earl Chudoff, in the well-known fourth district, North Philadelphia's 'Black Belt.'

Although the district is predominantly colored and Spaulding had previously been predicted the winner, Chudoff was sent back to Washington for a third term. Rumors were rampant that white Republicans split their votes and gave the congressional vote to Chudoff.

Other Negro legislature contestants about the city fought bitterly for their seats. Among the winners and losers were two ministers. Rev. Dennis W. Hoggard, a Democrat, returned to Harrisburg. Rev. J. S. Benn, Republican, was defeated. Hoggard is a Baptist and Bennis a presiding elder in the AME Church.

New York

In New York, Rep. Adam Powell was swept back in office by an outstanding margin. His Republican opponent, Elmer A. Carter, drew only 14,819 votes to Powell's 35,028.

Four Negroes were elected to the State General Assembly: Joseph Pinckney, Elijah Crump, Hulan E. Jack and Bertram L. Baker, all Democrats.

St. Louis

St. Louis Negroes turned their backs on Alderman Sidney R. Redmond who sought to be the third Negro in Congress. Most voted Democratic sending Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., to the Senate over Senator Forrest C. Donnell.

Baltimore

Widespread apathy on the part of Negroes was reported partially to blame for the failure of Negroes to gain office in Baltimore. While approximately 75 per cent of colored voters stayed home, the remaining 25 per cent helped to elect Theodore McKeldin, Republican Governor.

Colored candidates losing because of lack of support from their own race were Linwood G. Koger, Harry A. Cole, Charles and Mrs. Bertha Winston. Pre-election predictions had given Koger a very good chance to win. He ran in a previous election for the Senate.

Surprising element in the Negro apathy was the apparent inactivity of most of the intellectual Negroes there.

Boston

Only one Negro out of four won the contest on election day in the State of Massachusetts. Herbert L. Jackson of Malden in Middlesex County won a seat in the state legislature on the GOP ticket. The other three, also Republicans, Laurence Banks, Edward Brooke and Clifford Clarkson, lost to their Democratic opponents.

Detroit

The Democrats of Michigan gained the bulk of Negro support with the result that four of six Negroes on the Demo ticket were elected.

Charles C. Diggs won State Senatorship. Samuel B. Milton took the Wayne County Coroner's post and Edgar G. Currie was elected State Representative.

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The fourth winner and first woman to break into public office in the State was Mrs. Charlene White who went to the State House of Representatives.

New Orleans

Colored voters of New Orleans turned out in numbers to su

State by State

Election Results . . .

Dawson and Powell Returned to Congress; Three Others Fail in Bid for U. S. Seats; Democrats Lose Some Prestige as GOPs Sweep Candidates Into Key Positions

(By The Courier Press Service)

Results from last week's hotly contested elections indicated that the Republican party gained ground while the Democrats lost considerable prestige. Defeats suffered by such key figures as Sen. Scott Lucas of Illinois, Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas of California and Gen. Francis Meyers of Pennsylvania gave the Administration its stiffest blows.

Race Democrats could salvage some satisfaction from the fact that wheelhorses Adam C. Powell in New York, and William L. Dawson in Illinois retained their Congressional seats. Republican aspirants to the Nation's House of Representatives were not so fortunate as Theodore Spaulding was roundly whipped by incumbent Democrat Earl Chudoff in a predominately Negro district in Philadelphia and Sidney R. Redmond failed to carry a single Negro ward, including his own in losing to a white opponent in his bid for a St. Louis Congressional seat. Progressive Charlotte Bass ran a surprisingly strong race in California while losing.

A summary of the results is as follows:

* * *

NEW YORK: Adam C. Powell, Democrat, 35,028 votes in winning over Elmer A. Carter, GOP, 14,819, and John Quillian, American Labor Party, 5,034 for a Congressional seat. Harold Stephen was elected to General Sessions Court on the Democratic-Liberal ticket, polling 291,032 votes for the $28,000 per pear post and a fourteen-year term. Another race candidate, James Yeargin, GOP, lost out in his bid for this job. Jacques Isler was unsuccessful in his try for the State Supreme Court. Joseph Brickney, Elijah [illegible] Julian E. Jack, and Bertram L. Baker, were elected to the State House.

Two Democratic - Liberals, Thomas Dickens and Atty. Herman Stoute, were winners as Justices of the Eleventh Municipal Court. Joseph A. Bailey, GOP, was walloped by 21,958 votes by his white opponent in the Twenty-first State Senatorial District.

* * *

PENNSYLVANIA: Pennsylvania's first race Congressional candidate in the Fourth District Theodore Spaulding was walloped by incumbent Democrat Earl Chudoff. Democrats Paul F. Jones, the Rev. Dennis W. Hogard, Dr. Edwin O. Thompson Granville Jones, and J. Thompson Pettigrew, along with Republican Lewis Mintess were elected to the State Legislature.

* * *

MISSOURI; Republican Sidney R. Redmond lost his bid for Congress as the race voted Democratic. He failed to carry a single Negro ward including his own which he lost 4,052 to 1,915. Oddly enough he won a predominately white ward with 4,801 to his opponent's 4,192. In the race for the State House, Leroy Tyus, Dem., defeated Josiah C. Thomas, GOP. Other winners were Democrats Walter Victor Lay and John W. Green. Republican Ulus L. Watkins lost.

CALIFORNIA: Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass surprised by polling 15,000 votes on the Progressive ticket in the Fourteenth Congressional District while losing. Augustus Hawkins was unopposed for the State Assembly. Mrs. Alia T. Washington received few votes as the Progressive candidate for State Controller and Leo P. Johnson lost in the Sixty-third District as a Progressive candidate for the State Assembly.

* * *

ILLINOIS: William L. Dawson received more trouble than expected from Alderman Archibald Carey Jr., GOP, in a race for Congress. Dawson won by a vote of 69,660 to 41,543. Two race candidates, both Republicans, lost their bids for Cook County Commissioner posts, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines and Dave Kellum. Mrs. Gaines received 727,449 votes, and Kellum 690,704. Sticking to the Democrats the race swept into office two white opponents of Chicago Public Housing in Alderman John Duffy and Frank J. Keenan for the Board of Appeals. Edward (Mike) Sneed was elected to the County Board. Henry C. Ferguson became the third Negro to sit on the bench of the Municipal Court. Democrat Christopher C. Wimbish was sent to the State Senate. Three Dems, Corneal Davis, Fred Smith, and Charles Skyles were named to the State House. Republican Charles S. Jenkins also won out in this bracket.

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KANSAS: Mayles Clay Stevens, Rep., was elected to the State House and Fred White, Rep., won out as a County Commissioner in Kansas City.

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ARIZONA: The state voted down a proposal outlawing segregated schools as Arizona contined to look back. Bright spots found were the elections of Carl B. Simms and H. B. Daniels to the State House. Mrs. Emma Gardner was a loser in this race.

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MARYLAND: Not a single race winner was to be had in an election which found the apathetic race vote 75 per cent inactive.

MINNESOTA: James Griffin lost his bid for the State House by 596 votes.

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SOUTH CAROLINA: This state joined the march of progress as its citizens voted four to one to repeal the poll tax.

* * *

COLORADO: Elvin R. Caldwell, Democrat, and Earl Mann, Republican, were elected to the State House. Ham Jenkins, an independent, lost in the race for State Senate.

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OREGON: Portland's voters killed a civil rights ordinance by a margin estimated to be 5,000 votes. The measure, which had been unanimously approved by City Council last February, would have banned jim crow in public accommodations because of race, creed, or color.

MASSACHUSETTS: Herbert L. Jackson was this state's lone race winner as he ran for the State House. Republicans Laurence Banks, Edward Brooke and Clifford Clarkson were losers.

* * *

INDIANA: William Davis Mackey, GOP, won by 20,000 votes his race for the State House. James S. Hunter, Dem., was also elected.

* * *

MICHIGAN: Samuel B. Milton won back his job as Wayne County Coroner with 373,746 votes. Charles C. Diggs had a majority of more than 24,000 votes in the race for the State Senate. Judge Charles W. Jones was thrashed in his try for Recorder's Court Bench in Detroit as the best he could do was over 150,000.

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KENTUCKY: Mrs. Hortense Young lost by 3,500 votes her try for the Louisville Board of Education.

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LOUISIANA: Atty. Earl J. Amadee, first race candidate since Reconstruction, polled more than 9,229 votes in seeking the office of Orleans Parish School Board member. Although he lost, his showing surprised.

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GEORGIA: The skids were greased for the demise of "Hummon" Talmadge's regime as the state went two to one against the Unit County system of voting.

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TENNESSEE: Lieut. George Lee was elected to the Republican State Committee without opposition.

2 'Rights' Bids Won, Two Lost

Voters in two Southern States approved two civil rights issues in last week's national elections, but those in two Western States rejected two others.

In a referendum vote of 4 to 1, voters in South Carolina repealed the 85-year-old constitutional provision making payment of a poll-tax necessary for voting.

There are now only six Southern States which retain the poll-tax—Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Victory in Georgia

Georgia citizens stood up for democracy and defied Gov. Herman Talmadge and his henchman, Roy Harris, by voting against the unit county system for general elections by a 2 to 1 margin.

This system is used in State primaries for the Democratic Party, and Talmadge has utilized it to get himself elected to office.

If the governor had won his drive for extension of the system he could have maintained a permanent political machine to control Georgia as long as he wanted to.

Under the unit system, small counties had almost as much power as the larger ones with, in some cases, one rural county vote equalling 12 votes in an urban area.

Talmadge blamed "Northern white radicals" and the "colored bloc" for defeat of his bid.

Portland Keeps Bias

In Portland, Ore., voters failed to pass the widely discussed civil rights ordinance which was defeated by some 5,000 votes.

The measure, which would have banned discrimination in public accommodations because of race, creed or color, was passed unanimously by the city council here last Feb. 21.

It was later referred to the voters by a petition sponsored by local hotel and tavern operators.

Top Leaders Backed Bill

Prior to the election one of the most intensive campaigns in the history of the State for any

measure was conducted by over 5(civic, religious, labor and fraterna organizations called the United Committee for Civil Rights. It also had bi-partisan sponsorship of the major political parties.

This was the first time a measure of this kind has been submitted to a popular vote, which made the ordinance a matter of nation-wide interest. Among those who endorsed the bill were John Foster Dulles, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, William L. Green and Thomas E. Dewey.

Arizona Keeps JC Schools

Arizona voters solidly voted against repeal of laws requiring segregated schools for colored people in the State, but elected two colored candidates to the legislature.

In an initiative vote on a measure prohibiting jim crow in public schools because of race, religion, or national origin, Arizona refused to pass it by a 2 to 1 margin.

Not only are colored citizens segregated in many parts of this State, but Spanish-Americans also are jim crowed.

35 Legislators Elected in 13 States Tuesday

Cong. Dawson and Powell Returned

DR. DUBOIS LOSES

New Judges Named in New York, Chicago

WASHINGTON

Two Congressmen, two judges, and 35 members of 13 State legislatures were placed in office in Tuesday's surprising off-year election.

The Congressmen and judges, all Democrats, were elected in New York and Chicago. Re-elected by substantial majorities were Congressmen A. C. Powell of New York and William L. Dawson of Chicago.

Elected to the General Sessions bench in New York was former Assemblyman Harold Stevens, while Henry C. Ferguson was named a Municipal judge in Chicago. Mr. Stevens's post pays $28,000 a year, while that of Mr. Ferguson allows $15,000 annually.

Five Republican candidates for Congress as well as the lone colored candidate for the U.S. Senate lost their bids for election.

DuBois Gets 190,597

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, 82-year old crusader, running for U.S. Senator on the American Labor Party ticket in New York, attracted 190,597 votes, which was but a fraction of the 2,623,827 polled by incumbent Democrat Herbert H. Lehman, the winner.

The defeat of all three Republican Congressional candidates in Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cleveland was attributed to their failure to attract solid support from colored voters in their districts.

Biggest blow to Congressional hopes was the poor showing made by Theodore Spaulding, who Republiczn political observers had believed, would be a certain victor in Philadelphia. Spaulding had 48,096 to 69,065 for the Democratic incumbent, Earl Chudoff.

Sidney Redmond Loses

Sidney R. Redmond in St. Louis was able to poll only 31,149 votes, while his Democratic opponent, John B. Sullivan was getting 56.959. Colored voters there, observers said, failed to split their ballots, chosing to vote the straight Democratic ticket.

The Rev. William Hodge lost his Congressional bid in Cleveland to Democratic incumbent Robert Crosser, by three-to-one. Apathy of colored voters was blamed by Hodge backers for his dismal failure. Less than 30 per cent of the registered voters showed up to cast their ballots.

Other Republican Congressional candidates who were snowed under by Democrats were Elmer A. Carter, who opposed Mr. Powell in New York; and the Rev. Archibald J. Carey, who gave Mr. Dawson a good race in Chicago.

With the exception of Ohio and California, the civil rights picture was believed to have been considerably brightened by Tuesday's Senatorial results.

Tydings Oust

Millard E. Tydings, a bitter foe of racial equality, was replaced by Marylanders with John M. Butler, who has pledged support of FEPC and other measures of interest to minorities.

Democratic Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, whose leadership in the 81st Congress was blamed for scuttling FEPC changes in the Senate, was beaten. He will be replaced by Everett M. Dirksen, who campaigned on an all-out civil rights platform.

Missourians retired Dixie-minded Forrest C. Donnell from the Senate, replacing him with Thomas C. Henning Jr., well-known in the 'show-me' State for his liberal attitude on minority issues.

Gov. James H. Duff of Pennsylvania will take the place of Francis J. Meyers, Democratic whip in the Senate. From a civil rights standpoint, this is considered an even exchange. Both men have good records on the racial equality issue.

Two Back From Conn.

Two friends were returned from Connecticut in the persons of Brian McMahon and William Benton. Both have excellent records on civil rights matters. Both are Democrats.

New Hampshire returned a proven friend in the re-election of Charles W. Tobey. The same was true of Oregon in returning Wayne L. Morse. Both are Republicans.

Losses for our side were sustained in Ohio and California. Sen Robert A. Taft's re-election by a substantial majority strengthens the hands of those who choose to 'go easy' on civil rights legislation. His defeated opponent Joseph T. Ferguson, would have provided a welcome change.

A stunning blow to minority hopes was the deafat of Helen Gahagan Douglas in California. An outspoken supporter of full democracy, she was beaten by Richard M. Nixon, a bitter foe of FEPC and other progressive measures.

The greatest political progress was made Tuesday on the State legislative level. The total of 35 legislators elected from 13 States is the highest in the nation's history.

Two to State Senates

Two of this total were elected State senators, the others were winners by substantial majorities for lower chamber seats. Arizona for the first time in history elected two colored members of its Assembly.

Elected State senators were Detroit's Charles C. Diggs and Chicago's Christopher C. Wimbish. A former State senator, Diggs was released from prison just six months ago.

Pennsylvania took the lead in the number of colored legislators, who will sit in its new legislature. Eight were elected, six from Philadelphia, two from Pittsburgh.

Illinois was second with five, all from Chicago. New York elected four, three from New York City and one from Brooklyn. Michigan and Missouri elected three each.

Ohio, Indiana, Arizona, and Colorado elected two each, while lone representatives were victorious in California, Kansas, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin.

Lineup of Legislators

Names of those elected and their party affiliation and the States they represent were as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA— Rev. Dennis W. Hoggard, (D), Dr. Edwin O. Thompson, (R), Lewis Mintess, (R), Granville Jones, (D), Arthur Rubin (R), Susie Monroe. (D, all of Philadelphia and Paul F. Jones (D, and Daniel A. Verona (D), both of Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK — Joseph Pinckney (D), Elijah Crump (D), Hulan E. Jack (D), and Bertram L. Baker (D).

ILLINOIS — Christopher C. Wimbish (D, Corneal Davis (D), Fred Smith (D), Charles Sykes (D) and Charles S. Jenkins, (R).

MICHIGAN — Charles C. Diggs (D), Mrs. Charline White (D), and Edgar G. Currie (D).

MISSOURI — Leroy Tyus (D), Walter Victor Lay (D, and John W. Green (D).

INDIANA — William Davis Mackey (R), and James S. Hunter, (D).

ARIZONA — H. B. Daniels (D) and Carl Simms (D).

OHIO — Frederick Bowers (R), and Bruce McClure (R).

COLORADO — Elvin R. Caldwell (D) and Earl Mann, (R).

CALIFORNIA — Augustus Hawkins (R).

MASSACHUSETTS — Herbert L Jackson (R).

WISCONSIN — Leroy J. Simmons (R).

KANSAS — Myles Clay Stevens (R).

Meaning of the Elections

Political dopesters, as well as half of the candidates, took a beating in last week's elections throughout the nation.

The return of Congressmen William L. Dawson of Illinois and Adam C. Powell Jr., of New York ran true to pre-election figures but the Republican hopefuls, of whom so much was expected, fell by the wayside.

Top plum of the election — from a monetary viewpoint — is the $28,000-a-year Court of General Sessions judgeship won by former Assemblyman Harold Stevens of New York City.

Also sharing top honors was South Carolina's ditching of the poll tax although the outcome was expected — leaving only six Dixie States still making use of this undemocratic requisite to voting.

Ohio voters returned Republican Senator Robert A. Taft but Maryland's voters repudiated Democratic Senator Millard E. Tydings, both results just the opposite of what the dopesters predicted.

Senators Brian McMahon and William Benton, both Democratic Senators from Connecticut, made the prognosticators look simple by winning their seats.

Other Senators on whom the dopesters guessed wrong are Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) and Eugene D. Millikin (R., Colo.).

The present outlook is for a stronger coalition between Republicans and Dixiecrats in both chambers of the 82nd Congress. Already there is the prospect that Senator Russell of Georgia will be chosen Senate majority leader—a bad omen for civil rights measures.

The aims of organized labor were also dealt a blow by the victories of Senators Taft and Millikin and the defeat of Senators Lucas (D., Ill.), Thomas (D., Utah) and Myers (D., Pa.)

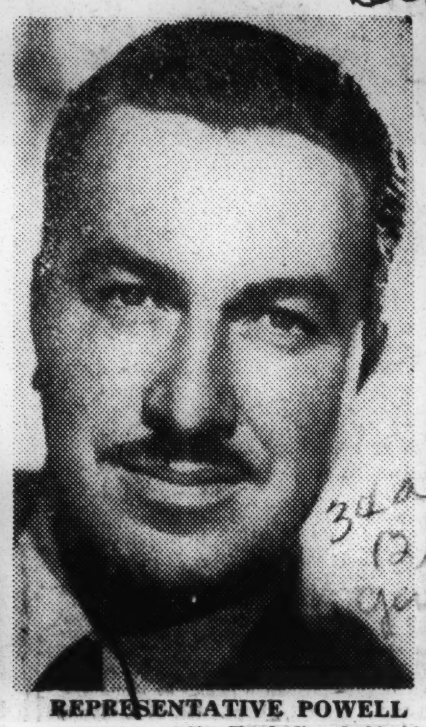
In thirteen States, among them New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania, we continue to send worthy representatives to the Legislature. It is important that we get in on the State and city levels in politics—actually more so than on the national level, so we must not lose sight of these gains.

The intelligent use of the ballot is slowly but surely being learned by an increasing number of voters who recognize the fact that government, after all, is really their business and their responsibility.

Standard Bearers In Spirited Race For Congress



REPRESENTATIVE DAWSON



REPRESENTATIVE POWELL



ALDERMAN CAREY



WILLIAM HODGE



ELMER CARTER

2 Assured; Five May Go To Congress

There was high hope in the bustling political camps of three candidates this week that the number of Negro representatives in congress would be raised to five after November 7.

New York and Chicago are assured of continued Negro representation since incumbents A. Clayton Powell, Jr., and William L Dawson, both Democrats, face Negro opponents.

However, political activity was at high pitch this week in Philadelphia, Cleveland and St. Louis, where three Negroes, all Republicans hope to score ringing victories over white Democratic candidates for congregessional berths.

With the backing of the National Republican Committee, in addition to the support of local GOP organizations, the candidates were conceded a much better than even chance of winning.

Philadelphia

Philadelphia's Atty. Theodore Spaulding is depending on the Fourth District's 57,776 Negro registered voters to carry him to victory over white Earl Chudoff who now represents this district in Congress. There are 61,725 white voters in the Fourth District.

Spaulding supporters are campaigning on the race issue. Their claim is that Chudoff has advocated Truman's Fair Deal program but that the Civil Rights program remains a paper program. Chudoff, they say, cannot possibly be more interested in the welfare of the Negro than Spaulding.

Cleveland

The Rev. William H. Hodge is seeking to upset his veteran-term opponent, Robert Crosser—a white Democrat, who reportedly has lost favor with both white and Negro voters.

The area which he seeks to represent has almost enough Negroes to elect a congressman. There are also a substantial number of wealthy voters who are Republicans to the hilt and a very large Polish - Hungarian - Jewish section which consistently casts ballots for Republicans.

St. Louis

Atty. Sidney Redmond did not win the GOP nomination in St. Louis' primaries. However, he was given the nod when the victor withdrew from the race.

He has won the acclaim of Negroes and liberal whites by his active participation in civil rights cases. His district is almost exclusively Negro and observers give him a better than even chance of winning a seat in Congress.

New York

A Negro Congressman from New York is assured. The question to be answered is: Will it be Elmer A. Carter, Liberal-Republican, or A. Clayton Powell, incumbent Democrat?

Both candidate are from Manhattan's 22nd Congressional District, both are well known in their city and State. Carter is editor of Opportunity magazine and is chairman of the State Parole Commission. Powell, widely known as a politician, is also minister of New York's largest Negro church.

Chicago

As in New York, a Negro Congressman is certain to emerge from Chicago's elections. It will be a battle of personalities as veteran Congressman William Dawson, Democrat, and Alderman Archibald Carey, Republican, battle it out for votes.

The two men are hardly at odds on issues but their personalities are at opposite ends of the polls. Dawson seasoned and flashy, has the better chance, observers say, because of his well oiled machine. Carey, a minister, is more scholarly and conservative in appearance and oratory.

That Dawson is not concerned about his victory is shown in his announcement that he will campaign for other Democratic stalwarts on a lengthy eight-state speaking tour.

Dawson and Congress; M

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Loses Race For U. S. Senate

NEW YORK.—(NNPA)— Representative Adam C. Powell Jr., Democratic candidate for reelection to Congress from Harlem's twenty-second district, retained his House seat in a contest with Elmer A. Carter, Republican-Liberal.

Mr. Powell's total was 35,028 against 14,819 for Mr. Carter.

The winner said he would support the United States military and foreign policy "100 per cent because we are now at war."

Harold A. Stevens, Democrat-Liberal, was elected a General Sessions judge in Manhattan. He is the first colored lawyer ever elected to the bench of the General Sessions Court. Mr. Stevens received a total of 291,032 votes.

Dr. William E. B. Dubois, running for United States Senator on the American Labor party ticket, polled a total of 191,094 votes—166,688 in New York City and 24,406 in Upstate New York —against totals of 2,624,819 for Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat, and 2,363,790 for Lieut. Governor Joe R. Hanley, Republican.

Elijah Crump, Hulan E. Jack and Bertram L. Baker, Democrats, retained their seats in the state assembly. Mr. Crump, running in the twelfth Manhattan district, had 17,676 votes; Mr. Jack, in the fourteenth Manhattan district, 6,526, and Mr. Baker, in the seventeenth district, Brooklyn, 19,045.

Talmadge Swaps Dares With Thompson in Catoosa

FEPC, Unit Vote Declared Issues by Governor

By M. L. ST. JOHN
Constitution Political Editor

SUMMERVILLE—Speaking in the Seventh Congressional District, where his opponents spent several days campaigning, Gov. Talmadge yesterday swapped dares on issues with former Acting Gov. Thompson.

Talmadge dared Thompson to discuss the FEPC and County Unit System. Thompson earlier had left a dare here for Talmadge to discuss finances and honest elections.

Talmadge insisted that the FEPC and Georgia's County Unit System are the two principal issues in the campaign this year, just as he listed them as major issues in the campaign of 1948. And the Governor flatly accused Thompson of supporting the FEPC and opposing the unit system.

A week ago, Thompson told a Summerville audience that the problem of financing expanded State services and obtaining "honest elections" were the chief issues this year, and he urged his listeners to question Talmadge when he spoke here.

Gubernatorial Candidate C. O. Baker campaigned through the Seventh District last week, and Gubernatorial Candidate Pat Avery does in this district (at Rome). Most counties of the district went for Thompson in 1948.

"My opposition is dodging the FEPC issue because their record is for it," Talmadge declared. "They are evading the unit system issue because their record is against it. If they were not for the FEPC and against the County United System they would not be afraid to come out in the open and discuss these issues before the people."

Talmadge said he employed attorneys and threw the whole support of the State Government behind the successful defense of the County Unit System recently. The opposition was "mighty sick", he claimed, when the United States Supreme Court, by a vote of 7 to 2, refused to outlaw the system.

"My opposition has sought for years through court action and other maneuvers to destroy or dodge the County Unit System by forcing the real issue into the general elections where it does not apply," the candidate asserted. "Their constant threat to the future existence of the County Unit System is a very real issue. My opposition in this race has been a part and parcel of a continuing plot to destroy it."

Talmadge said an attempt was made in 1946 to have the unit plan outlawed and "steal the last victory of Eugene Talmadge." Next, "the same crowd," financed largely by out-of-State agitators, brought a suit in Federal Court. It is this "same bunch" with whom "my opposition have traveled during their political lives," the Governor charged.

Talmadge said the FEPC has been an issue in the South since Reconstruction Days. He said it has been an issue since agitators and Communists first proposed it, and since the Attorney General and Solicitor General of the United States went into Federal Court to try to upset the "separate but equal" doctrine. He said it has been an issue since Southern Senators armed themselves to run a filibuster, and that these Congressmen need support from the home front—"which they will get as long as I am Governor."

"My opposition in this race is supporting the FEPC proposal and is against the County Unit System," Talmadge repeated. "Their attitude on these two important issues has been ingrained in them over the years and no amount of words of whitewash can cover it up."

Stepping into his promises for State improvement, Gov. Talmadge told his audience he is offering the broadest and most comprehensive health program ever offered by any candidate. He outlined his plans for improving the University of Georgia Medical School and constructing a general hospital for it, and for establishing a cancer clinic.

Thompson Pledges End To State Lawlessness

Declares Unit System, FEPC Not Issues in Governor Race

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Staff Writer

UNADILLA—M. E. Thompson promised the voters of Dooly County last night that "the alliance between government and lawlessness will end when I take office next year."

In a swing through traditional Talmadge territory earlier in the day, Thompson denied the FEPC or the county unit system are issues in the gubernatorial campaign.

He declared himself against allocating all gasoline tax revenues for highways, contrary to one of Gov. Talmadge's campaign planks.

The former Acting Governor spoke here to approximately 300 who listened attentively and applauded him several times. He was introduced by the Rev. L. F. Smith, Baptist pastor, and was photographed with Miss Amelia Knoebler, crusading editor of the Unadilla Observer.

Before coming here, Thompson spoke to an enthusiastic crowd of about 600 at Roberta in Crawford County. There he talked to about 150 persons in Byron, and another 200 at Warner Robins.

At Unadilla, where there have been recent reports of intimidation and lawlessness, Thompson said that if he is elected "We will have in Georgia a State government that can enforce the law because it respects the law."

He blamed lawlessness in Georgia on "a few allies of the (Talmadge) machine, who specialize in violence and use fear as their weapon" and declared their actions are not condoned by the majority of citizens.

"I promise you this," he declared, "nowhere in Georgia will men and women and children shutter their windows and pin their curtains and put out their lights because they are afraid of the lawless. Nowhere in Georgia will the State government give aid to those who violate the law."

Thompson, who has pledged his support to an anti-mask bill, did not mention the Ku Klux Klan by name. But he declared that a constructive program of government benefits "is meaningless unless the State is free.

"It is meaningless unless our citizens can vote and have their votes counted. It is meaningless unless our citizens are unafraid of some terror that walks by night."

In conclusion, Thompson told his listeners: "Do not be afraid."

It was during a question and answer session after his speech at Roberta that Thompson denied the county unit system or the FEPC are issues in the campaign, as Gov. Talmadge has contended. When first asked about the county unit system, Thompson answered:

"I can prove it, and if I can't I'll get out of this race, that Talmadge is the only man who ever sat in the Governor's office who tried to sign a bill that would have abolished the county unit system."

He said later he was referring to the 1947 white primary bill which Talmadge signed during the 67 days he held the Governor's office. Thompson later vetoed the bill.

When pressed for his own stand on the county unit system, Thompson said: "I'm for it, but it is not an issue in this campaign. I don't know of anybody in Georgia who ever ran for public office who was against it." He added, however, that "I am not in favor of extending it from the primary into the general election."

Queried about the FEPC, Thompson declared that it was not a State issue in 1948 and is not now a State issue, and cracked back at Talmadge for having promised to back up Georgia's Congressional delegation in its fight at Washington against the FEPC.

During the 12 days of a Senate filibuster led by Sen. George against the FEPC in 1949, "the Governor of Georgia was out of commission" Thompson charged, "and not until after Sen. Russell announced the Southern victory was the Governor able to read in the newspapers about it."

On the allocation of gasoline tax funds, Thompson said he was against it because "I don't believe in fixing the budget so rigidly that it can't be changed. State money should be put in the pot and the General Assembly should appropriate it."

Thompson was welcomed to Roberta by Mayor J. D. McCrary, who described himself as a former Talmadge supporter "who is beginning to see the light" and was introduced by W. F. Anderson, farmer and warehouseman, who rapped the Talmadge Adminstration.

The crowd repeatedly applauded Thompson for accusing Talmadge of broken promises and ignoring Crawford County.

At Byron, he was introduced by W. D. Aultman, local attorney. Taylor M. Brundege introduced Thompson at Warner Robins to a responsive and younger audience than he has had in most of his rallies.

Today he moves into Pinehurst and Vienna, home of Sen. George, and then to Hawkinsville where Thompson used to teach school and coach football and basketball.

Talmadge Raising Race Issue in Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga. — At the conclusion of re-registration and registration efforts over the state last week, estimates were that upwards of 1,500,000 persons were qualified to vote in the coming Georgia primary and general elections.

Gov. Herman Talmadge, meanwhile, running for re-election, injected the race issue into his first campaign speech, stating that he would uphold Georgia's segregation laws.

Other candidates had not touched the race issue last week, but this factor is expected to figure largely as the heat of the campaign grows hotter, since Georgia has long been famous for racist campaigns.

Klan-Fighting Editor Indorses Thompson

Constitution Mon. 5-22-50

By M. L. ST. JOHN

A Klan-fighting country editor is indorsing Gubernatorial Candidate M. E. Thompson, and a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor is warning Georgians to take legal action to keep fro mbeing disfranchised as State political campaigns enter their fourth week today.

Miss Amelia Knoedler, Editor of The Unadilla Observer who has been crusading against the Klan in her section, will speak for Thompson over WSB at 6:45 tomorrow night. Thompson will speak in Unadilla Wednesday night on "Law and Order."

Dan Duke, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, issued a statement last night warning that thousands of Georgians qualified to vote will be denied the right unless they take legal action now. He said the "manipulation of election machinery and tampering with the voter qualification laws created such confusion" that some counties now lack a voting list. In some counties, hundreds of qualified voters have been dropped arbitrarily, Duke said.

"If you voted in the last general election or primary and your name is not now on the list; if you have registered since then and your name is not on the list," Duke continued, "communicate with me and proper legal action will be taken against those responsible."

Gov. Talmadge and Gubernatorial Candidate Thompson invade each other's territories this week.

Thompson takes off today on a swing through Middle Georgia, speaking in only one county that he carried in 1948 and about a dozen that he lost to Talmadge. He speaks in Talmadge's home county of Henry today—speaking at McDonough at 3 p. m. and Hampton at 5 p. m., and then goes to Griffin at 8 p. m. (Thompson carried Spalding County, Griffin, in 1948.)

Talmadge plans a rally in the Seventh Congressional District, Thompson's strong area, Saturday. He will speak at Summerville at 3:30 p. m. Preceding that, Talmadge will give a political speech Friday afternoon at Lawrenceville, scene of perhaps his biggest political rally in 1948. All this week, the Governor will be delivering commencement addresses at high schools.

Talmadge spoke to some 2,500 persons at Thomaston Saturday, while Thompson addressed about 500 at Cedartown. The Governor talked to 1,000 at Greensboro Friday, while Thompson spoke to nearly 400 at Cartersville. Addressing crowds ranging from 25 to 500 four and five times a day, however, Thompson talked to some 5,000 persons during the week, while Talmadge talked to 3,500 in his two rallies.



THOMAS L. STOKES

South's Liberals Under Fire

WASHINGTON—The growing moderate type of progressivism in the South is under threat in this year's congressional elections. Regularly every two years in Congressional primary elections which are decisive in the one-party South there reappears a long familiar movement to defeat Progressive candidates and substitute Democratic conservatives who will join with Republicans in Congress in the equally familiar coalition that President Truman labeled "obstructionists" in an "oddly assorted group." The movement is by no means entirely native. Powerful financial interests in the East, absentee landlords of Southern holdings, contribute to it as part of their political business. A vote in Congress for their interests from the South is just as good as from elsewhere. In fact, it may be better, because it splits and weakens the party in its administration of national affairs and also tends to discredit the Democratic party in other sections.

The slowly growing Progressive movement in the South is not only important in that area, where it is needed to improve the condition of its people, but it also has national interest. For "obstructionist" votes from the South affect people all over the nation. President Truman recognized that in his Chicago speech, winding up his cross-country tour by referring to the "backward-looking Senators and Representatives" who have "hobbled" the administration.

The campaign to disrupt the Progressive frontier in the South is greatly intensified this year, as was demonstrated in the recent Florida primary. Not only was there use of the recurrent technique of stirring up racial prejudice, but a new wrinkle for the South was added by exploiting the "Communism" issue, not only to try to discredit Senator Claude Pepper but also the Administration and its whole social welfare program, with particular emphasis on "socialized" medicine to stir up and enlist the doctors politically.

The technique now is concentrated on another Progressive sector—North Carolina—in the effort to defeat the distinguished Senator Frank Graham in the Senatorial primary there May 27. An unseemly and disturbing spectacle it is, too, when one knows the character and integrity and capability of Dr. Graham and his long and valuable services to his State and the nation—as President for many years of the University of North Carolina; on the War Labor Board here during the war; as successful mediator in Indonesia for the United Nations; and as U. S. Senator.

His capacities also have been recognized by his appointment as one of the United States members to the peace panel created by the UN General Assembly, from which are drawn commissions to handle international disputes.

His chief opponent is Willis Smith, well-known Raleigh lawyer, former President of the American Bar Association. Also in the race is former Senator Robert R. Reynolds seeking a comeback.

The burden of Mr. Smith's campaign is to tie up Senator Graham, by constant reiteration, with FEPC, the Brannan Farm Plan, socialized medicine, and to charge he is sympathetic with Communistic causes, none of it based on fact. Senator Graham is not for FEPC, though he has devoted his life to improving relations among the races in the South as a gradualist through education and raising the economic and political status of the Negro. He is not for the Brannan plan, nor for the Murray-Dingell bill to carry out the Administration health program, though he long has been active in the South for measures for the welfare of all people.

He is the victim of the trick of repeating untruths over and over, widely used this campaign year. Dr. Graham has been identified with numerous organizations of a welfare sort, in some cases very casually. Some of these have come under criticism in recent months, but he has always fought Communists and Communism wherever they appeared and was bitterly denounced by Moscow and various organs there for his Indonesian settlement. He is a true Democrat with a small "d" and a beloved figure with the thousands and thousands who have been students at the University and with their families.

The people of North Carolina, who have a reputation generally for fairness and sturdiness, are far less susceptible to such a frenzied campaign as that being conducted against the Senator than those of some other Southern States, which is well; for it would be a serious blow to his State, the South and the nation if his Government were deprived of his wisdom and his moderation, especially in times such as these.

If no one of the candidates wins a majority in the May 27 primary a run-off is required under North Carolina law.



JACK TARVER

Talking Himself Into Trouble

I see by the paper that Herman Talmadge has stepped up his speaking campaign and gone to promising to "save the county unit system." M. E. Thompson must have him more worried than I thought.

At this rate, it's just a question of time now until he pulls out all the stops and goes to promising to save us from the Negroes.

That's his ace in the hole and, worn and dog-eared though it be from overplaying, it's the one card he feels safe in betting on.

Unit System

The county unit system is, of course, no more an issue in this campaign than Ingrid Bergman's home life.

All of the candidates have indorsed and embraced it. None of them—and this includes Herman—could modify, much less abolish, it at this time if he wanted to.

It is first going to have to be abused for another 10 or 15 years. It is going to be necessary for Georgia to undergo further maltreatment and waste and graft because of it for the average citizen to wake up to the fact that it is a travesty on democracy.

The time is not yet. But the trend is on. Residents of cities such as Albany, Valdosta, Waycross, Rome and Gainesville are already chafing under the inequities and injustices. It is just a question of time, if the exodus from the rural areas continues, until they will be joined in their indignation by citizens of Bainbridge, Thomaston, Cartersville, Elberton and Commerce. When that time comes, nothing Herman Talmadge nor M. E. Thompson nor any of their counterparts can do will stay the inevitable triumph of justice.

Nor, at the time, will they want to . . . at least not publicly.

The Campaign

The progress of the current campaign has been an amusing one. The Talmadgeites, with every justification, started out unafraid. But veteran politicos in their camp, fearing overconfidence and remembering that a scared race is traditionally the most successful, began to pass the word out that they mustn't be too sure. Sooner or later, apparently, the word was passed around sufficiently for them to get it back from other sources and then they began sure enough to worry . . . and to show it.

Nobody knows any better than those close to him just how vulnerable the current Governor is. And while they sought, at first successfully, to sell the idea of his invincibility, by their current actions they are now passing along to the people their own feeling of doubt and insecurity.

Herman Talmadge would have been much better advised to continue to ignore M. E. Thompson and run a confident race. Or, if he must get worked up, he would be much smarter not to alienate much of the traditional non-Talmadge support he has picked up by resorting to the Negro and county unit "issues." Those who fall for such demagoguery are usually self-igniting anyhow.

If Herman Talmadge wants really to wage an effective campaign, he should be promising to save the people, not from the Negro, but from a sales tax. Moreover, most Georgians realize that the main danger to them at present comes, not from the repeal of the county unit system, but from those holes and washouts which are going unrepaired on our highways.

Anyway, it seems to be developing into an interesting race. Before it's over, Herman may talk himself into spending some of those "voluntary contributions" State employees have been making.

Talmadge Canvasses Negroes--Thompson

Charges Governor Bites Food, Shakes Hands Under Guard

By M. L. ST. JOHN
Constitution Staff Writer

CEDARTOWN—Gubernatorial Candidate M. E. Thompson charged in a speech before approximately 500 cheering persons here yesterday that Gov. Talmadge carried a bodyguard with him to Fort Valley to prevent newspaper photographers from taking his picture at a Negro meeting while he "shuffled about, shaking hands and nibbling food and begging for votes."

Firing broadsides at the incumbent, Thompson wound up his third week of strenuous campaigning with a promise that he would need no bodyguard against any Georgia citizen. Any photographer can take a picture of Thompson at any public place or at any meeting that he attends, the candidate said, adding: "I will not go anywhere that I am ashamed to be seen."

Punching harder and harded on his principal theme of "freedom of elections," Thompson quipped:

"The Machine is as silent on the issue of honest elections as the dead men who were voted in Telfair County."

Speaking earlier yesterday at Rockmart, Thompson declared that Gov. Talmadge forced first and second-grade school children to write letters begging their parents to vote "yes" in the April 5, 1949, tax referendum "because Talmadge, himself, did not have the leadership to finance the minimum foundation program for education and wanted to put the responsibility on the little children."

City School Supt. J. A. Scoggins introduced Thompson, praising his "clean" administration. Some 300 persons were present. Polk County went for Thompson in 1948.

The crowd laughed when A. E. "Buddy" Young, Polk County dairyman and former member of the State Merit Board, introduced Thompson with this comment: "I have known M. E. Thompson for some years and his conduct has always been that becoming a gentleman. It is a pity that is not a requirement of the Governor's office. If it were, we wouldn't have as much opposition today. I am for M. E. because he is the poorest politician I have known. He does what he thinks is right. He is no Charlie McCarthy stooge for a cracker-box boss. That other crowd wanted a stooge and they have got one."

Following Thompson's speech, members of the crowd predicted he would carry Polk County's four unit votes again this year as he did in 1948.

As he closed his 20 speeches through Northwest Georgia—and nearly 60 for the campaign, Thompson added illustrations to his charges that the present Governor has missed many engagements—and his promises that "I will meet the engagements and be in condition to talk with the people."

"When I make an engagement to act as toastmaster for a meeting of the Governors of the Southern States, I will be there," said Thompson, "if the Governors ever honor Georgia by a visit again after what happened in Savannah." (Thompson, in his Georgia Democrat some months ago charged that Talmadge, although in Savannah to serve as host for the Southern Governors' Conference, failed to show up for the State Dinner.) "I will keep my engagements to turn on the Christmas tree lights at the Mansion, for the little children who come to sing Christmas carols in the front yard. When I tell the veterans I will be in Ocilla, I will be in Ocilla. I will keep my engagements with the people, whether in or out of office, and be in condition to talk with them when they get there."

Commenting on an incident at Fort Valley in which a State Trooper prevented a Macon newspaper photographer from taking a picture of Gov. Talmadge shaking hands with a Negro leader at the annual Ham and Egg Show, Thompson observed:

"It must have been embarrassing for the worthy Negro citizens who were holding a meeting there, to have their orderly meeting interrupted by a Governor's bodyguard preventing photographers from getting a picture of him. Nowhere in Georgia will Thompson carry a bodyguard with him to prevent newspaper photographers from taking his picture."

Thompson hit at Talmadge for being "arrogant," taking a sideswipe at Talmadge standing on a platform extending into the pool at Radium Springs in his opening speech.

"I will not separate myself from the people of Georgia and stand in arrogance, surrounded by a body of water, and say to them nine times: 'I am proud.'"

Touching again on the Negro, Thompson said he would meet the needs of Negro citizens for good schools and health services by a tax program that will let every Negro citizen contribute something to the support of these services.

It was on the primary issue of "honest elections" that the candidate hammered away mostly, however. He charged that "The Machine" regards the ballot merely as a "scrap of paper"; that "The Machine" is trying to steal this election, take over the naming of County Democratic Executive Committees and have a scalawag machine like the Carpetbaggers.

"The Machine is not just a political faction," he warned. "It is a conspiracy against the people of Georgia. It is a conspiracy against your pocketbook—and your freedom."

Pleased at the Talmadge administration's replies to his many charges, Thompson concluded:

"The Machine is breaking down and the ghosts in the cellars of the Capitol are working overtime to find excuses for the faceless men. The ghosts are working overtime to find false issues for the Trademark. But all over Georgia, the people are saying: 'The boy isn't what the man was.' The Machine is huffing and puffing and panting and smoking like a broken-down car with a radiator full of anti-freeze."



JACK TARVER

The Best Speech Of the Campaign

M. E. (Everything-new-but-the-name) Thompson really laid it on the line last night in Unadilla.

It was the type speech with which a candidate of the type Georgia needed could have run Herman Talmadge out of the State.

Beginning with the conventional corn—"We started in Tifton, not so far from here, and traveled east to the coast. We visited the towns there, where the air is sweetly heavy with the scent of Georgia's marshes. Then we went into the hills; up to Habersham County, where the Chattahoochee starts its journey through the valleys and over the plains"—beginning with the conventional corn, it quickly got around to a categorical summation of his platform, including a forthright indorsement of the sales tax.

The latter may not be smart politics. But it is honest politics. And Thompson's willingness to face the issue will attract some support, if only because of its novelty.

Peroration

But having disposed of the usual formalities, the pointing with pride, the viewing with alarm and the promising from the bottom of the heart, Melvin Thompson launched into as magnificent a peroration as modern Georgia campaigning has seen.

"And, finally," he said, "I pledge you one thing:

"We will have honest elections in Georgia.

"We will have free elections in Georgia.

"The piece of paper that you take in your hands on election day may be only a scrap of paper to the machine politicians, to the faceless men, to the men who barter roads for votes and exchange favors with crime and lawlessness. But that piece of paper is your ticket to freedom and good government. It is the mainstay, the chief prop of our State and our nation. It is the symbol of a citizen's dignity as a man or as a human.

"A citizen's ballot, honestly counted, is his one defense against tyranny.

Be Not Afraid

"I promise you one other thing: Nowhere in Georgia will men and women and children shutter their windows and pin their curtains and put out their lights because they are afraid of the lawless. I promise you this: That nowhere in Georgia will the State government give aid to those who violate the law.

"We will have in Georgia a State government that can enforce the law because it respects the law. We will have in Georgia a State government that respects the law because it respects the rights of men and feels a responsibility before God to carry out the duties the people entrust to it.

"There are many practical issues in this campaign, issues that mean something to your pocketbook and your comfort and your material welfare. I have offered you a program of good State services.

"I am not ashamed of that program. It will work.

"But that program is meaningless unless our State is free. It is meaningless unless our citizens can vote and have their votes counted. It is meaningless unless our citizens are unafraid of some terror that walks by night. Let me say this to you:

"Do not be afraid. Do not be afraid. Do not be afraid."

It was, in short, a splendid speech, by far the best of the campaign to date.

Coming from a fresh, new candidate whose words did not have to be weighed against his previous record, it could rally support which might well stem completely the already ebbing Talmadge tide.

As it is, it will probably get a lot of people to the polls who hadn't previously intended to bother with voting.

Carey To Challenge Dawson For Congress

BY LUIX VIRGIL OVERBEA

CHICAGO (ANP) —The votes are counted, and another Chicago primary election is over, and the Democratic party still has the votes of most Chicago's Negro population.

The big fight in November will match the undisputed Negro Democratic party boss, Rep. William L. Dawson against the pounding challenge of the city's leading alderman, the Rev. Arcnibald J. Carey.

With most Negro voters taking the Democratic ballot, Dawson won his primary race with no opposition, and Carey won the Republican nomination with very little competition. The November contest is expected to be one of the biggest fights in Dawson's career.

Dawson will have the great city and county party machines behind him; he will have President Truman behind him, and he will have his position as national vice chairman of the party behind him.

SLIM CHANCE

Carey represents a slim chance for the Republicans to regain their lost Negro vote. He owns a brilliant city council record as a fearless alderman who never turns his back on a fight for the right in the council. He has his great speaking ability to support him, and he has his record as a church man boosting him. Numerous civic organizations believe in him ,too.

In last week's voting the Republicans lost in their first dramatic test of Democratic strength when the Democratic machine thundered to success in the race for a circuit court judge to fill a vacancy. William Tuohy easily defeated J. Ernest Wilkins, the first man of his race to be nominated for this post by a major party.

The general concensus of opinion is that Negro voters failed to take advantage of an opportunity to cry out against machine politics and get candidates who might accomplish more in housing and civil rights legislation.

From top to bottom Negro politicians were just part of the overall political machines that steamrollered all rebels and opponents to the status quo.

In the election of Tuohy as judge, colored voters cast their ballots overwhelmingly against Wilkins, a brilliant Atty. who had visited church after church speaking in his own behalf. In the suburban areas of Cook county, where very few Negroes live Wilkins led his opponent by a 2-to-1 margin, but this vote is only a fraction of the total.



REP. WILLIAM L. DAWSON, Congressman of Illinois, who will be opposed in the next election by City Alderman, Rev. Archibald J. Carey, II. Dawson has the City of Chicago and Cook County Democratic "machines" behind him, while Carey is the Republicans' last ray of hope in regaining the heavy Negro vote in Chicago's great "black belt."

CAREY TO CHALLENGE DAWSON IN HIS RACE FOR CONGRESS

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NEGRO SPEAKER TELLS AUDIENCE TO DEFEAT LUCAS

Eleven persons came forward with $1 each and one with $2 yesterday when Edgar G. Brown, chairman of the National Negro council, told a crowd at 47th st. and South Park Way that he wanted to buy radio time to "tell the people that Sen. Lucas is the No. 1 enemy of civil rights legislation."

"This is a real straw vote," Brow nsaid as he received money. "Go out and explain to those of the 400,000 Negroes in Chicago who do not already know it that Lucas promises us action before an election and the nhas the Dixiecrats help him become senate majority leader."



CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM L. DAWSON

Ill. House Member to Break Record

Rise of Ex-Bootblack to National Prominence Another Alger Story

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — From bootblack in his father's barbershop in Albany, Georgia, to a position as one of the most powerful politicians in America is the distance Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat, of Illinois, has traveled in his life span of 64 years.

An important and well-liked figure in Washington, he is chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, a vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, secretary of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, and a member of the Cook County Democratic Executive Committee.

State Selected Him

Incidntally, he was selected for membership on the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee by the Illinois Democratic delegation in the House. Each State has a representative on this committee, selected by the state's Democratic delegation. Mrs. Dawson was the choice of the eleven Democrats in the House from Illinois. He was elected secretary of the committee by all of the members.

Early in his youth his father decided to send him away from Albany. The incident which brought about this decision illustrates the courage and independence which are two of his outstanding traits of character.

Couldn't Strike Him

An overbearing white customer was getting shaved and having young Dawson shine his shoes at the same time. Young Dawson hit a scorn. The man yelled and at the same time began to cure and threaten young Dawson. In no uncertain terms, young Dawson told the man what he would do to him, if he, the man, hit him.

His father decided that it was best to get young Dawson out of Albany and sent him to Fisk University where he received a bachelor of arts degree. Later he attended Kent College of Law and was graduated from Northwestern University Law School with the degree of doctor of law.

During World War I Mr. Dawson served overseas with the 365th Infantry Regiment and was wounded.

Election "Experiment"

At the time of his election two years ago as chairman of the Committee on Expenditures, Mr. Dawson was regarded as an "experiment." No other colored member of the house—even in Reconstruction Days—had ever presided over a Congressional committee. But Representative John W. McCormick, who was elected the Majority Leader, stepped aside so that Mr. Dawson could succeed to the committee chairmanship.

Only one Southern member, a Texan, resigned from the committee. Later he wanted to return, but Speaker Sam Rayburn, another Texan, would not permit him to do so.

Mr. McCormack considers Mr. Dawson "an outstanding American." Although it is not customary for the Majority Leader to serve on a standing committee of the House, Mr. McCormick said he remained on the expenditures committee "not only to show my pleasure in stepping aside so that he could automatically become chairman of the committee, but also to show what a great pleasure it is for me to serve under him as chairman."

Lanham on Committee

Representative Henderson Lanham, Democrat, of Georgia, is a member of Mr. Dawson's committee. In reporting on the activities of the committee, Mr. Lanham, in the closing days of the recent session, told the House that the committee "under the distinguished leadership of its chairman, the Honorable William L. Dawson, has made a brilliant record of accomplishments for itself during the first and present sessions of the 81st Congress.

"This committee, charged with the grave responsibility of perfecting legislative measures reorganizing the executive branch of the Federal Government and other fields, has done its job well," Mr. Lanham continued. "It is a pleasure to report the achievement of increased efficiency and economy in governmental services as a consequence of study and work of the membership of this House Committee."

Submitted Own Report

In the fact that Mr. Lanham submitted this report to the House, instead of Mr. Dawson, lies one of the keys to Mr. Dawson's success as a committee chairman. Oldest Congressional observers say it is almost unprecedented for a chairman to permit a report from his committee to be submitted by any member other than himself.

Mr. Dawson not only permits this but he assigns legislation to other members and allows them to lead the fight for its passage. Several important measures enacted by the Congress are known by the name of some committee member who was allowed to pilot the bill thru the House, but persons who actually know what has taken place will hell you that Mr. Dawson was responsible for its passage.

The opportunity he gives members of his committee to use their initiative in handling matters also accounts for the fact that members like to serve on his committee.

His ability to get along with other members is uncanny. He is able to get support from members of the House whose support it is seriously doubted, under similar circumstances, would be given to any other member.

Two of his attributes account for this: He is friendly to his colleagues and his word is better than his bond. If he makes a promise, he will keep it.

Keeps His Promises

And his support comes not only from Northern Democrats, but from Southern Democrats and Republicans as well. Among his friends from the Deep South, he numbers Representatives Albert Thomas of Texas; Porter Hardy Jr. of Virginia; Herbert C. Conner of North Carolina; Albert Gore of Tennessee and Carl Vinson of Georgia.

At times, Mr. Dawson even finds himself and Representative Carle E. Hoffman, ranking Republican member of the expenditures committee, in agreement.

Mr. Dawson succeeded in getting through the last session of Congress every major bill his committee handled except one. The bill which failed of passage was one he introduced and in which he was very much interested. It was the bill to constitute the Federal Security Agency a Department of Health, Education and Security. The American Medical Association was opposed to it chiefly because Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing had advocated a national health insurance program.

IMPORTANT Legislations

One of the most important pieces of legislation Mr. Dawson sponsored in the 81st Congress was the bill to make possible President Truman's program of reorganization of Government agencies. Even though Mr. Truman had the reorganization plans ready, they could not have been accepted and acted upon by the Congress without the enabling legislation which Mr. Dawson piloted through the House.

Victories in Primary Won by Dawson, Rev. Carey

Democrat Party's Hold on Group Gives Former Edge in Race for Congress Seat

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Carey represents a slim chance for the Republicans to regain their lost minority group vote. He owns a brilliant City Council record as a fearless alderman who never turns his back on a fight for the right in the council.

He also has his great speaking ability to support him; and he has his record as a church man boosting him. Numerous civic organizations believe in him, too.

Illinois GOP 'Hopes' in Gay Mood



Archibald J. Carey Jr., left, candidate for congress against Congressman William L. Dawson of Illinois, First District, greets Everett Dirkson, U. S. Senator candidate from Illinois against Senate Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, last week.

DAWSON, LOOK TO LAURELS:

Archibald Carey Seen as Worthy Adversary

By AL SWEENEY

WASHINGTON

A man who conceivably could create a political sensation out in Chicago this November and become the talk of Washington, beginning next January, slipped in and out of the United States Supreme Court last week when the historic "cvil rights decisions" were being handed down.

Red-haired, fair-complexioned, rather sturdily built — standing about 5 feet 10½ inches tall and weighing about 200 pounds — the Rev. Archibald Carey represents the Republicans' hope to beat the veteran Congressman from Illinois' First District, Rep. William L. Dawson.

Here for GOP Confab

The Rev. Mr. Carey, the son of an AME prelate, the late Bishop A. J. Carey, came to Washington last week to attend a pep rally given by the Republican National Committee for the Congressional candidates from the State of Illinois.

The "man of the hour" at this rally held at the Mayflower Hotel was Everett Dirkson, candidate for the United States Senate from Illinois. Also on hand were all of the Illinois candidates for Representatives from the Senate, the House and the GOP national committee were on hand to give the politicians that "old do or die for the party of Lincoln" stuff in the coming campaign.

Chosen Spokesman

The Rev. Mr. Carey was chosen as spokesman for those who are facing Democratic incumbents in the coming election for House seats.

While in town for this affair, he was able to hear the Supreme Court hand down the significant decisions in the Hendersons, Sweatt and McLaurin cases.

Mr. Carey is a fast man with quip. In addition to being pastor of the Quinn Chapel AME Church, the oldest church of the denomination in Chicago, he holds a law degree and is a member of the Chicago bar.

Now a City Councilman

At the present time, the Chicagoan is a member of the Chicago City Council. He was elected during 1947 from that city's Third Ward which had been in the Democratic column since 1932.

As a member of the municipal legislative body he has sponsored the so-called Carey anti-discrimination amendment to the housing ordinance, which was defeated; an anti-hate ordinance, which was adopted; and a division of human relations in the city's police department.

He has also been successful in obtaining money for playgrounds, sidewalks and repairs for his constituency in keeping with good councilmanic decorum.

Aware of Opponent's Power

And what about his chances against Dawson in November?

"Well," he says, "Dawson has experience, the prestige of national political party office and a very strong organization.

"However, I feel that the election will be very close."

Val Washington, special assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, predicts flatly that "Carey will win."

"I am not kidding. This fellow Carey is going to surprise a lot of people. I never realized that he had such a great following. You should see the reports I am receiving from his workers and you will easily see that he is amazing."

Backed by Church

Carey's strength, as I get it, lies in the fact that his church, Quinn Chapel, has some 2,000 members who believe in him.

In addition, the minister-lawyer has been in public life for 20 years as a member of the Urban League, the NAACP and the usual assortment of civic organizations.

His followers extol him as a great orator with an ability to excite audiences even greater than that of Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

Educationally, Carey holds a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Chicago; a bachelor of divinity from Garrett Biblical Institute of Northwestern U.; a law degree from Chicago Kent College of Law; and honorary degrees from Wilberforce U., Morris Brown U. and Campbell College.

Father Also Set Precedent

His father, the late Bishop Carey, was the first colored member of the Chicago Civil Service Commission and served on it from 1927 until his death during 1931.

Married, the GOP candidate has a girl, Carolyn, three years old. During the Republican primaries he outdistanced his opponent, Aviatrix Willa Brown, by 2-1. However, his votes totaled only about 18,000.

During the 1948 election, Dawson garnered 98,000 votes, so it is seen that Carey has to pull a lot of votes. However, it is noted that in the primary Dawson's tally was considerably less than the final figure.

Although, Mr. Carey is cautiously avoiding to predict the outcome of the Congressional race, you get the impression while talking with him, that he has more than a sneaking suspicion that he will win.

MORE NEGRO GROUPS ENDORSE MORRISON

Two more Negro organizations have endorsed Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison and his entire slate of candidates for election on January 24.

Leonard Jefferson Sr., chairman of the Fifth Ward Civic League said Friday his group has "unanimously endorsed the entire Morrison ticket." And the United Progressive Association also announced it has endorsed the Morrison ticket. Anne R. deConge, director of the association, is heading plans for that association to work in the primary election. The endorsements were announced by Morrison campaign headquarters.

Three Negros Win Mass. Nominations

BOSTON, Mass. (ANP)—There will be three Negroes seeking election as state representatives in the Nov. 7 election. All won the Republican nomination in their respective districts in the recent Massachusetts primary.

Herbert L. Jackson, president of the Malden City council, garnered the most votes of the three candidates. Two thousand one hundred and ninety-seven ballots were cast for him in the 21st Middlesex district. Mr. Jackson ran second in a field of nine candidates for party endorsement.

In Ward 12, 11th Suffolk district, Atty. Edward W. Brooke gained the Republican nomination for state representative in his first campaign for any public office. The victory of Atty. Brooke created a three-man contest in the ward, since Rep. George Greene won nomination from both the Republicans and Democrats and Representative Louis K. Nathanson secured the Democratic nomination only.

Chief Interest

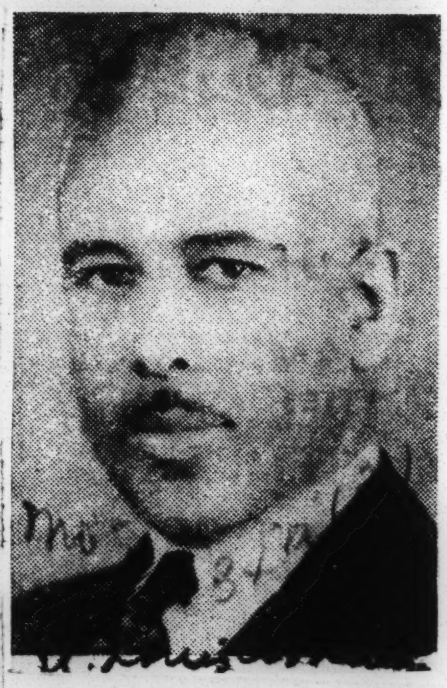
However, the chief interest of the primary contest was focused on Ward 9 where former State Rep. Laurence H. Banks won the Republican nomination for a seat with the state legislature. His opponent, William Glynn, the present holder of the state office, managed only to poll 1,144 votes more than Banks on both the Republican and Democratic tickets.

However, Glynn secured the Democratic nomination by about 2,100 votes, an expected result in a predominantly Democratic ward, Ward 9 was one of the wards which did not support the coalition which elected present Boston Mayor Hynes.

All of the District contests for state representative will be very bitter judging by even primary tactics used to sway public opinion. However, the independent voter, long a factor in Boston politics, will play a decisive role in determining how many Negroes will be elected to state offices in November.

Mound City Bar Association Backs Redmond For Congress

The Mound City Bar Association at its regular monthly meeting, Saturday afternoon, October 21, at DeLuxe Restaurant, endorsed Sidney R. Redmond's candidacy for Congress on the Republican ticket from the 11th Congressional District. Redmond a former President of the Mound City Bar Association and the National Bar Association and a former Editor of the **National Bar Journal** was cited for his many successful legal battles in the courts and his efforts in the St. Louis Board of Aldermen to bring about full citizenship rights for all Americans.



The Mound City Bar Association also endorsed the candidacies of Ivan D. Holt and David McMullin for retention on the Circuit Court Bench, and Judge Louis Commerford for retention on the Court of Criminal Correction Bench.

The qualifications of the candidates for Magistrate in the 3rd District, Silas E. Garner and Frank S. Bledsoe were approved.

The Association went on record as opposing the retention of Judge George Robb Ellison on the Missouri Supreme Court Bench.

The Association also endorsed proposed Amendment 1 to the Missouri Constitution, which provides for changing the method of voting on school levies from a two-thirds majority to a simple majority, the more democratic method.

Baptist Pastors Endorse Redmond For Congress

Attorney Sidney R. Redmond, Republican candidate for Congress from the 11th District, addressed the Baptist Pastors' Conference Tuesday, October 17, at First Baptist church. The Conference has a membership of 150 pastors and Rev. J. M. Bracy of First Baptist church is its president. Rev. J. L. House of St. Luke Memorial Baptist church presided.

Several pastors spoke of the many contributions Attorney Redmond has made to the community and what a fine thing it would be to have a man of his demonstrated interest in our welfare represent us in Washington. The pastors unanimously endorsed his candidacy and pledged their support to elect him on November 7th.

Attorney addressed the Conference and pledged himself to work diligently for lower taxes, more efficiency in government, less aid abroad and more aid by the Government to needy Americans in the United States, a bi-partisan foreign policy, a FEPC law, an Anti-poll Tax law, and to close the gap between our democracy in theory and in practice.

NEGRO DESIGNATED BY TAMMANY TO RUN FOR POST AS JUDGE

newspaper

Choice of Assemblyman Stevens for General Sessions Ends Chance of Aid for Grumet

Jones

BREITEL PLACE IN DOUBT

Thurs. 7-6-50

DeSapio Declares Decision on Endorsing Dewey Appointee Will Await Convention

34-0-(2)

By JAMES A. HAGERTY

Assemblyman Harold A. Stevens of the Thirteenth Manhattan District was designated yesterday by the Tammany executive committee for the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Stevens is the first Negro to be designated for nomination for a place on that court by the Democratic organization of New York County.

The executive committee, at a meeting at 331 Madison Avenue, also designated General Sessions Judge Saul S. Streit for renomination and designated City Court Justices Louis J. Capozzoli and Edward J. McCullen for nomination for the two other places on the General Sessions Court to be filled at the election on Nov. 7.

The designation of these four candidates—a choice that Carmine G. DeSapio, leader of Tammany, said would not be withdrawn—ended all chance of a Tammany endorsement of General Sessions Judge Jacob Grumet, whom Governor Dewey appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge John J. Sullivan. Judges Owen W. Bohan and George L. Donnellan will retire at the end of this year by which time they will have reached the age limit of 70.

Parries Questions on Breitel

Mr. DeSapio parried questions as to whether there was a chance of Democratic endorsement of Supreme Court Justice Charles D. Breitel, whom Governor Dewey appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Samuel Null. He said that this would be decided at the First Judicial District convention in September. Two other Supreme Court Justice nominations will be made in the First District, with Justices John E. McGeehan and Julius Miller being ineligible for re-election because of the age limit.

In Brooklyn, the Kings County Democratic evecutive committee unanimously endorsed Supreme Court Justice E. Ivan Rubenstein for the nomination for Surrogate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Surrogate Francis D. McGarey. Governor Dewey has not yet filled the vacancy and Justice Rubenstein, who has ben named acting Surrogate by the Appellate Division of the Second Department, will run in November for a full fourteen-year term.

There was a full attendance at the meeting because of a report that a further attempt might be made to unseat Borough President John Cashmore as county leader. No such attempt was made and supporters of Mr. Cashmore said before the meeting that they had enough votes to sustain his leadership.

The Tammany executive committee also designated City Magistrate Arthur Markewich for nomination for City Court Justice to succeed Justice Louis J. Kahn, who will retire because of age.

Maresca in Assembly Race

Mr. DeSapio announced that Oreste V. Maresca of 500 West 141st Street had been designated for nomination for Assemblyman in the Thirteenth district in place of Mr. Stevens. He said that Casper Henry Citron, a veteran of World War II and now a captain in the Air Force, had been designated for the Assembly in Eighth district, now represented by Archibald Douglas Jr., a Republican.

Before adjourning, the Tammany executive committee adopted a resolution requiring each designee for a Democratic nomination in New York County to agree in writing not to accept any designation of nomination of the American Labor party and to decline such designation or nomination, if made.

Mr. Stevens, who was born Oct. 19, 1897, at John's Island, S. C., was educated at Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C., Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., and Boston Law School. He is a former president of the Catholic Interracial Council and now a member of its board of directors. He is a member of the National Council of

NAMED FOR BENCH



Harold A. Stevens

Christians and Jews, the Guild of Catholic Lawyers, the Boston College Club and the American Arbitration Association.

He is counsel to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a veteran of World War II. He was elected to the Assembly in 1946 and 1948 and is engaged in the practice of law. He lives at 295 Convent Avenue.

Jusitce Capozzoli, who was born in 1902, lives at 36 Kenmare Street with his wife and three children. He is a graduate of Fordham Law School, a former Assistant District Attorney and member of the Assembly, and was twice elected to the house of Representatives, serving from 1941 to 1945. He was elected to the City Court in 1946.

McCullen a Fordham Graduate

Justice McCullen, who was born May 27, 1886, lives at 475 West 186th Street. He is a graduate of Fordham Law School, received a Master's degree from New York University Law School and took postgraduate work at Columbia Law School. He has been a civil service career man since 1909, holding positions in the Health and Fire Departments and the General Sessions, City and Supreme Courts. He was elected to the City Court in 1943.

Mr. McCullen for many years was secretary of the Tammany Society. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the American Bar Association and a director of the New York County Lawyers Association. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and many other organizations.

Mr. Markewich, who was born March 6, 1906, lives with his wife and two sons at 161 West Eighty-sixth Street. He was educated at DeWitt Clinton High School, Cornell University and Columbia Law School. He is a former Assistant District Attorney, was appointed City Magistrate in 1947 and belongs to many fraternal organizations.

Justice Rubenstein, 55 years old and a native of Brooklyn, has been on the Supreme Court bench since January, 1942, when he received an interim appointment from former Governor Herbert H. Lehman. The next November he was the candidate of both major parties for a fourteen-year term. He served on the Democratic Law Committee for twenty-three years prior to his appointment to the bench. He is a member of the American Legion, the Elks and Masons and is active in Jewish philanthropic organizations.

Tammany Puts 5 on Judicial Slate in County

Wires-Gutman

New York Times 7-6-50

Names Negro for General Sessions; Bars Proposal for Bi-Partisan Ticket

New York Mly.

By Murray Snyder

Rejecting a Republican proposal for a bi-partisan judicial slate in New York County, Tammany Hall designated five Democrats yesterday for four General Sessions places and one City Court vacancy to be filled in November.

34-0-(2)

One of the General Sessions candidates is Assemblyman Harold A. Stevens of the 13th (Washington Heights) District, the first Negro ever designated for this bench by either major party. The $28,000 criminal court judgeship was said to be the highest-ranking elective post ever offered a member of his race in New York State.

The other judicial candidates announced by Carmine G. DeSapio, New York County Democratic leader, following an executive meeting of his executive committee of district leaders at 331 Madison Avenue, are:

For General Sessions: Louis J. Capozzoli and Edward J. McCullen, both sitting justices of the City Court, and Saul S. Streit, who is completing nis first fourteen-year term in General Sessions.

For the City Court: Arthur Markewich, a City Magistrate since 1947 by appointment of Mayor William O'Dwyer.

3 Mandatory Retirements

The bench vacancies result from the death six months ago of General Sessions Judge John J. Sullivan and the mandatory retirement on Dec. 31, 1950, under the seventy-year age limit, of Judges Owen W. Bohan and George L. Donnellan of General Sessions and of Louis L. Kahn of the City Court.

There had been conversations in recent weeks between Mr. DeSapio and Thomas J. Curran, the Republican county leader, on a possible bi-partisan agreements to secure a Democratic indorsement for Judge Jacob Grumet, e Republican named by Governor Hhomas E. Dewey to fill the vacancy resulting from Judge Sullivan's death.

These talks related to three Supreme Court judgeships to be filled in the fall in the 1st Judicial District, which embraces both New York and Bronx counties. Nominations will be made for these places at judicial conventions in September.

While there is no longer a prospect of Democratic support for Mr. Grumet, the door is not closed to a Democratic indorsement of Justice Charles D. Breitel, a Republican named by the Governor to the Supreme Court last February.

The Republican country organization will designate its local judicial slate at 11 a. m. today at a meeting at the National Republican Club, 54 West Fourtieth Street.

Designated for Surrogate

In Brooklyn yesterday, the Kings County Democratic executive committee designated Justice E. Ivan Rubenstein, of the Supreme Court, to run for Surrogate. Mr. Rubenstein, who has been in his present post eight years, was named Acting Surrogate on May 24 by the Appellate Division, 2d Department, to replace Surrogate Francis D. McGarey, who was incapacitated by illness from which he has since died. Mr. Rubenstein is expected to receive a Republican indorsement.

The Tammany executive committee formally adopted yesterday a resolution carrying out Mr. DeSapio's announced policy of requiring Democratic candidates

Assemblyman Stevens is forty-

Designated for Bench

Designated for the Civil Service Court in 1943. Awarded an assistant District Attorney in 1930 to 1937. Assembly from 1939 to 1940 and from 1941 Congress from 1941 Committee of the Laity, an organization of Catholic laymen.

Justice Capozzoli, who is forty-

lives at 36 Kenmare Street, has been in the civil service since 1909. He served in the Fire and Health Departments and as an assistant District Attorney.

Justice McCullen Elected in 1943

Justice McCullen, who is sixty-six years at 475 West 186th Street, was elected to the City Court in 1946.

Oreste V. Maresca, an assistant

Oreste V. Maresca, a Roman Catholic and resides at 295 Convent Avenue. He is a native of South Carolina and a graduate of Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., and Boston College Law School. He is a former president of the Catholic Interracial Council, is counsel to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a veteran of World War II. He was elected to the Assembly in 1946 from the 13th, a district in which white voters predominate. Justice McCullen is expected to receive a Republican indorsement.

Assemblyman Stevens is forty-

Assemblyman Stevens is forty-inated, and re-elected in 1948. four and lives at

Named for Judicial Post



Herald Tribune—Acme

Assemblyman Harold A. Stevens designated for the Aug. 22 primary to reject American Labor party indorsements which in previous years have been welcomed. All judicial candidate named yesterday had to agree in writing to decline A. L. P. support.

Tammany named Casper Henry Citron, paper-box manufacturer of 424 East Fifty-seventh Street yesterday to run against Assemblyman Archibald Douglas, Republican, in the 8th District.

POST-ELECTION BATTLE:

Powell Hands Carter $50,000 Libel Suit

NEW YORK—Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr., last week served his defeated opponent in the Nov. 7 election, Elmer A. Carter, with a summons in a $50,00 libel suit.

The Harlem Congressman, pastor of one of the largest Protestant churches in the country — Abyssinia Baptist — charges that ments contained in political leaflets distributed on behalf of Mr. Carter were libelous and defamatory.

Rental Bias enied

Mr. Powell cited one leaf which charged him of refusing rent quarters in his fashionable apartment house at 706 Riverside Drive to members of his own race.

This accusation, the Congressman said, is not only false, but that Mr. Carter, a member of the State Commission Against Discrimination, knew it to be false.

Tenants Mixed

Mr. Powell pointed out that he purchased the building when it was fully occupied by white tenants, and that he can rent to colored families only when any of the white tenants leave voluntarily.

When this has happened, he said, members of his own race had been given first choice to occupy the vacant apartments.

Harrison S. Jackson, attorney for the Congressman, said: "Mr. Carter knew, or could have learned that three prominent colored citizens have been living in the Powell apartment house for a considerable time.

"They are City Court JudgeFrancis Rivers, Dr. Frost Wilkinson and Dr. Doris Buchanan."

Has 20 Days to Reply

The attorney expressed the hope that the libel suit which the Congressmen "intends to pursue diligently will teach Mr. Carter a lesson so he won't come back two years from now."

Mr. Carter has 20 days in which to file an answer in the State Supreme Court where the summons is answerable.

Mr. Jackson is preparing a complaint which will be filed within a few days.

Answers Job Bias Charge

Another libelous statement contained in the leaflets, according to Mr. Powell, centers around charges that the Congressman and his wife, Hazel Scott, concert pianist, have an English maid and a Japanese butler.

Mr. Jackson points out that Mr. Powell has five colored secretaries in Washington and New York City and several others at Abyssinia Baptist Church and in his business affairs.

He occasionally employs a white person, Mr. Jackson said, because he feels that colored people should not discriminate against others, and that the Golden Rule should be practiced on both sides.

Nov. 7.

A summons was served Carter, member of the State Commerce Commission Against Discrimination and former editor of Opportunity Magazine, less than an hour after the polls closed. Tuesday.

In the hot campaign that built up to the suit, Carter's headquarters distributed a leaflet accusing Rep. Powell of refusing to rent apartments to Negroes at his Riverside dr. building.

Mentions Employers

It went on to charge that the congressman feels Harlem is not a fit place for a man and his wife to live, and said he prefers to live in Westchester County in a mansion built with taxpayers money. Powell, the circular asserted employs an English maid and a Japanese butler.

Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church and husband of Pianist Hazel Scott, accused Carter of deliberately twisting facts.

He said that since he bought the Riverside dr. property four years ago, only three families have moved out, and that they have been replaced by Negroes. The new tenants are Judge Francis Rivers, Dr. Doris Buchanan and Dr. Frost Wilkenson.

Carter could not be reached for comment. His office said he had left the city for a rest. He has until Nov. 27, to answer Rep. Powell's suit.

Seeks $50,000 Of Elmer Carter

By ARNOLD de MILLE

NEW YORK—Bitter over a piece of campaign material which he feels portrayed him as a betrayer of his race, Rep. Adam Powell (D., NY) filed a $50,000 slander suit last week against Elmer Carter, whom he defeated for Congress,

MARCANTONIO CHARACTERIZES EARL BROWN AS MODERN JUDAS

Only Difference, Says New York Congressman, Is Judas Recognized Enormity of His Crime

SAYS COUNCILMAN HAS TAKEN ON WRETCHED ROLE

NEW YORK — (ANP) — "The only difference between Judas Iscariot and Earl Brown is that when Judas Iscariot reorganized the enormity of his crime, Judas Iscariot at least had the decency to commit suicide, and Earl Brown is still going around betraying the people of our community." With this scathing denunciation, Cong Vito Marcantonio wound up a reply last week to an article in the Amsterdam News and writer of Life magazine.

Cong. Marcantonio further wrote, "I trust that your paper will print this letter. I take full responsibility for it and hereby agree to guarantee you against any [illegible]

"I think it is high time that the people of Harlem know the wretched role that this alleged councilman has played," the Congressman said." In 1947, while taking photographs for Life magazine in an article that was intended to smear the people of our community, he deliberately placed a gun in the hands of a seven-year old Negro boy, and got this boy to pose for a picture which was intended to prove that our children are born criminals.

"This picture appeared in Life magazine and I charge it was taken under Brown's direction, and I challenge him to sue me as a result of this charge.

"While I have stood up in Congress facing the Rankins and the face of white supremacy advocates, have stated that no white man can be free in America as long as a single Negro is subjected to Jim-crow, Mr. Brown has been in the city council playing the role of a lick-spittle to the Tammany bosses, as well as to the O'Dwyer administration which is daily attempting to nail down the people of Harlem to the status of second class citizenship.

"While I have been fighting for full equality for the Negro, it is significant that Mr. Brown has failed to raise even a peep against the O'Dwyer administration in (a) cutting relief and causing hardship among our people in Harlem, (b) against police brutality, (c) against the lack of enforcement of the Housing Building laws and finally and foremost (d) the lack of enforcement on the part of the O'Dwyer administration of the Code of the City of New York which makes it a misdemeanor for anybody who does business with the city of New York to practice discrimination because of race, color or creed.

"In the five months that he has been in the city council, he has not lifted a single finger in the interests of the people of Harlem."

Portions of the letter which is being given wide circulation in Harlem were printed in the Amsterdam News.

What incensed the Congressman was Brown's statement that Marcantonio marched in a so-called "Mussolini parade" in the streets of East Harlem. Marcantonio says his defeat for re-election in 1936 was due to his public opposition of Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia.

He further charges that Carmine DeSapio, present leader of the Democratic party in New York, is **one of the many politicians who joined with others in supporting Mussolini.**

Republicans Pick Negro for Bench To Counter Move by Tammany Hall

By JAMES A. HAGERTY

The executive committee of the New York County Republican Committee yesterday countered Tammany's designation of Assemblyman Harold A. Stevens, a Negro, for nomination for judge of the Court of General Sessions by naming Lassen Walsh, a Negro, for Justice of the City Court. A Negro, Justice Francis E. Rivers, a Republican, already is a member of that court.

At a meeting in the National Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street, the committee designated General Sessions Judge Saul S. Streit, a Democrat completing a fourteen-year term, for renomination. Also designated for nominations for General Sessions judges were Judge Jacob Grumet, now on that bench by appointment of Governor Dewey, Vincent A. Marsicano and Frank V. Madigan.

The committee gave Elmer A. Carter, an independent Democrat, the permission required by the Wilson-Pakula law to enter the Republican primary as a candidate for the nomination for Representative in the Twenty-second Congressional District. Mr. Carter, a member of the State Commission Againts Discrimination and a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will run in the November election against Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., whom Tammany has designated for renomination.

Edward J. McCormick of 2,673 Richmond Avenue, Staten Island, was designated for the nomination for Representative in the Sixteenth Congressional District, which embraces all of Staten Island and parts of the First, Second and Third Assembly districts in Manhattan. Mr. McCormick, who previously had been designated by the Richmond County Republican organization, will run against Representative James J. Murphy, Democratic incumbent, at the general election.

Questioned about the judicial designations, Thomas J. Curran, County Chairman, said he expected no withdrawals, but added that if anyone would decline it would be Mr. Madigan. Carmine G. DeSapio, leader of Tammany, however, said on Wednesday that the Democratic slate for General Sessions nominations was fixed, thus indicating that there was no chance of a Tammany endorsement of Judge Grumet.

Mr. Walsh, who is married and lives at 35 West 110th Street, was graduated from New York University in 1935 and from New York University Law School in 1937. He has been in legal practice for twenty-three years.

Now State Labor Referee

He is a member of the Harlem Lawyers Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He was a Special State Attorney General in 1945 and 1946 and is now a referee in the State Department of Labor.

Mr. Marsicano, whose home is at 200 Avenue of the Americas, is a graduate of New York University and New York University Law School. He is an Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. Madigan lives at 231 East Eighteenth Street. He is a graduate of Fordham Law School and is assistant counsel to the State Housing Commission.

LIBERAL LEADERS BACK DEMOCRATS

Vote to Support Carter, Who Will Oppose Powell in Race for Seat in House

The New York county executive committee of the Liberal party voted yesterday to withdraw three of its candidates for the Court of General Sessions and its candidate for City Court Justice and substitute the Democratic designees.

The committee also endorsed Representative Arthur G. Klein, Democratic candidate for Representative in the Nineteenth Congressional District, Irving M. Engel, Democratic designee for nomination for Representative in the Seventeenth Congressional District, and Elmer A. Carter, an independent Democrat designated for the Republican nomination for Representative in the Twenty-second Congressional District.

The Liberal party originally designated General Sessions Judge Saul S. Streit, Democrat. The other General Sessions designees, James V. Kilroe, Harold Baer and Seymour Graubard, will file declination before the time expires tonight, and the Democratic signees, Assemblyman Harold A. Stevens and City Court Justices Louis J. Capozzoli and Edward J. McCullen, will be substituted. The Liberal party also will withdraw Archer Sheri, its designee for nomination for City Court Justice, and substitute Arthur Markewich, the Democratic designee.

Queens Republican Endorsed

The Queens executive committee of the Liberal party endorsed William B. Groat, Republican designee for the nomination for Queens County Judge. Leo Brown filed his declination and Mr. Groat was substituted.

The action of the Liberal party in accepting the Democratic candidates for Judges of the Court of General Sessions may lead to later reciprocal treatment from Tammany. Leaders of the Liberal party would like to get the Democrats of the First Judicial District to nominate a member of the Liberal party for Supreme Court Justice.

The Supreme Court seat now held by Justice Charles D. Breitel, by appointment of Governor Dewey, was held before the appointment by the late Samuel Null, a member of the Liberal party.

In explaining the endorsement of Mr. Carter, who will oppose Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat, at the election, the Liberal party said that it was opposing Mr. Powell because of his votes against extension of the Marshall Plan for 1950, the Foreign Aid Bill, the motion to tighten espionage laws and the Korean Aid Bill.

Coudert Record Condemned

In endorsing Mr. Engel, the committee said that Representative Frederic R. Coudert Jr., his Republican opponent, had one of the worst voting records in Congress. It added that Mr. Coudert had opposed all liberal domestic legislation and was one of three New York City Representatives, the others being Mr. Powell and Vito Marcantonio, to vote against aid to Korea.

Nicholas H. Pinto filed a declination as Republican designee for Kings County Surrogate and Roy M. D. Richardson, just appointed delegate, also filed a to that office by Governor Dewey, will be substituted.

William Chase filed a declination of designation as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the Second Bronx Assembly District and Controller Lazarus Joseph was substituted. John J. Bennett, Chief Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, designated as a Democratic State Convention delegate, also filed a declination.

Dr. DuBois To Run For Senate

NAACP Founder On Labor Ticket

NEW YOKK — (NNPA) — Dr. William E. Burghardt DuBois, 82, anthropologist and publicist, will run for United States senator on the American Labor party ticket, Representative Vito Marcantonio, the ALP chairman, disclosed last Monday.

Dr. DuBoise is vice chairman of the Council on African Affairs, of which Paul Robeson is the chairman, and also is chairman of the Peace Information Center which is circulating the so-called Stockholm peace petition. The Justice Department has ordered personnel of the center to register as peace agents, and Dr. DuBois has declined to do so.

As the ALP candidate for senator from New York state, Dr. Dubois will oppose the incumbent, Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat-Liberal, and probably Lieutenant Governor Joe R. Hanley who is expected to be the Republican candidate. Senator Lehman will be a candidate for the full six-year term. He is now serving out the unexpired term of the late Senator Robert F. Wagner.

Dr. DuBois is a founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and for twenty-four years edited its journal, "The Crisis." He is the author of several books and is considered one of the foremost scholars among colored people.

In "Who's Who" he lists his residence as "2302 Montabello Terrace, Baltimore" and also gives a New York address, "409 Edgecombe Avenue," but this is not expected to bar him from making the senatorial race as a man's voting residence legally is wherever he chooses to make it so long as he meets the qualification.

Dr. W. E. DuBois

The first Negro ever nominated for U. S. Senate from New York, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois has not only made history—he is history. Scientist, historian, teacher, novelist and leader of his people, Dr. DuBois has now thrown his great talents into the struggle for peace.

ORDINARILY when a man gets to be in his seventies or eighties, you'd expect him to retire to a farm somewhere perhaps to meditate on the problems of the world, and never to move too far from hearth and rocking chair.

But Dr. W. E. B. DuBois is no ordinary man. At the age of 82, he is embarking on still another career in a life that has been filled to a measure far beyond the capacities of most men. Today Dr. DuBois is making his first bid for public office as the American Labor Party candidate for the United States Senate.

In a sense it is inconceivable that a mental giant of a man such as Dr. DuBois, a scholar of the type that is rarely found in America today, and a humanitarian whose first concern is the people of the world should be opposed.

The New York Age noted that the DuBois candidacy "scared the hell out of the Democrats." And little wonder. Here is a man who has a string of degrees as long as your arm from half a dozen universities, including Harvard, Fisk, Howard, Atlanta, Wilberforce and the University of Berlin. He taught Greek and Latin at Wilberforce over fifty years ago. He was an assistant instructor at the University of Pennsylvania ten years before that University's current Harold E. Stassen was born.

FOUNDERR OF NAACP

From 1933 to 1944, Dr. DuBois was head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Atlanta, and he is known as a world authority on colonial questions, international history, and problems of sociological significance, particularly as affecting the colored peoples of the world.

Dr. DuBois has written numerous books, and his monumental thesis on the African slave trade was published as the first volume in the Harvard Historical Studies. The list is long. In fact, it takes 30 lines of small type in WHO'S WHO just to tell in telegraphic form some high spots of Dr. DuBois' accomplishments.

We will be watching the DuBois' vote on next Tuesday with a great deal of interest.—From the Tampa Bulletin.

14 Negro Candidates Seek Assembly Seats

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Fourteen Negro candidate for the General Assembly, seven Republicans and seven Democrats and one Republican for Congress, will highlight Negroes' participation in the Nov. 7 State-wide elections. The 14 Negroes are the largest number to seek election to the Assembly in recent years and surpass the number in any of the country's metropolitan areas.

The Congressional candidate, Theodore Spaulding, will seek election in the 4th District, an appreciable portion of the voters of which are Negroes. Spaulding will oppose Representative Earl Chudoff, Democrat, who is completing his initial term.

PASTOR IS CANDIDATE

The Assembly candidates include Democrats Scholly P. Alexander, Granville Jones, Samuel Floyd, D. W. Hoggard, Mrs. Susie Monroe, Leroy Myers and J. Thompson Pettigrew. The Republican entries, many of whom are now members of the Legislature, include Rev. J. S. Benn, Jr., Howard Henry, Lewis Mintess, William Paige, Edward F. Thompson, Samuel Wadkins and William A. Upshur, Jr.

The sections in which the Negro candidates will seek approval are estimated by political leaders to have a minimum of 132,000 voters. The largest area involved is North Philadelphia, in which upward of 86,000 Negroes live.

It is in the North Philadelphia wards that supporters of Spaulding expect to obtain the largest portion of ballots the well-known attorney will receive. Nomination of the former president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has given that section its first opportunity to vote for a Negro Congressional candidate.

ASK CIVIL RIGHTS UNIT

Spaulding's candidacy does not establish a political precedent, since the late Edward W. Henry, a magistrate, sought a seat from the 2d District, in South Philadelphia. Henry was defeated by an upsurge of Democratic votes when the late Franklin D. Roosevelt was consistently polling upward of 80 percent of Negro ballots in this city.

The battle for legislative seats has been marked by a demand on the part of the Negro Republican candidates that their party support creation of a Civil Rights Commission, the scope of which would allow it to "wipe out discrimination and segregation in the public school systems of Pennsylvania." The Republican members, all of whom also are pledged to support Fair Employment Practices legislation, held jointly in a public statement that an instrument which would "go beyond the ordinary FEPC scope" was clearly necessary.

NEGROES VS. NEGROES

The position of the Negro Republican Assembly candidates also has been espoused by the GOP candidate for Governor, former Judge John S. Fine, according to a statement made by the Luzerne county jurist before Negroes here. Fine told leaders supporting the Spaulding campaign that he was "in favor of a frontal attack on the civil rights problems now before the country."

In other areas both parties are supporting Negro candidates for Congress. In New York, Elmer Carter, a member of that State's FEPC setup, who is campaigning as a Republican, is given only an outside chance to unseat Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democratic incumbent seeking a fourth term.

A Chicago contest, which is expected to become most heated, is being waged by Dr. Archibald Carey, one of that city's leading Republicans, against Representative William Dawson, a vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Observers concede the "possible closeness" of the Chicago contest, but give whatever advantage they vision to the strong Dawson machine which is supported by the Democratic city administration.

In St. Louis, Sidney Redmond will seek to become that area's first Negro Congressman. A distinguished attorney and former head of the National Bar Association, Redmond was not nominated in the primaries, but agreed to run when Republican leaders concluded that such a candidacy offered the only opportunity to regain Negro support. Redmond's father, the late S. R. Redmond, of Jackson, Miss., was chairman of the Republican State Committee and a member of the Republican National Committee for more than 20 years.

Graham's Backers Flay 'Negroes' Post Cards

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal

Raleigh, N. C., May 25.—Supporters of Senator Graham today turned over to federal postal inspectors for investigation penny post cards mailed from a New York address calculated to offend white voters by demonstrating an interest by Northern Negroes in his nomination for a new term.

They denounced the post cards as the "cheapest hoax" of the campaign waged by his enemies.

Backers of Willis Smith, Raleigh corporation lawyer and former president of the American Bar Association, were quick to deny categorically any connection with the post cards. They suggested, moreover, that the post cards had been mailed by Graham supporters to create a sympathy vote for a man who allegedly has been fouled.

The post cards, bearing the typewritten signature "Walter White, executive secretary, National Society for The Advancement of Colored People," began arriving in this state yesterday four days before the primary election in which racial relations is a top issue.

Graham backers pointed out the name typed on the cards was very similar to that of Walter White, who has been executive secretary of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People. So was the address. The post cards bore the address 30 West 40th Street, New York, 18, while the N.A.C.P.'s address is 20 West 40th Street.

The post cards said:

"Dear Voter:

"Your vote and active support of Senator Frank Graham in the North Carolina primary May 27 will be greatly appreciated. You know just as we do that Dr. Frank has done much to advance the place of the Negro in North Carolina. The Negro is a useful, tax-paying citizen."

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RALPH

McGILL

Will Smith Go to Capitol?



RALEIGH, N. C.—All the nation seems to be watching the last days of the political drama being played here in the Tarheel State entitled "Will Mr Smith Go To Washington?" Every plane and train is dropping off news men and women come here to pry into local tea leaves and consult the native oracles.

Willis Smith, who early after graduation from the law school at old Trinity, now Duke, began to be a successful corporation lawyer, is the chief contender in the United States Senate race against the rumpled, gentle little man whom all North Carolina knows as "Doctor Frank."

Successful Lawyer

Smith is one of the most successful attorneys in the South, a Trustee of Duke University, possesses a charming family, and an established conservative character.

The campaign against Dr. Frank Graham has shocked many North Carolinians because there has been dragged into it all the dangerous anti-Negro and the scatter-shot charges of Reds, pinko and Communism issues.

Willis Smith has not charged Senator Graham with being a Communist. "I don't believe he has any Communist connections," he told me after a broadcast here. "I do believe he goes along with too many socialistic ideas in government and it is that I have been talking about."

No Sharp Issues

An examination of the printed platforms of both reveals little at issue. Yet, paradoxically, Willis Smith insists the issues are clearly drawn.

He insists that Frank Graham is for an FEPC. He says so repeatedly despite the fact the Senator's platform is almost as emphatic against FEPC as Mr. Smith's.

The challenger uses the printed report of the Civil Rights Commission which notes a substantial division within the committee.

A year ago, in a Saturday Evening Post article on Dr. Graham by Harold Martin, the then newly appointed Senator specifically stated that this division did exist and that he had opposed the compulsory FEPC.

But, every day, the charges are repeated. To the out-of-State listener the implications are disturbing regardless of the candidates and the personalities. While the urbane and estimable Willis Smith says he does not believe Senator Graham has any Communist leanings, Candidate Willis Smith devotes a large section of each speech to the necessity of keeping Communism out of the Government. He is running against Dr. Graham. The implications are inescapable.

Negro Question

Attorney Willis Smith says he is not anti-Negro. He believes in the Negro having equal justice before the law and equal opportunities in education, which is the same plank in Dr. Graham's platform. But, there are men in the field who are raising the cry of "nigger, nigger." Willis Smith is by no means responsible for all of it.

To the reporter coming in from the outside for a look it is obvious what has happened. All the anti-Truman forces; all the anti-Roosevelt persons; the men and women who oppose any change whatsoever, are active. All the Ku Klux mentality supports Smith. He has given them no encouragement and he despises their attitudes and their actions. But they are busy circulating the ugly pictures.

Not Florida

There are some who see in this campaign a repetition of the Florida primary in which Claude Pepper was defeated by George Smathers. Only the counting of votes will reveal how much truth there is in that insofar as results are concerned. Certainly it is not at all the Pepper campaign. Florida was fed up with Claude Pepper. Florida regarded him as an opportunist. And not a soul in North Carolina, not even the most rabid opponent, thinks that Frank Graham ever made a single decision on the basis of expediency, for personal gain or one in which he did not believe.

In the sense the issue is between a Conservative and a Progressive, the campaign is, as some are saying, a sort of Taft vs. Truman contest. This makes their similar platforms ironic. But Willis Smith makes it clear he does not believe in the Dixiecrats. He wants the fight to remain within the Democratic party. If he wins he will be largely of the Senator Byrd of Virginia group.

The voting is Saturday.

GRAHAM VOTE HELD TRIBUTE TO TRUMAN

Senator's Support of President Stressed in Carolina Race —Run-off Believed Likely

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 28—Senator Frank P. Graham fell just about 13,000 votes short of a clear majority over three opponents in yesterday's North Carolina Democratic Senatorial primary, and apparently will face a run-off election June 24 against Willis Smith, Raleigh lawyer.

Administration supporters hailed the results as a vote of confidence in Senator Graham and in President Truman's program, which the Senator, for the most part, supports and which Mr. Smith has attacked.

With a record-breaking total of more than 600,000 votes cast, the latest returns, with only eighty-one precincts missing from the states 1,990 election districts, gave these totals:

Senator Graham, 298,024; Smith, 247,931; former Senator Robert R. Reynolds, 57,621; Olla Ray Boyd, 6,085.

Mr. Smith, who has until June 12 to request a second primary, remained silent, but he was in touch with his supporters all over the state canvassing the possibilities of an uphill battle to defeat Senator Graham for a four-year term. In a one-party state like North Carolina, the law permits the second high candidate to request a run-off if the top man does not have a clear majority.

Graham's Backers Confident

Both Senator Graham and former Senator Reynolds had offered in advance to give the nomination to the high man in yesterday's balloting, but Mr. Smith had refused to waive his rights to a second primary.

With Senator Graham taking 48.88 per cent and Mr. Smith polling 40.66 per cent of the vote in the first primary, supporters of the incumbent Senator, who was appointed last year after nineteen years as president of the University of North Carolina to succeed the late Senator J. Melville Broughton, were confident that he would win easily in the run-off.

They reasoned that he needed to gain very few votes from the Reynolds and Boyd columns, while Mr. Smith needed virtually all of them. Graham leaders figured that that part of the Reynolds vote attracted by a promise to back $100-a-month old-age pensions would be more likely to go for Senator Graham, who is an advocate of liberalizing the Social Security laws, than it would for Mr. Smith, who is an economy advocate.

A second primary probably would be as bitterly fought as was the first, with Mr. Smith making his bid for votes on charges that Senator Graham has associated with Communists and is too friendly with Negroes. The Senate debate over the compulsory Fair Employment Practices Commission bill will play a role in this contest.

Senator Graham doubtless will have to vote before June 24 on a second effort by the Administration to impose closure and halt a Southern filibuster against F. E. P. C. He missed the first vote last week because he was ill with virus pneumonia.

Observers believed that Mr. Smith's appeals to racial prejudice in attacking Dr. Graham as a friend of Negroes were more effective in this campaign than was his assault upon Dr. Graham for past membership in organizations subsequently listed as "Communist front" groups.

There were a number of surprises as the counting proceeded in yesterday's primary. The first was the size of the vote, far exceeding the previous record of 516,000 cast in 1936 and well above pre-primary estimates that it would range from 450,000 to 500,000 votes.

Senator Graham carried sixty-three of the state's 100 counties, including the home counties of both Mr. Smith and former Senator Reynolds.

Mr. Smith carried thirty-seven counties, as Messrs. Reynolds and Boyd failed to win a single county.

The Raleigh and Wake County returns were a great disappointment to Mr. Smith, whose campaign managers had counted on a majority of 8,000 only to lose the county by a plurality of sixty-four votes to Senator Graham.

In Asheville and in Buncombe County, home of Senator Reynolds, who was nationally known as "Buncombe Bob," Senator Graham had a plurality of 4,837 votes over the ex-Senator, and Mr. Smith was third.

While he received less than 9 per cent of the popular vote, although in doing so he deprived the top candidate of a clear majority, former Senator Reynolds, still an avowed isolationist, viewed the primary results as "a great victory" for "American nationalists." He sent this wire to Wade Lucas, Raleigh special correspondent for The Charlotte Observer:

"My main objective in the primary was to be provided the opportunity of preaching Americanism to my fellow citizens of North Carolina. Americanism fundamentally embodying so-called isolationism is in direct opposition to internationalism, which internationalism has all but destroyed our nation.

"Americanism, as further viewed by me, embodies the subject of states' rights. If this nation is to survive, it must, of necessity, dispense with internationalism and cease its efforts to provide for the whole world, to the detriment of, and at the expense of, our overburdened taxpayers. On the contrary, we must look homeward, and, at long last, look after our own interests first.

"In viewing the results of the primary, I am indebted to my friends and supporters for their generous efforts in my behalf, and am convinced that our beloved country will soon recognize, once again, the warnings of George Washington, to stay clear of entangling alliances.

"In view of the opposition of machine politicians, wealthy industrialists, and unlimited campaign expenditures, I am more than pleased with the results of this primary, and, therefore, take this opportunity to thank the thousands who honored we with their support.

"Viewed from a factual standpoint, we American nationalists experienced a great victory, when taking into consideration the complete opposition of machine politicians, the press (state and nationwide), state and Federal administrations, together with the active opposition of National Committeeman Jonathan Daniels, a publisher of Raleigh, N. C., and National Committeewoman Beatrice Cobb, also a publisher."

The Professor Shows 'Em

FRANK GRAHAM is verily the professor who has shown 'em how it's done.

Running for a full term to the United States Senate from North Carolina, Senator Graham is far out in the lead. His opponent, a leading figure of the bar, hasn't even decided whether to run it off.

In the first place, Senator Graham was strictly an amateur. It is reported, for example, that he thought a $7,000 nest egg he had saved would be enough to finance his campaign. If North Carolina is anything like Alabama, a hard race for the Senate results in an expenditure of two or three hundred thousands of dollars.

In the last fortnight of the campaign, the professor was ill and had to leave his campaigning to others. From all accounts, he ran a completely guileless campaign—talking as much about foreign policy issues as North Carolina's scandalous tobacco subsidies, so dear to Tarheel farmers. That isn't supposed to work, but look at the vote.

Those who were jubilant over the defeat of Senator Pepper in Florida will find the rest of the summer spoiled by the professor's victory.

In the first place, such people ought to be ashamed of themselves for bracketing Pepper and Graham. They're not the same breed.

The other way around, the Fair Dealers have no warrant for concluding that their situation is restored by the election of the professor. The professor is against such Truman whoppers as an FEPC with federal cops, the Brannan farm plan and the Ewing compulsory health insurance plans.

But further than that, the Fair Dealers should be sobered by the recognition of the fact that at best they have a stand-off of senators in North Carolina. For the senior senator, Clyde Hoey, is a Fair Dealer up to the Robert Taft hilt, no more.

★

ABOVE ALL, what is this that an intellectual has beaten the professional politicians and won the favor of the people as though he were a bread & circus clown?

The professor is a Brain. For years he was the famous president of the University of North Carolina, a controversial place where an idea is not stained or prejudiced just because its new and contrary to the status quo.

The professor was thus a bookish fellow, a long-hair, a double-dome, an educated and even a scholarly man. There was nothing of the common man about him. What of the widely accepted political cliche that the herd is suspicious of learning and hostile to "smart" men? What of the notion that the common man wants another common man in office so that he gets the feeling that he himself is there?

The professor's victory invalidates that notion. It is as cockeyed as all the rules and generalities that we try to apply to life. Rules and generalities seem to serve only to dramatize the exceptions, and it may be bumptious foolishness that we are always seeking to establish rhythms and harmonies in the life of humans and nations.

★

SIMPLY, the benign — some call him "saintly"—Frank Graham has left the college campus to enter the political arena, the same as Woodrow Wilson and Paul Douglas, of Illinois, the most promising figure in the United States Senate.

The professor may be naive and a sucker (it's easy to confuse dumbness with honesty) and he may be a number of other things, but our hunch is that his immersion in the realities of a Senate seat is going to bring forth an adornment to the Senate, causing a great many people to alter their opinion. He looks promising to us.

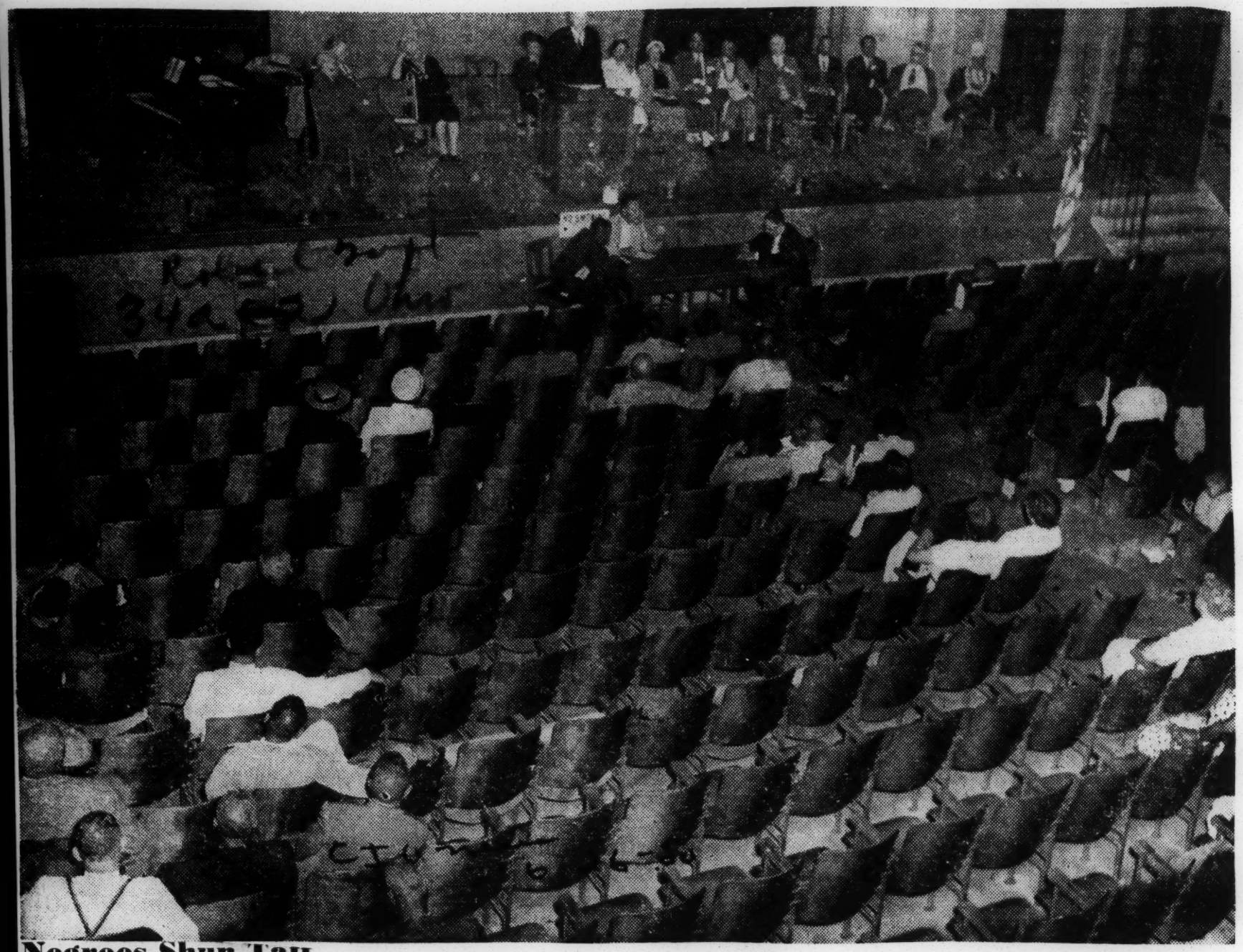
Negro Wins In GOP Landslide

Bruce McClure Elected To State Assembly

A. Bruce McClure a Negro candidate for the Ohio House of Representatives on the Republican ticket, won Tuesday when GOP candidates were swept into office, Tuesday election day.

34a(2) 1950

Ohio
Robert Taft



Negroes Shun Taft

ROBERT TAFT, who is seeking re-election as Republican Senator from Ohio, speaks to an almost empty hall at the Ohio Negro Elks Association convention at Dayton. (See photo at left.) Less than 100 of the 2000 delegates to the convention remained in the hall to hear Taft. The overwhelming majority of the delegates apparently believed the Ohio PAC charge: "Taft's record is against him."

A Gubernatorial Quiz Outline

During the period just closed, when candidates were announcing their intentions to run for office, two candidates for governor visited with us and requested information respecting what were the principal state issues in which Negroes held interest. In addition to this, two authorized managers of gubernatorial candidacies conferred, with whom we discussed the same matter. In order that all four candidates would have a uniform statement from this writer we, at considerable length, prepared a statement which was forwarded to them.

As the filing period has closed we now plan to see that all of the candidates in the governor's race have this memorandum in their hands. This includes the Republican aspirants who were late in announcing their intentions. We hope all Negroes planning to be active in the current campaign, and who are in conference with gubernatorial aspirants, will use this memorandum as a guide in determining the intentions of men who seek to guide the destinies of Oklahoma during the next four years. Keep in mind that we should lift our sights higher than the mere level of patronage and jobs, and try to do some of the things serving the fundamental and vital needs of the people. The question of education and what the next governor plans to do about graduate thinking and equalizing education on the secondary level is paramount. We certainly do not want a governor who believes in regional colleges.

While Negroes vote in Oklahoma there has not been full and complete integration of the Negro into the precinct caucas and the organization machinery, especially in that section of Southern Oklahoma commonly called "Little Dixie." We believe the loyalty the Negro has shown to the dominant party in Oklahoma warrants a willingness on the part of the Democrats of that section to allow the black voter full and complete control of his voting machinery in that section of the state where he resides and pays taxes. It could not possibly do more than add to Democratic majorities in that section.

For fear of repeating here entirely what is in the formal statement below, we herewith refer you to our memorandum to the gubernatorial candidates. It follows:

EDUCATION

Negroes are opposed to Regional Colleges, as proposed by Southern Governors. The Supreme Court of the United States outlawed this type of education in the Lloyd Gaines decision, originating in the State of Missouri. In the Gaines decision the court held that "equality of education must occur within the state." This decision is also an attack on out-state scholarships, a pattern of education Oklahoma adopted many years ago as a method by which to provide graduate training for Negro students. The unfairness in the practice of sending students out of the state develops in the fact that after four, six or eight years they must return as strangers to their native habitat, while on the other hand white youths develop lasting friendships while in schools within the state, which in later years are valuable to them in business ventures and social contacts, and political preferment. Governor Turner has endorsed the regional college idea. Negroes this year are not inclined to support any candidate running for governor who supports the regional plan.

Negroes know by observation and experience that nothing proposed as "separate but equal" is in actuality equal, and that is the reason why they have supported the idea that graduate work can best be offered them at Norman and Stillwater. A committee of deans appointed sometime ago to determine the approximate cost of establishing facilities at Langston university, adequate for graduate work, estimated the initial cost would be from six to ten million dollars (copy of this report is herewith enclosed). The Supreme Court of the United States has said the state must give Negro students the same kind and quality of education afforded white students at Norman and Stillwater. Because we know no state legislature is going to appropriate outright sufficient funds to lift Langston university to the graduate level, the Negroes this year are anxious to support a candidate for governor who will not adopt the attitude of the present administration at the state capitol, in trying to escape from, evade, and go around the decision of the Supreme Court in the Ada Lois Fisher case. A candidate who boldly comes out and says in this campaign he believes state government should remember its oath to uphold the constitution of the United States and its laws, and for that reason he is going to regard the spirit as well as the letter in complying with the decision in the Ada Lois Fisher case, would immediately attract the attention and respect of the thousands of Negroes who vote in this state.

In secondary education Negroes believe that the tax for education should be deposited in one common fund, and the present plan of financing the separate schools abandoned. This would eliminate opportunity for county officials to manipulate the separate school finances as they traditionally have been handled to the detriment of the Negro schools.

If the common schools are to be separate, the Negro principal should be the agent to make up his budget and disburse the funds. This would eliminate much of the "racket" that exists in most of the counties where in many instances the per capita tax, the transfer funds and the constitutional levy are stolen.

When the Negro consolidated school burned at Luther several years ago the district board was hard pressed for finances to rebuild. In snooping around to discover new money they finally discovered that county officials had withheld the per capita tax from that particular school district since statehood. They went to court and secured a judgment and this money has been paid back into the funds of the Luther district across a period of years. This is fairly representative of what has happened to the per capita tax in many sections of the state.

Ira Hall, the present Negro state high school inspector, when teaching a school at Clearview several years ago, discovered he had a large number of pupils attending his school from other districts. He at that time needed several additional teachers, but the county superintendent advised she did not have sufficient funds to supply these instructors. Mr. Hall did a little browsing around up at Okemah, the county seat. In digging into county records he discovered the transfer funds in the amount of several thousand dollars, that should have been allocated to his school when the children from other districts came, had been used by the white schools in the district. This is again fairly representative of what happens to Negro school funds when same is handled by the county superintendent.

Over at Anadarko several years ago the school board purchased two new buses and new furniture for the Negro school. Shortly following arrival of these purchases the new buses were taken to the white school and the old, worn out buses at the white school transferred to the Negro school. The same sleight-of-hand work was applied to the furniture in the white and colored schools. This is a matter of court record.

Down at Valliant, where the school board has said for many years it did not have sufficient funds to erect a separate school building, and where the Negro students are forced to walk a long distance to attend classes held in the old Oak Hill Academy, some additional and interesting disclosures have recently been made. It was discovered that within a two-year period the school board had assconded with more than enough funds from this particular school district to erect an excellent and commodious school building. Such items of expnese covered coal allegedly sold to the school, was a matter of fact the school has never burned a lump of coal in all its history. The wood stoves in the school building have always been supplied with wood. The school board also had an item covering a Ford chassis that had allegedly been used in hauling the coal. The man who[illegible] showed had sold the chassis denied, when approached on the subject, that any such transaction took place. Other items showed the systematic looting of the separate school funds.

We might go on ad infinitum to recite numerous instances of injustice and plain thievery such as related in preceding paragraphs, but few other what has been outlined above should be sufficient to expose the thought that the Negro principal should be the agent of the separate school budget, if the common schools are to remain separate. The common schools are separate but they are not equal. A governor of the state would go a long way in the direction of equality if he worked out a plan by which all of the funds allocated to the separate schools were lawfully applied as provided under the statutes.

PARTY ORGANIZATION

The Negro voter has been loyal to the Democratic party for many years in Oklahoma. In earlier years a great many honest white Democrats sincerely believed that the Negro, if allowed to vote in the primary, would trick the Democrats in the general election and vote the Republican ticket. The many years in which the Negro has helped to roll Democratic majorities in Oklahoma should convince every member of the Democratic party organization that the black vote is a substantial and dependable portion of party strength in Oklahoma. It should be kept in mind that with both of the major parties currently in a state of flux there is danger that the Negro vote might at long wander in other directions.

In order to cement the present relationship it is suggested that a policy be formed in the state central committee to see to it that the Negro vote is more firmly imbedded into the precinct caucas. It is true that in large centers like Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Muskogee and a few other places, Negroes are precinct officials, in which capacity the records will show they have done yeoman service for the Democratic party. Take the little all-Negro town of Boley. It always gives the Democrat a substantial majority. Has the Democratic party given thought in recent years to increasing its Negro vote in the general election?

In the southern tier of counties small attention has been given to allowing the Negro voice in the party organiaztion. In many instances

it appears that there is still inclination to obstruct the Negro from voting. We recall several years ago we discovered at Hugo Negroes in one precinct had to go ten miles in the country to vote. This is fairly representative of what goes on in that section of Oklahoma commonly designated as "Little Dixie." We believe the State Democratic Central Committee this year should send word down the line that Negroes, wherever possible are to be given precinct responsibility and delegate representation in county conventions. It is conceivable that the Democratic candidate this year who takes this position will do so to his distinct advantage in the oncoming primaries.

PATRONAGE

With the exception of positions to be obtained at Langston, Boley and Taft, in state institutions, Negroes in Oklahoma have slight opportunity to enjoy patronage such as enjoyed by citizens of the majority group. We know of one major Democratic candidate for governor who is saying to Negroes if elected he will see that Negroes get employment in all of the agencies of government, such as the highway, school land, patrol, tax, education, park and similar sub-divisions. This is as it should be. The Negro taxpayer should be given opportunity to secure more benefits from. and through, administrative services of government. The more than 30,000 Negroes who vote in the Democratic primary are entitled to more than custodial service given them at the capitol building. There are many qualified Negro girls who are typists who should be employed in the various state departments. This would not set a precedent. Missouri and other border states have already pioneered in doing what is suggested here.

Ohio, bordering on Kentucky, employs Negroes as highway patrol officers and in almost every agency of government. There are scores of capable Negroes who could render capable and dependable desk service in the school land, tax and agricultural divisions.

ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS

There has been enough currently reported in the daily newspapers during the past year warranting any man who goes in as governor of Oklahoma to know that the three state institutions at Taft and the one at Boley need complete renovation both as to physical plant and to personnel. Basicly the difficulty in connection with administration results from undue influence exercised over appointment by legislators. Insubordination runs riot because underlings place their allegiance in some state representative or state senator. The confusion that has existed at these institutions and the eruptions that have flared in newspapers are the direct result of this sort of political interference.

All of these institutions have run down and badly need repairs and the next governor of Oklahoma should place high on his official agenda corrective measures seeking to divorce Taft and Boley from legislative influence. Since Langston has been accredited, those who seek job patronage have moved in with a vengeance on Taft and Boley.

It is a well known fact that under present supervision the girls training school at Taft and the boys training school at Boley are festering sores in our state life where we graduate embryo criminals. This results from failure of the superintendents of these institutions and the state board of affairs to provide any inspirational type of vocational training. It can be boldly said that the majority of the girls who leave the training school at Taft immediately become prostitutes on the streets of Oklahoma City, Tulsa and Muskogee. While at Taft, the traditional custom has been to farm the girls out to work in the homes of people in and around Muskogee, and in one instance it was proved that a man, in whose home a girl had been let during the Marland administration, actually raped this defenseless child. In another instance a doctor secured one of the girls and carried her out of the state in virtual slavery. She was finally rescued by the county judge of Seminole county, following much newspaper publicity.

The boys at Taft and Boley, instead of securing normal education courses, are most of the time worked in the fields to raise crops. There is no objection to the boys being required to work, but we most strenuously object to any type of work program that would prevent these unfortunate children from attending regular nine months classes while wards of the state. These boys should be taught the building trades or other substantial and gainful tasks and until this sort of program is adopted by state government we might as well consider these state institutions as incubators of crime.

For a number of years several governors promised to move the Girls Training School from Taft. The argument put forward by Negroes is that no one board should be charged jointly with responsibility of caring for the needs of insane people, incorrigible girls, and orphan children. In addition, at Taft normal orphan children must daily associate with sub-normal children who the state also places there. This contact should do nothing other than create a spiritual morbidity. It has also been established that many of these unfortunates are suffering from incurable diseases. A candidate for governor this year who pledges himself to correct the evils existing at Taft and Boley, should certainly secure a large portion of the Negro vote.

Lewis and Yvonne Marie Harris
The family resides at 2202 North Owasso.

Tollie Harris Eagle Wants Taxes Equalized

Thurs. 6-29-50
Tulsa, Okla.

N. Tulsa Druggist Republican, Runs For Legislature

Dr. Tollie W. Harris, Republican, a candidate for the Legislature in the July 4 primaries, said yesterday that he favors a uniform system of taxation and assessment on property so that "every tax payer will carry an equal share of the burden. He said that at present the residents of North-Eastern Oklahoma are carrying more than their share of the tax load.

Mr. Harris is the owner of the Harris Prescription Laboratory of 326 North Greenwood. He is president of the Oklahoma Medical, Dental and Pharmecutical Association past president of the Committee of management of the Hutcherson Branch YMCA, a trustee of the Vernon A. M. E. Church, a member of the Elks, a 3rd degree Mason and a Shriner. He holds degrees from both Syracuse University and Meharry Medical College

In World War I, he served as a medical technician in the Navy for three years.

His wife, Lulu B. Harris, is a teacher in the Tulsa school system They have two children, William

Oregon Legislature Bid Won by Negro

PORTLAND, Ore. — (ANP) — William (Bill) McCoy, World War II veteran and second vice president of the Young Democrats of Multnomah County, won his bid for Democratic nomination to the Oregon House of Representatives in the last week's primary elections becoming the second Negro to qualify for candidacy in the general election in the history of the state.

BORN IN MISSISSIPPI

Running in a group of twenty-three aspirants to the thirteen seats in the House from Multnomah County, McCoy placed fifth. Now a senior student at the University of Portland, McCoy was born in Indianola, Miss. The first Negro to be nominated to the Oregon Legislature, Oliver E. Smith, is a Democrat from Portland.

In Puttsburgh...

See where our friend, Mrs. Alma Illery, is running for the Pennsylvania Legislature . . . and why she doesn't get it . . . well! She gets everything else she wants and she ought to get that seat up in Harrisburg! We have been sort of out of touch with things like that lately, so busy taking our vitamins and trying to learn patience the hard way . . . but we finally saw the news. A great friend, a formidable foe, a great worker, Mrs. Illery is fearless. We believe the only one she fears is God. She has a strange alchemy that will let her wind the most amazing people around her fingers . . . If she ever reaches Harrisburg, you can look for repercussions! Oh my, yes! Good luck, Alma.

Relaxes After Primary Victory



Theodore D. Spaulding, Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth Philadelphia District, is shown with his family. At right is Mrs. Virgil Trent Spaulding. Their sons are Theodore Jr., 16; and Joseph, 12. Also considred a member of the family is the dog, Marco Polo.

Racial Group Plans Election Drive

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Philadelphia's independent Negro Republican leaders are preparing to ask Theodore Spaulding, their party's unsuccessful candidate for Congress in the 4th District, to head the organization of their forces preparatory to next year's city elections, according to influential sources active in those circles.

Spaulding, who polled approximately 48,000 votes in a district in which every ward was lost by the Republicans, is a former head of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and is retiring next January as president of the Durham Club. An attorney, he has been active with the Fellowship Commission and a number of other civic units.

The proposed setup, while its supporters have made no official announcement, is expected to include many of the workers who were active in the Spaulding campaign in the 4th District, together with representatives of most of the major areas of Negro residence in the city.

SEES GREAT OPPORTUNITY

In acknowledging the support of many groups which were active in his campaign, Spaulding said that his defeat has "in no wise dampened" his conviction that the Republicans have before them "one of the great opportunities of all history."

When asked whether he would accept a formal bid to lead an organization which would operate outside the general framework of the accepted ward structure, Spaulding said that he intended to "face that bridge when I come to it."

Meanwhile, organization heads have indicated that a strong drive will be launched for the passage of legislation creating a State Civil Rights Commission. Proposed originally by the Negro Republican candidates for the General Assembly, the idea has reportedly gained appreciable favor both here and in Pittsburgh.

BROAD POWERS SOUGHT

The commission, as visioned by the Republican candidates, only two of whom were elected, would have broad powers as regards the finding of fact in the fields of discriminatory practices. It would serve as "the arms and legs" of both the Assembly and the State Administration and would be autonomous.

The increasing favor with which the proposal is said to be meeting is thought to be based upon a growing anxiety as regards the alleged segregation of Negro students in public schools in the Commonwealth and the refusal of places of public license to accept Negro patronage despite the existence of an equal rights law.

The commission also could be shaped in such a manner as to function broadly as regards employment practices in the event no regulatory unit is created by the Legislature, its sponsors believe. However, those supporting the move have also indicated that they have "no intention or inclination to offer the civil rights setup as a substitute for FEPC."

ASSEMBLY MOVE

The move may be launched in the Assembly by either Dr. Edward Thompson or Lewis M. Mintess, the Negro Republican candidates who survived the Democratic sweep of the city in the State-wide elections. Mintess, who is the oldest Negro member of the Assembly in point of service, introduced an FEPC measure in the last session which was killed in committee when the Duff Administration was unable to muster sufficient strength to dislodge it.

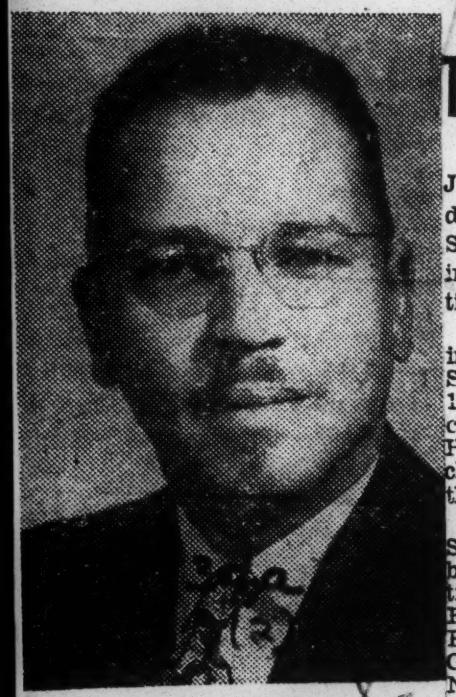
Negro leaders will also seek the appointment of members of that group to important posts in the Administration of Gov.-elect John S. Fine. Much of this, it is thought, will center around the integration of Negroes into State departments in which few now are employed. These include Forests and Waters, Insurance, Public Instruction, Commerce and higher brackets in Property and Supplies and Highways.

NEW HIGH REACHED

The group reached a new high in qualitative positions under Gov. James H. Duff, when he named Herbert E. Millen to the Municipal Court here and appointed two Negro referees in workmen's compensation. Duff also named a Negro trustee of the State Hospital at Byberry, to establish a precedent in the field of mental health.

Considerable pressure will be exerted, it is known, to have a Negro educator named a special deputy secretary in the Department of Public Instruction. Despite the fact that the setup deals with large numbers of Negro students, no member of that racial group has been able to reach a position of any influence in it since its establishment.

Candidate For Columbia Post



A. P. Williams

Columbia businessman A. P. Williams (above) paid up his $100 entrance fee last week and became the first of his race to qualify for a seat in city council since 1876.

Mr. Williams said this week that he had received volume of congratulatory messages following his announcement. He is offering in the Democratic primary, to be held in April.

Outsiders Direct 'Slush' Spending, Thurmond Charges

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (IP) — Gov. J. Strom Thurmond charged Friday that any "slugh funds" in the South Carolina campaign are being spent at the direction of national Democrats and outsiders.

Thurmond, now campaigning for the Senate after losing the States' Rights presidential bid in 1948, welcomed an investigation of campaign spending by the senate. He wired elections subcommittee chairman Guy Gillette, D., Ia., that: that:

"While your investigators are in South Carolina I insist that they be instructed to investigate the activities of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People, the CIO Political Action Committee, and the Democratic National Committee to dominate the July 11 primaries.

"I will be glad to turn over to your committee the facts that the CIO Political Action Committee has raised a slush fund of $1,000,000 to win seats in congress for their candidates; that Mr. Truman told the CIO Political Action Committee it was rendering a public service in raising this slush fund."

He asked Gillette for the names of those complaining about campaign spending by "so-called Dixiecrats," and said they were obviously those "who seek to slur Democrats who believe in States' Rights and resent the Trumanistic sneer term 'Dixiecrats!'"

South Carolina Audience Leaves Race Candidate

HAMPTON, S. C. — (NNPA) — A colored candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the First Congressional District of South Carolina, probably the first in this state since Reconstruction Days, tried in vain to address a political rally here last Thursday.

He was A. J. Clement, Jr., Charleston insurance man. He spokke without incident or objection earlier in the day at Allendale.

The meeting was adjourned here by the chairman before Mr. Clement had an opportunity to speak.

MR. CLEMENT wanted to share the speakers' stand with Senator Olin D. Johnston, Democrat, and Governor J. Strom Thurmond, Dixiecrat, who are opposing each other for the Senatorial nomination.

Mr. Clement is opposing Representative L. Mendel Rivers, of Charleston, who attended neither the meeting at Allendale or the one here.

Congressional candidates have been invited by the State Democratic Party to join the candidates for the Senatorial nomination in a county-to-county tour.

J. H. LIGHTSEY, chairman of the Hampton County Democratic organization, said he told Mr. Clement he had no instructions to let anyone speak other than the Senatorial candidates. Mr. Clement sat inside the rail in the courtroom here and arose to speak after Senator Johnston and Governor Thurmond had spoken.

Almost all of the approximately 150 persons left their seats and started filing out of the courtroom.

At Allendale, Mr. Clement told the audience, who prepared to leave when he was ready to talk, that he "recognizes it is an unusual circumstance for an individual like me to speak, but I would appreciate your staying and listening." About fifty persons remained.

* * *

MR. CLEMENT SPOKE at Allendale against the "deadening influence" of the "office-holding industry" and against parasitic politicians."

He criticized "politicians" who people have let "wean us away from the real issues by feeding us the pap or racism."

"I'm daring to offer myself as the instrument to break with the past," he declared.

First Time in Tennessee

Negro Woman Runs For Magistrate Post In Nashville Election

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—For the first time, a Negro woman has been announced as a candidate for the County Court from Davidson County. She is Miss Mabel McKay, 1015 Ninth Avenue, N., president of the Negro Democratic League of Women and of the City Improvement League.



Pioneer—Miss Mabel McKay, Nashville (Tenn.) civic worker, has tossed her hat into the ring as the first woman candidate for magistrate in Davidson County, Tenn.

So far as anyone remembers, no woman has ever run for a position as magistrate here. Miss McKay's candidacy is all the more unique, since she is a Negro. There have been times, a long time ago, when men have run for membership on the court, but never a Negro woman. Election is Aug. 3.

NEED REPRESENTATION

"My people comprise 30 per cent of the population of the city of Nashville," Miss McKay said. "Of the nineteen magistrates elected by the city, I believe that any fair-minded person would say that we should have at least one of the nineteen representing 30 per cent of the population which now has no voice in county government."

Miss McKay, a native of Nashville, is unmarried. She is a sister of the late Lizzie Kelley, a juvenile court probation officer for many years. She has been active in civic affairs of Nashville for the past several years. She has been an attache of the county school system, a city policewoman and has held other positions.

HER STATEMENT

"I have nothing to add to what I said in my original announcement," she said. It said in part: "I hereby announce my candidacy for membership in the county court from the city of Nashville, first civil district, of Davidson County, Tennessee.

"I am intensely interested in the welfare of the children of Davidson County. My entire life's work has been helping children.

"I am very interested in the schools, the county hospital, the county tuberculosis hospital, all questions relating to juvenile delinquency, penal institutions, and every phase of county government.

"I believe I can render a much-needed service, and I respectfully and earnestly solicit the vote of every fair-minded citizen."

SUPPORTERS RALLY

At week's end, Miss McKay had received the acknowledged support of thirty-five leading club and civic organizations. Their officers attended a celebration honoring the eighty-third birthday of Mrs. Sarah E. Page, who was a city school teacher for many years.

For the first time, Miss McKay, a Negro, was a challenge to the white population to the city of Nashville. Other candidates were not scared. But they could very well be. The city of Nashville, which had been denied a woman representative for all time, was ready for one. And race, at this time, appeared to make little difference.

Two Set-Ups In Municipal Government

Elect 2 Mayors And 2 Councils; Whites Have Veto Power

Sept-11-11-50

By Stuart Baird
International News Service Staff Correspondent

ITALY, Tex.—Citizens in the small central Texas town of Italy have set up a unique type of city government which they believe if followed in other parts of the nation would reduce racial tension.

Negro voters select two mayors and two city councils when they go to the polls.

The official legislative group is white and has a veto power over bills passed by the unofficial five-man council, composed of and elected solely by colored people.

* * *

SO FAR, the white council — the legal representative for the town's 1,200 white and 400 Negroes — has not found it necessary to use that veto power.

Does the plan work? Definitely.

"Our system isn't just pretty good. So far, it's been perfect," said white Mayor Sam Green.

* * *

JOHN FARROW, the colored mayor, is just as quick to praise the smoothly-working Negro-white combination which has been in effect slightly more than a year.

"It's the best thing that ever happened to my people in Italy," he asserted.

Farrow is looking forward to next April's election with great interest.

Said the soft-spoken colored mayor:

"I hope I have done a good enough job so my people want me back again. After all, it is a great honor being the first colored mayor in Texas."

* * *

STRANGELY enough, Farrow was the person who feared the plan would fail. He related that some of the colored people were suspicious of the action.

He explained:

"They just couldn't believe we were going to have the chance to run ourselves. They thought there was some trick to it."

And he added: "I sure am glad it didn't fail. I guess you know I'd have been run out of town."

* * *

THE NEGROES have done their part splendidly," said Green. He pointed out that many improvements have been made in the Negro section of the town, with much of the labor being done on a volunteer basis.

Sept-11-11-50

"And we sponsored a picnic and ball game that raised $97," Farrow interjected. "It's our money and we have it when we need things."

Both men agree that many of the benefits cannot be figured in cold dollars-and-cents terms. In their opinion, the renewed faith shown by the Negroes is actually the most important result of the plan.

"Negroes have often told me that what they want most is recognition within their own group," said Green. "It seems to me they are getting it here in Italy."

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GREEN AND FARROW have great hopes that other small towns will take advantage of the plan — which they believe is without parallel in the United States.

Green is not sure that the system would work successfully in large cities. But he maintains that large cities are the exception rather than the rule in the South.

"One thing for sure," Green concludes. "Our 'race problem' is a thing of the past."

Major Upset

Atty. Hill Defeated In Richmond, Va., for City Council Seat

RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond's only Negro Councilman, Atty. Oliver W. Hill, was beaten by a narrow margin in Tuesday's election, according to unofficial returns.

His defeat was the major upset. Hill was one of the nine candidates sponsored by the powerful Richmond Citizens Association and was the only one one of its candidates to lose.

Hill was nosed out by forty-six votes, running in tenth place. He received 12,488 votes while the ninth candidate, Councilman Robert A. Wilson, got 15534.

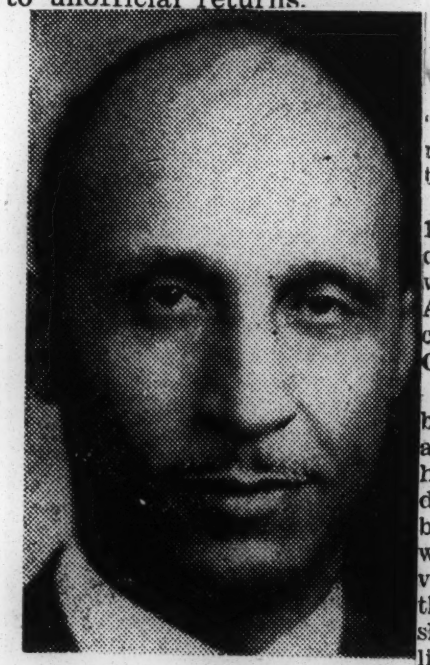
TOPPED LAST VOTE

Even so, Hill received more than 3,000 votes more than he polled in 1948, when he was elected. In that year his total was 9,097.

Hill said he had not made up his mind about asking for a recount, pending the official canvass of the votes.

There were twenty-three candidates in the race for the nine seats. The only other Negro candidate, Grover C. Grant, received 1,436 votes. About 27,000 voters took part in the election.

Hill attributed his defeat to reaction resulting from recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court outlawing segregation in railroad dining cars and ordering two Southern schools to admit Negro students.



ATTY. OLIVER HILL
defeated for Richmond Council

by the narrow margin of 46 votes when Richmond elected a new 9-man council for the next two years and defeated the Segoe expressway proposal.

While the expressway ordinance was defeated by a vote of 15,302 to 11,371, Mr. Hill was apparently nosed out in the unofficial county election which gave him 12,488 votes against 12,534 for Robert A. Wilson, ninth man on the list of winners.

Mr. Hill has not yet conceded his defeat, pending the official count of the vote in Hustings court on Thursday June 15.

Unofficial figures from one tabulation source—the newsroom of station WRVA—placed him in over Mr. Wilson by approximately 128 votes.

The other source—the newsroom of Richmond newspapers — gave Wilson 12,534 and Hill 12,488, Hill losing ninth place to Wilson by 46 votes.

Hill Loses by 46 Votes

Hasn't Conceded Yet, Awaits Official Count

RICHMOND

Oliver W. Hill, first local councilman of his race in 60 years, was apparently "counted out" Tuesday night

Councilman Hill Refuses Recount

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Councilman Oliver W. Hill, Richmond's first Negro councilman in the 20th century, last week refused requests by his supporters to demand a recount in the recent election in which he lost out by only 44 votes.

He told a mass meeting of his supporters that he would accept the mandate of the voters in his campaign for reelection. He added that he was not retiring from politics, but would run for the council again in 1952. He also hinted that he would seek a seat in the state assembly house of delegates — a seat he missed by only 200 votes in 1947.

"I have always felt," he said, "that for the things I have in mind, I would be more suitable in the legislature."

In the official vote Hill rated 10th among 23 candidates for nine council seats. He garnered 12,478 votes compared to 12,522 to Robert A. Wilson, his desk mate in the council, the ninth man elected.

CITIZENS' BACKING

Hill was one of the candidates backed by the Richmond Citizens association. Two years ago when he won his seat he was not endorsed by the RCA, but won on the basis of the oneshot vote plan in which Negro voters cast all their votes for him. This time he urged them to vote for the whole RCA slate at large which many here believe cost him his seat.

Negroes control about one third of Richmond's votes — there being 9,000. Only 6,000 voted, however.

Hill issued the following statement on his decision not to ask for a recount:

"A large number of my supporters and well-wishers have urged me to request a recount of the votes cast on last Tuesday. In reference to the views of these friends, I have discussed the overall situation with a few of my advisors who are familiar with my total objeitives.

BROAD OBJECTIVE

"I thank those who suggested that I ask for a recount because I belive they have my interests at heart. However, my objective is not merely to retain a position on the council to bring about better racial understanding and cooperation.

"Therefore, after a full consideration of all relevant factors and opinions I have decided to consider the official tabulation of the results of Tuesday's councilmanic election as final and conclusive.

"I know that Bob Wilson is a capable hard-working, conscientious public servant and will serve Richmond well. I have enjoyed my term in office and acted to the best of ability at all time. I will continue my interest in the problems of Richmond and will continue to try to carry out my primary objectives.

"I wish to take this opportunity to express publicly my thanks to those who supported me in the recent election, also to the many who have expressed concern over my defeat."

Runoff: Persons Vs. Hamm; Loyalists Still Holding Edge

But Official Count And Final Races Will Be Required

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Old-line Democrats still held a lead over Dixiecrats today for control of party machinery in Alabama.

But official tabulation of Tuesday's primary votes and indicated runoffs in the Ninth (Jefferson) and some of the other districts will be necessary to decide which side finally wins.

INCOMPLETE RETURNS showed Democratic old-liners leading for six of the eight places from the Ninth and ahead throughout the state for 38 places on the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Dixiecrats had a bulge for 33 places with one place on the 72-member party governing body going to a man not committed to either side.

These returns showed Democrats apparently had clinched 29 seats and States' Rights revolters 26.

With returns virtually complete in the Ninth—official count was being made today — three old-line Democrats—Ben Ray, Clint Allgood and Bob Bell—apparently had won three of the eight places.

DIXIECRATS APPARENTLY had won two places, these going to H. M. Abercrombie and Roger Snyder.

Thus, there will be a six-man runoff for the other three places, with three Democrats and three Dixiecrats fighting it out in the May 30 primary.

Indicated runoff opponents here will be Democratic old-liners Bob Gwin, Raymond Weeks and Jim Downey opposed by Dixiecrats Sid Smyer, Earle Ellis and Clewis Trucks.

The fight between stick-by-national party Democrats and States' Rights revolters in this and the other eight congressional districts is over the best way to combat President Truman's "civil rights" program.

THE DEMOCRATIC old-liners, led by Sens. Lister Hill, John Sparkman and a majority of Alabama's House delegation, charged that Dixiecrat leaders are attempting to split the Democratic Party in Alabama and help elect a Republican president in 1952.



Gordon Persons

They point out that both sides are for states' rights and against "civil rights." And they say the most effective way to war on the FEPC and other measures is to stay in the national party and keep on fighting and defeating this legislation within the framework of the party.

Dixiecrat Leaders Tom Abernethy, former Gov. Frank Dixon, Horace Wilkinson and State Committee Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey argue the threat of another walkout and revolt against the national party is the best way to fight such proposals.

A subcommittee of the state committee will officially canvass vote returns from Tuesday's primary at Montgomery May 11.

UNOFFICIAL RETURNS by districts in the state committee races, with eight to be elected in each of the nine, showed:

First District (293 of 354)

Regular Democrats — Drinkard, 8,595; Taylor, 8,524; Harrison, 8,434; Irby, 8,304; Coxwell, 8,037; Garrett, 4,221; Gibson, 7,923; Smith, 7,880; Tully, 7,182.

States Righters — McCorvey, 15,199; Glover, 15,140; Johnston, 14,544; Jordan, 13,702; Lowery, 14,290; Mathews, 14,283; Means, 14,178; Thornton, 13,759.

Uncommitted—Pruitt, 2,874.

Second District (303 of 341)

Regular Democrats—Brantley, 16,760; Flowers, 15,685; Gordon, 15,243; Holmes, 14,781; McCurdy, 14,680; Miller, 14,434; Noble, 14,095; Rainer, 13,802.

States' Righters—Allbritton, 16,232; Beeland, 16,063; Mizell, 15,415; Fountain, 15,048; Brannan, 14,749; Brittain, 15,487; Goodwin, 15,380; Lloyd, 14,322.

Third District (163 of 236)

Regular Democrats—Davis, 8,234; Bridges, 8,124; Hughes, 7,912; Horn, 7,831; Brunson, 7,624; Deese, 7,842.

States' Righters — Boswell, 9,378; Covington, 8,001; Prather, 8,180; Faulk, 8,059; Hawkins, 7,016; Oakley, 7,100; Ray, 6,984; Rodgers, 6,784; Samford, 7,516.

Fourth District (170 of 241)

Regular Democrats—Carmichael, 10,448; Salter, 10,317; Embry, 10,206; Gray, 10,359; Harden, 9,874; Rankin, 9,649; Smith, 9,477; Woodall, 8,359.

States' Righters—Abernethy, 11,675; Merrill, 11,192; Dixon, 11,073; Givhan, 10,620; Harper, 10,732; Keith, 10,473; Livingston, 10,757.

Uncommittted—Moore, 13,154.

Fifth District (245 of 296)

Regular Democrats—Rains 14,637; Allen 12,437; Steed 12,399; Finney 13,688; Accee 8,497; Bone 8,013; Graham 7,046; Green 9,813; Hamby 8,098; Handy 7,840; Hardin 6,672; Jacoway 11,250; Jones 5,123; King 10,832; McCord 11,997; Nix 6,466.

States' Righters—Mrs. Lonnergan 7,907; Brassell 4,747; Lusk 5,900; Parker 5,873.

Sixth District (215 of 219)

Regular Democrats—Partlow 10,375; deGraffenried 10,059; Anders 5,781; Barnett 5,768; Fuller 7,607; Griffin 6,656; Hargrove 6,003; Mayfield 8,503; McCollum 3,483; Morgan 5,406; Nicol 5,699; Orr 5,351; Sapp 4,419; W. Taylor 5,168.

States' Righters—Maxwell 10,700; Burns 10,463; Higgins 8,978; Long 9,544; McQueen 10,383; Milstead 8,346; Norwood 8,880; Withers 7,840.

Uncommitted—C. G. Taylor 2,535.

Seventh District (237 of 306)

Regular Democrats—Miller 13,878; Allman 10,365; Avery 9,322; Cashion 12,292; Corbin 11,219; James 11,500; Kimbrell 13,458; Mayhall 13,445; Petree 13,337; Powell 11,362; Weatherford 10,538; Wright 9,187.

States' Righters—Altman 7,857; Stephenson 7,402.

Eighth District (199 of 255)

Regular Democrats—Allmon 16,143; Blair 13,086; Collier 13,287; Drinkard 8,517; Horton 12,466; Lynn 10,203; McBurney 10,251; O'Neal 11,398; Russell 10,947; Sherrill 11,130; Williamson 9,217.

States' Righters—Caddell 7,963; Harris 7,193; Price 7,157; Staley 4,820; White 7,076.

Uncommitted—Bowen 6,176; Crawford 4,898.

Ninth District (256 of 263)

Regular Democrats—Ray 26,036; Allgood 25,913; Bell 25,868; Gwin 25,119; Weeks 25,004; Downey 24,842; Reynolds 22,976; Mrs. Brewer 21,799.

States' Righters — Abercrombie 25,853; Snyder 25,452; Smyer 24,228; Ellis 22,712; Trucks, 23,191; Garber 23,060; Edwards 24,522; Mims 22,555.

Uncommitted—Bynum 6,011; Jenkins 7,066.

Sen. Hill Sweeps To 100,000-Vote Win Over McNeil

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Gordon Persons, who made a runaway race for governor, today faced a runoff with Philip Hamm, Gov. Folsom's choice as his successor.

And Lister Hill, who piled up an overwhelming majority of more than 100,000 votes over his opponent, Lawrence McNeil, had been renominated to the U. S. Senate.

Returns from 2,195 of the state's 2,505 boxes in Tuesday's Democratic primary gave:

Hill	196,965
McNeil	93,236

Persons, making his second race for the governorship, far outdistanced all other candidates in the 15-man scramble. But Hamm appeared to have a firm hold on second place and probably will be his runoff opponent.

* * *

JUDGE ELBERT BOOZER had forged ahead to take third place over State Sen. Bruce Henderson, with former Gov. Chauncey Sparks running fifth.

Returns from 2,334 of 2,505 boxes gave these results in the governor's race:

Persons	123,551
Hamm	48,852
Boozer	39,535
Henderson	34,963
Sparks	25,624
Eugene Connor	19,238
R. K. (Buster) Bell	17,878
Reuben Newton	14,131
Bill Beck	10,294
Joe Money	10,256
Albert Stapp	5,958
Wiley Gordon	5,840
Hugh Dubose	2,462
James M. DeMent	1,766
W. R. Farnell, Jr.	620

* * *

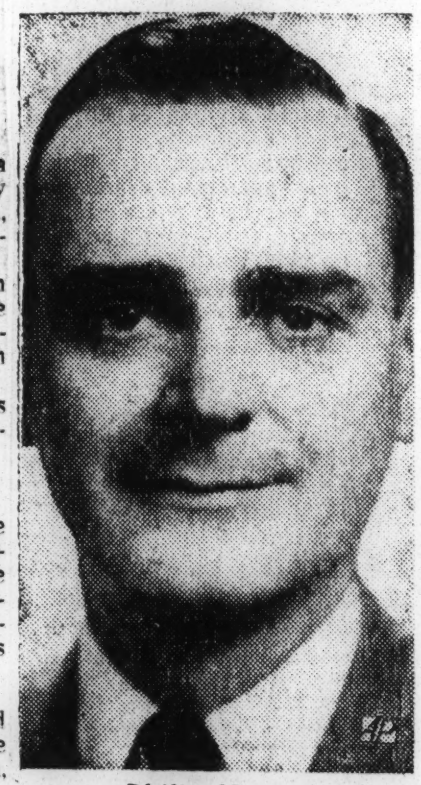
THE GOVERNOR'S race was closely joined with the bitter fight of Democrats and Dixiecrats for control of Democratic party machinery in Alabama.

Persons, Hamm, Boozer and a majority of the 15 aspirants declared themselves for sticking by the national party. The others were Sparks, Beck, Bell, Newton and Money.

The three gubernatorial candidates who ran on the States' Rights platform advocating a threatened revolt against the national party ran fourth, sixth and 11th. They were Henderson, Connor and Stapp. But Stapp, a walkouter at Philadelphia in 1948, favored doing everything possible to stay in the national party before staging another revolt.

* * *

ALABAMA'S EIGHT congressmen who offered for renomination



Philip Hamm

were returned to Washington, as Democratic nomination is tantamount to election in this state.

The Fourth District's veteran Rep. Sam Hobbs is retiring because of ill health.

A runoff will be necessary between Kenneth Roberts, Anniston attorney, who led in a three-man race, and Clay County Probate Judge Wilbur Nolen for Hobbs' seat.

Returns from 192 of the district's 241 boxes gave Roberts 11,199 and Nolen 10,258. Tom C. King, Anniston, ran a close third, with 8,273. Actually, King still had a chance to nose into this runoff.

Runoff berths had been won in the seven-man scrap for lieutenant governor by Gadsden's James Allen and Dothan's Guy Hardwick, both state senators.

Returns from 2,244 of 2,505 state boxes gave Allen a big lead of 92,930 over Hardwick, who was runnerup, with 66,751.

The other five candidates in the lieutenant governor's race were State Sen. A. L. Patterson, Phenix City, with 44,889; Etowah Rep. E. L.

Roberts, Gadsden, with 34,242; State Sen. Dave Patton, Athens, 27,604; W. D. Frinks, Birmingham, 19,005, and R. E. (Buster) Hogan, Talladega, 12,921.

And runoffs will be necessary in the races for secretary of state and state education superintendent.

* * *

MRS. AGNES BAGGETT, who worked 19 years in the secretary of state's office and who formerly was chief clerk, had a big lead for this post, polling 90,835, on the basis of returns from 2,210 boxes.

Mrs. Mary J. Thompson, with 59,725, held a slight lead over former Alabama football star, Ben Hudson, with 57,330, for runnerup spot in this race. William Frank Stone got 36,266 and Dan Baker 32,388.

In the education superintendent's race, W. J. Terry held a narrow lead over Vernon St. John. Returns from 2,199 boxes gave Terry 107,547 and St. John 102,923. Dr. Floyd Dotson, third man in this race, got 60,308.

Reps. George Andrews, in the Third District; Albert Rains, Fifth; Carl Elliott, Seventh, and Bob Jones, Eighth, were unopposed.

Results in the other congressional races:

First District (304 of 354 boxes)

Rep. Frank W. Boykin, of Mobile, 20,012; Joe Thompson, of Butler, 13,929.

Second District (325 of 325 Boxes)

Rep. George Grant, of Troy, 24,243; W. Ervin (Red) James, of Montgomery, 15,862.

Sixth District (208 of 213 Boxes)

Rep. Edward deGraffenried, of Tuscaloosa, 16,779; Walter Woods of Tuscaloosa, 5,405; H. F. Wheat, of Tuscaloosa, 1,807.

Ninth District (259 of 262)

Rep. Laurie Battle, 32,707; John S. Tucker, Jr., 21,913.

* * *

RESULTS IN OTHER statewide races:

Attorney General (2,210 boxes)—Garrett 140,855; Porter 120,615.

State Auditor (2,199 boxes)—Brandon 167,788; Parker 80,189.

State Treasurer (2,199 boxes)—Pool 190,294; Thomas 85,435.

Commissioner of Agriculture (2,130)—Stewart 136,029; Mitchell 63,801; Flowers 51,006.

Public Service Commission, Post No. 1 (2,130 boxes)—Hitchcock 174,024; Lee 84,031.

Public Service Commission, Post No. 2 (2,130 boxes)—Owen 145,956; Turner 104,394.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (2,195 boxes)—Brown 179,623; Grace 58,731.

Defeat-Stung Women Plan Rights Drive

They Will Carry Dixiecrat Talks Into Residences

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Stung by the Dixiecrat defeat in first primary voting, women States' Rights leaders today planned a block-by-block campaign here in the runoff.

Meeting at the courthouse yesterday afternoon, 27 women Dixiecrats called for election of States' Rights Sid Smyer and Jess Edwards. They are runoff opponents of old-line Democrats Jim Downey and Raymond Weeks for two remaining places on the State Democratic Executive Committee from the Ninth (Jefferson) District.

Mrs. Brooks Whitton, women's division chairman, and other States' Rights campaigners, resolved to form a permanent organization. They hope to spread it statewide, with its aim to help "keep Mr. Truman out of the White House in 1952."

THE WOMEN blamed the Dixiecrat defeat on failure of States' Rights leaders to "put over our program."

Some of the women decried use of the word "Dixiecrat" in referring to States' Righters. Mrs. Whitton said they should be called "Constitutional Democrats."

The Southside's Mrs. John Kelley told the group that "Way down deep, I'd just as soon be called a Republican. The Democrats have sneered at us. I don't see why we shouldn't call ourselves Republicans."

"But we are Democrats," said Mrs. Whitton.

* * *

BOTH SMYER and Edwards were invited, but the latter didn't attend. Smyer spoke briefly, urging that the issue of constitutional government be stressed rather than the race issue.

"The campaign is fundamentally a fight against the police state and centralization of government," said Smyer.

Mrs. Frank Dixon, wife of the former governor; Mrs. Frank Bainbridge and Mrs. Ted Hagan were among other women speakers.

Appointed to a committee for block-by-block campaigning were Mrs. Joe Trucks; Fairfield; Mrs. Jeffie O. Healey, West End, and Mrs. J. M. Brown, Mountain Brook. Named to help shape a permanent organization were Mrs. Eli Allen, Southside, and Mrs. E. B. Teague and Mrs. J. E. Donelson, both of Norwood.

Contest Of Vote May Climax Hot Intra-Party Fight

Both Sides Unhappy About Ballot Count In Third District

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Reports out of Southeast Alabama today indicated that both Democrats and Dixiecrats may file proceedings contesting results of the May 2 Democratic primary in the Third District.

And these contests may spread to other districts in the bitter intra-party battle for control of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

But both sides will have to act before midnight tomorrow. The 15-day period allowed after primary for filing of a contest will expire at that time.

Democrats wrested control of the state committee from Dixiecrats in first primary voting. Official tabulations showed Democrats won 38 seats on the 72-member committee with one candidate elected who is uncommitted to either side. Dixiecrats won 26 places.

There are seven seats at stake in the Ninth (Jefferson) and Sixth Districts—two in the former and five in the latter—in the May 30 runoff.

* * *

STATES' RIGHTS revolters have hinted they would file a vote contest in the Third District which, if successful, conceivably could keep them on control of state party machinery.

But this would hinge on their winning all seven of the seats at stake in the runoff.

Four Democrats and four Dixiecrats were elected to the eight places from the Third District. But if the Dixiecrats could nullify vote results questioned by them in Russell (Phenix City) County, they hope to pick up the other four seats. This, they reason, would put them in a position to win control of the 72-member committee.

There had been intimations that Dixiecrats would seek to overturn Third District vote results last week when a five-man canvassing subcommittee of the party governing body met at Montgomery to tabulate ballots officially.

Some members frowned on vote returns from Russell County. Committee Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey, Mobile, said the returns appeared "most unusual."

* * *

AT THAT TIME, McCorvey said "I hope interested citizens of the county will file a contest. And, if they do, I promise to appoint a strong subcommittee to check into the election and help them clear up the situation there."

But a Russell County political leader, Phenix City Mayor Homer Cobb, said he knew nothing of any voting irregularities in his county.

"It was just like the vote all over the state," Mayor Cobb said. "The Dixiecrats are just mad and suspicious because they didn't win."

Keepers-in-touch in the Third District said Dixiecrats very likely would file contest proceedings today or tomorrow. There was a report they would wait until late tomorrow to file the contest.

The proceedings must be instituted by one or more qualified electors who participated in the May 2 primary.

* * *

THERE WERE REPORTS that Democrats might crack down with contest proceedings in the Second and Fourth Districts. Two Democrats and six Dixiecrats were elected in the Second and four Democrats, three Dixiecrats and one uncommitted candidate were elected in the Fourth.

It was pointed out that if Dixiecrats could pick up four places in the Third, they would boost their winnings to 30 seats and trim places apparently won by Democrats to 34. The runoff races then would decide who controls party machinery.

McCorvey declared "We would like to help clean up all rotten elections in Alabama, but it must be done within the framework of the law."

In case of a contest, the state chairman would appoint a five-man subcommittee to hear testimony and check validity of vote certifications and, if necessary, open ballot boxes.

IN ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT, James E. Wilson was assured nomination as 14th Circuit (Walker County) Court solicitor by withdrawal of R. M. McLaurin from the runoff.

There also are state committee runoffs in the Fourth and Fifth Districts. But their outcome will not change May 2 voting results. All the runoff aspirants in the Fourth are States' Rights revolters, while all those in the Fifth are stick-by-national-party Democrats.

The four-man runoff in the Ninth has Democratic old-liners Jim Downey and Raymond Weeks, who came close to winning first primary election, opposed by States' Righters Jess Edwards and Sid Smyer. Democrats won four of the eight places in the Sixth District's 10-man runoff for five places, Democrats William D. Parlow, Jr., James J. Mayfield, J. C. Griffin, Nelson O. Fuller and Jeff B. deGraffenried are opposed by Dixiecrats W. R. Withers, P. M. Norwood, Herbert O. Milstead, Coleman Long and John M. Higgins.

Candidates in the Fourth District —Brewer Dixon, Walter Lee Harper, Edwin B. Livingston and Walter J. Merrill, all States' Righters.

Fifth District—Wesley W. Acee, Jr., George Greene, Riley L. Hamby, Thomas B. Jacoway, Leslie C. King and J. W. (Jim) Lovelace, all regular Democrats.

Persons Says Race Cost Him $8,855

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 16—(AP)—It cost Gordon Persons $8,855 to carry on his successful campaign for governor in the Democratic primary, according to his expense account filed with the secretary of state.

Persons and four unsuccessful gubernatorial candidates turned in their lists of expenses and contributions yesterday. The state corrupt practices act limits candidates for governor to expenses of $10,000 in their campaigns.

* * *

THE GOVERNOR designate said his contributions amounted to $6,285.

Others reporting were Elbert Boozer—$9,163 expenses and $4,952 contributions; Reuben L. Newton, $3,847 expenses and no contributions; James DeMent, $1,913 expenses and $170 contributions; Joe Money, $8,353 expenses and no contributions.

Gwin Urges Demos To 'Keep Up Fight'

Democratic old-liner Bob Gwin, Birmingham-Bessemer attorney, today thanked Ninth (Jefferson) District voters who elected him to the State Democratic Executive Committee in the May 2 primary. Gwin, veteran committee member and former secretary of the state party governing body, lives in Bessemer, was one of four stick-by-national-party Democrats elected.

"I want to express by appreciation to the people of Jefferson County for the splendid vote given me May 2," said Gwin. "And I want especially to thank my home friends and supporters for the big vote I received in Bessemer, where I led the ticket.

* * *

"I WANT TO URGE that Democrats keep up the fight to help restore harmony to Democratic ranks and settle differences within the framework of the party. We are for States' Rights and against 'civil rights' measure. We shall continue our fight against the FEPC and other 'civil rights' proposals, and keep on defeating this legislation within the party, where it has been demonstrated it can be most effectively fought."

Florida, Alabama Races Tuesday Highlight U. S. Political Picture

Constitution Jun. 4-30-50

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Political winds shift southward Tuesday in the first big blow of the 1950 primary election season.

The April zephyrs that swept the initial candidate-choosing Illinois and New Jersey will whip to gale force as voters decide significant Democratic contests in Florida and Alabama.

Communism and parts of the Truman program have been at issue in Florida. The anti-Truman and regular Democrats are tilting in Alabama again.

Like Florida and Alabama, with their senatorial and other scraps, Ohio also chooses a Democratic candidate Tuesday to oppose Sen. Taft, who has no Republican opponent. Indiana will hold a fourth primary for House nominations only.

There has been a record registration for the Florida Democratic primary. Voters will decide a broiling fight between Sen. Claude Pepper, a New Dealer with 14 years of Senate service, and Rep. George Smathers, a 36-year-old Marine veteran.

There have been so many cross currents that political wisemen are not willing to guess the winner.

In the final days of the campaign, Pepper is stressing his close association with the late President Roosevelt and his espousal of the New Deal program. Smathers replies that Pepper is trying to run on the FDR program because "he can't defend his own record." He says he also was an admirer of Roosevelt.

Smathers charges that Pepper, by a trip to Russia, his former association with Henry Wallace, and by speeches before left-wing groups, has given "more comfort to the Communists and to front organizations than any other man who has sat in the Senate."

Pepper says this is nothing but part of the Republican campaign against him in a Democratic primary.

Two of Florida's Democratic House incumbents have opposition—Reps. Bennett, in the second, and Rogers in the sixth district. Five candidates are seeking the first district seat of Rep. Peterson who is retiring. Three, including former Rep. Cannon, of Miami, are trying for Smathers' vacated fourth district place.

A factional fight for 72 places on the State Democratic Executive Committee and a 15-man race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination have Alabama voters by the ears. Sen. Lister Hill, seeking a third term, is opposed by Lawrence McNeil, young Birmingham businessman, in a race that has attracted much less attention.

Navy Capt. John G. Crommelin jumped into the picture yesterday with the announcement he would run for the U. S. Senate as an independent next November.

Crommelin, ardent champion of naval aviation, recently furloughed for criticizing Defense Department policies, will take on the winner of the contest between Sen. Hill and McNeil.

On the outcome of the State Committee fight will depend whether the State party bolts again in 1952 as it did in 1948 or get back into the regular fold.

The party regulars are led by Senators Hill and Sparkman. They see eye to eye with the anti-Truman forces in opposition to the Truman civil rights program, but they believe the issue should be fought out within the party without a bolt.

The opposing faction is captained by Gessner T. McCorvey, Democratic State Chairman. They want to continue to control the committee and its right to make the primary rules. They wish to hold onto a threat to bolt the national party nominees in 1952.

Among the record 25 candidates for Alabama's Governor are three who were prominently identified with the break from the Truman-Barkley ticket. Gov. James Folsom, who cannot succeed himself under State law, has campaigned actively for Phillip J. Hamm, his revenue commissioner, whom Sparkman defeated two years ago for the Senate.

Of Alabama's nine House members, all Democrats, eight seek renomination. Rep. Hobbs, Fourth District, is retiring.

Ohio's main battle is over the Democratic senatorial nomination, with labor taking no active role until after the primary is over. There are seven candidates bidding for the right to oppose labor's chief November target, Sen. Robert A. Taft, coauthor of the Taft-Hartley labor law.

Generally considered the leading Democratic contestants are State Auditor Joseph T. Ferguson and Michael V. Disalle, Mayor of Toledo.

An Old Regime Goes Down?

Results of the battle for control of the State Democratic Executive Committee still were so much in doubt in some districts early today that the over-all outcome still is in question and consequently the political prospect for Alabama continues very much involved.

Gordon Persons' distancing of his rivals in the race for governor almost assures his election; Lister Hill was renominated by a sizable margin, and it seems likely that the loyalist Democrats will have control of the state committee.

But the "State Righters" made enough of a showing to make it seem probable that they will go on with their fight. Conceivably, they could have been beaten so decisively that reunion would have been substantially effected in the party organization in Alabama. Probably such a result might have influenced some long-time Democrats toward the Republican Party. But as matters now stand, it seems unhappily evident that the bitter controversy will continue in some degree in the party.

But it is sure that the domination which the State Righters have exercised in the State Executive Committee will be brought to an end.

They would not have enough strength for such a role even if they did manage to attain a small margin on the committee. For it is plainly attested now that they do not represent a clear majority sentiment.

* * *

The renomination of Sen. Hill and the support given Mr. Persons and other gubernatorial candidates who had declared for working out policy differences and opposing administration civil rights proposals within the party testify to the losses which the dissenters have suffered in the last two years.

If the national administration takes account of the tremendous opposition to its civil rights proposals in the South and lets up in its pressure for enactment of such measures, it seems probable that the decline of the highly emotional rebel movement will continue—and that its inevitable general disintegration will not be long delayed.

The majority of Alabama voters, we feel sure, realistically and sensibly recognized that an in-and-out position toward the national party cannot be effectively maintained for long, even though such maneuvering may produce high pressure and some results for a time.

* * *

So then it appears that a better day is in early prospect for Alabama Democrats and for all Alabama.

Mr. Persons, we believe, has the will, the intelligence and the ability to make a fine leader. We hope that he will be overwhelmingly nominated on May 30 and that he will move promptly toward the reestablishment of a broad and confident cooperation among all our people.

* * *

This newspaper is proud to have given its endorsement to so fine a man, so excellent a leader as former Gov. Sparks. It salutes him for his high motives and his deep devotion in offering himself for further service. It honors him for the high plane on which he conducted his campaign, even though in a situation of much disturbance and many cross currents his tactics did not evoke a great response. We are confident that many thousands of Alabamians—enough to have put him very high in the race—wish him well and regard him highly even though they were not disposed to vote for him in this particular race.

In The Gloaming

GRANDMA is able to sit up and take nourishment, and it invites all the defeated candidates to gather about for a re-reading, for consolation, of Ecclesiastes IX—

I . . . saw under the sun, that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet riches to men of understanding, nor yet favor to men of skill; but time and chance happeneth to them all.

The vanquished are entitled to the solace of that homily. And we venture to suggest that the victors would be wise to paste it in their hats, for, since "time and chance happeneth to them all," today's victors may be tomorrow's vanquished.

We undertake no general comment today on the election returns—governor, the party row, Senate—because the returns are incomplete. The battlefield is yet shrouded in fog.

But while waiting for the fog to burn off, we may regard some of the casualties.

Of The Advertiser and its advocacy of Chauncey Sparks, we will simply say that the logic of our position is not destroyed by the decisive rejection of our candidate. We may have been wrong, but that is something about which we shall learn more during the next administration.

We never saw anybody who had any illusions about Gov. Sparks' political prowess, and certainly The Advertiser had none. In Gov. Sparks we had a fine governor, but a poor politician.

The Advertiser does not regret its effort in Gov. Sparks' behalf. At the time we thought he offered the best in brains, character and training. We thought that then. We think that now.

Thinking that, we acted accordingly. Many newspapers support the hometown man because that's the most comfortable course. You don't make as many people sore. But stout newspapers scorn such evasions of their duty.

Esteeming Gov. Sparks as highly as we did, and do, it would have been an act of dishonesty to support any other candidate.

★

THIS was not a bitter or even a turbulent campaign. So far as we know, only one of the candidates is mad with us.

Certainly Mr. Persons isn't. On election night he appeared in the newsroom of The Advertiser to see the returns filter in. He's done that, he remarked, in every election since 1940. He took off his coat, unbuttoned his collar and dropped his globules of sweat on the tabulation sheets like the rest of us. In the interest of factual detail, we should add, however, that the sweat globules shed by Mr. Persons were not so large as those of the editor.

We take it that Judge Sparks now considers his political future behind him But we shall expect to see a lot of him in the years to come, for he is a delightful companion and a profoundly worthwhile person. We had at all times a sense of rightness in supporting a man like him. We felt that, win, lose or draw, we could not have been misplaced in that alignment.

★

ANOTHER casualty in the election was Solicitor William T. Seibels. That, of course, was a strictly local race in which The Advertiser took no part, but his defeat after so many years was a jolt, the passing of an old order. It seems as though Court Square fountain has been moved.

This is by no means a sour note on Mr. William Thetford's victory. In fact, we should guess that Mr. Thetford and hundreds of those who voted for him would agree that Solicitor Seibels served faithfully and ably for all of those years.

It is all expressed in the fact that many colored miscreants address Mr. Seibels as "Temp." Which is to say, that he has been such a formidable prosecutor and so famous among transgressors that they think "Temp" is an official title.

We judge that no county in the Republic ever had a more fearless or vigorous prosecutor. When he shoved those glasses up on his craggy forehead and squinted one eye, the fur flew.

Mr. Seibels is full of his years, but it is a characteristic of all the Seibels we ever knew that they are built to last a hundred years; and we should not be surprised to see him begin all over again by hanging out his shingle, reversing the English on all the tricks of the prosecutor's trade, and carrying on undaunted.

A Great Turning Point

From the beginning of the so-called "States' Rights" rebellion in Alabama and the South, this newspaper has been hopeful—even confident—that eventually—and probably before long—this confused and misguided movement would fizzle out in futility.

But there was an intense feeling in this movement. There was much of sincere conviction, however unrealistic and muddled it was. And there was, too, plenty of ambitious self-seeking. There was genuine fear about unwise proposals being pressed by the national administration. There was real concern that the trend in federal government was dangerous to states' rights.

These factors and feelings inevitably gave a lot of strength to the movement. And so long as the national administration continues to press its civil rights proposals, which even their backers must be very dubious about—though for various reasons they continue to press for them—there is going to be an aroused and active sentiment against them.

But it is fairly sure now that these measures are not going to get anywhere in the present Congress. That lifts the immediate threat. One of the major sources of strength in blocking them has been centered in Southern Democrats, who, while they ardently oppose the administration measures, nevertheless believe they can best be combatted within the national Democratic Party rather than by threats and revolts.

That attitude has now won a pronounced endorsement in Alabama in what appears to be a decisive victory for the loyalists in the battle for control of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

It appears that the loyalists probably will have about 40 places on the 72-member committee. That would be a substantial margin. That victory, together with the great triumphs of both Sen. Hill and Gordon Persons, who took the loyalist position, should go far toward the further deflation of the "in-and-out" movement in Alabama and the rest of the South.

* * *

If the battle had decisively gone the other way, the whole political course of this nation might have been profoundly altered.

The splinter tendency in American politics might have been dangerously intensified, sectional and group feelings might have become acutely more hostile.

As things now stand, it may be hoped that a restoration of normal procedures within the Democratic Party and of more tolerant feelings among people of opposing views is in sight.

* * *

Control of the State Committee by the loyalists makes much less likely repetition of an organized party revolt such as occurred in 1948, although some Alabamians who long have regarded themselves as Democrats may conclude that, individually, they can no longer support the party.

It is certainly not to be expected, however, that a new loyalist committee would fail to give all groups and viewpoints within a party a fair break in primaries. And there should not, of course, be any attempt at arbitrary binding in advance of convention delegates and elector candidates.

ALABAMA
Gessner T. McCorvey, Chairman, Democratic Executive Committee

Tell It To Old Grandma

Letters to the editor must carry complete name and street address of the writer though pen names may be used at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words are given preference. All letters may be cut.

Mr. McCorvey Closes

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—We hear a lot from our senators about the importance of Alabama's senators and congressmen retaining their membership in one of the dominant parties in the Congress so they will retain their committee assignments. Well, let's see just what these committee assignments have done for them? The House has regularly passed these obnoxious anti-Southern bills and the Senate committees have sent them to the floor of the Senate for passage. The only way we have prevented their passage is by filibusters in the Senate. These filibusters can be continued and must be continued by our Southern senators the same as formerly and whether our senators are on some committee or not is immaterial.

The cure is to cut the cancer out at the roots and see that never again shall a man sit in the President's chair who will try to push through such outrageous anti-Southern legislation.

Let us remind our senators that as long as they are members of the Senate they have the same privileges of the floor as if they were members of a party which had an overwhelming majority in both houses of Congress. Let's tell them that we expect them to take the floor and fight and fight to the death, any effort to wreck our civilization.

Just because they may be demoted from first or second place on some committee to 12th or 15th place does not in any manner seal their lips. Consequently, so far as blocking Truman's damnable civil rights (or civil strife) program is concerned, all this talk about how important it is for them to retain their committee assignments is just a lot of bunk.

GESSNER T. McCORVEY,
Chairman, Dem. Exec. Com.

Mobile, Ala.

◆

No FDR

Editor, The Advertiser:

Won't you get your Webster's dictionary and print in your paper in bold print just what democracy stands for? Under that, just what Republican means?

You might add and show reason and examples how the American people and Alabama followed the Republicans in to the depths of despair with loss of farmers' homes and no markets for their wares. Also starvation for many, and suicide for others.

There might not be another Franklin D. Roosevelt to put in the stopper.

Please do not use my name; I am hired out. J. H. S.

Montgomery.

◆

South Revolts

Editor, The Advertiser:

The South revolts from the Democratic Party in good conscience without blush or apology. That party has regimented the American people into minority groups each self-seeking and demanding from a totalitarian government subsidies and special privileges, and each willing to sacrifice the general welfare to their own selfish ends.

In a desperate attempt to perpetuate itself in power, this degenerate party seeks to sacrifice state sovereignty in return for the support of racial and other minorities who demand the usurpation by the federal government of powers reserved in the Constitution to the states or to the people . . .

ROBT. W. SCOTT.

Louisville, Ky.

◆

Before We Go

Editor, The Advertiser:

Before we go to the polls Tuesday, let us humbly pray to God for wisdom in our decisions. Let us not be selfish, thinking only of ourselves and today. Let us think of our neighbors, our friends, and our families—and tomorrow.

JAMES L. MILES.

Montgomery.

◆

In Russia

Editor, The Advertiser:

Loyalty to the National Democratic Party means disloyalty to Alabama Democrats. The first iten. on the agenda of the administration is the abolition of segregation and the promotion of racial equality. The national party is adamant on this issue.

The hope of success by "fighting it out in the party" is a fallacy. Prominent Negroes like Ralph Bunche, Judge Hasty, Mrs. Bethune, Walter White and others together with their white sympathizers, lay down the party line on Southern racial issues. Some of these Negroes are married to white women.

Mrs. Roosevelt is a powerful ally of these people. At a Howard University forum of Negro students, in answer to the request for her opinion on racial inter-marriages she said, "I think it is a very personal problem. For white and colored it is a particular problem. If I had to talk it over with young people, I would try to make them see the full meaning and understanding of the problems one has to face. I would never say yes or no to inter-marriage." How are we to "fight it out in the party" when people holding such views dominate the party on racial questions?

A few Republicans, not National Democrats, enabled our Southern senators and representatives to defeat the administration's civil-wrongs programs. Not that the Republicans loved us more, but that they loved our enemies less.

I believe the courageous fight we made against the anti-Southern National Democratic Party in 1948 was a factor in bringing this Republican help. They saw we meant business . . .

Russia is another example. A "splinter-party" seized power in Russia about 30 years ago. Though still a small minority, it has not only retained its power but has extended its rule over more than seven hundred million people—about a third of the human race . . .

MASSEY WILSON.

Oakhill.

◆

Henderson

Editor, The Advertiser:

We heartily support Mr. Bruce Henderson for governor. We know him personally and know him to be a man who will be working for better government, better schools and better homes. He is not only a father of grown children but also a grandfather. He will promote conditions that cannot fail to benefit our posterity while benefitting his own . . .

MERLE M. JONES.

◆

$150,000 Roost

Editor, The Advertiser:

Of all the things emanating from the persons at the Capitol at Montgomery, we think the most foolish thing was the appropriation of $150,000 for a little two-by-four monument at Vicksburg, Miss. to our Confederate soldiers.

This little monument will furnish roosting places for some pigeons and birds and a place for some children to write their names.

This $150,000 would have built a little hospital in Montgomery, Ala., to the memory of our Confederate soldiers.

Verbena, Ala. S. L. GIBSON.

McCorvey Supporting Sen. Lister Hill Over Crommelin

Hill Girds For Filibuster; Sees No Reason To Fill Rushton Post Now

By GEOFFREY BIRT
Staff Writer, The Alabama Journal

GESSNER T. McCORVEY will now "aid and support" Senator Lister Hill.

McCorvey is chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee. He abhors Hill.



BIRT

Hill was renominated in Tuesday's Democratic primary over Dixiecrat Lawrence McNeil, Birmingham.

But another challenger to Hill has appeared. He is tall, handsome, war hero Navy Captain John Crommelin, now fighting the Pentagon as he fought the Japs.

Crommelin is running against the Democratic nominee, Hill, as an independent. Senator Hill is the official Democratic nominee for the U. S. Senate.

The question therefore arose: Would defeated Dixiecrat Chieftain McCorvey support Democratic Nominee Hill over Independent Crommelin. He was asked. He replied "Absolutely."

"I will certainly aid and support Senator Hill—that is my pledge," said McCorvey.

McCorvey was referring to the pledge taken by voters in the Democratic primary. They pledge to support the chosen nominees of the Democratic primary in the subsequent general elections in November—against all comers—Republicans, independents and what-have-you.

"I will support Senator Hill against Crommelin," McCorvey said, "because Hill is the Democratic nominee. I am pledged to do so. I will support all the nominees of our party—the Democratic Party of Alabama."

McCORVEY ADDED that he had always insisted that the controversy should be fought out within the party—"the Alabama Democratic Party, that is," he said, "and not that National Democratic Party. I think Hill and Sparkman are 'nutty' talking about fighting it out within that national crowd."

But since the two Democratic factions had fought a battle in the Alabama primary, and the Hill-Sparkman-led Democrats had won, McCorvey said:

"In accordance with my pledge to support all nominees of the Democratic Party of Alabama, I will aid and support Senator Hill as the officially nominated Democrat. That is what I mean by fighting out our differences within the party."

A TELEPHONE CALL was put through to Senator Hill in Washington.

While on the Senate floor Hill had received word from Alabama that the Democrats had won back control of the state committee from the Dixiecrats. Hill said:

"The people of Alabama have decided to remain within the Democratic Party, and we can all be happy over this wise decision."

Hill was then asked if the new committee would find some way to fill Alabama's national committeeman vacancy.

Montgomery's Col. Marion Rushton was re-elected in 1948 to this important liaison post between the state and National Democratic headquarters.

But Col. Rushton refused, with McCorvey's backing, to perform his function.

Hill replied: "The question of filling Colonel Rushton's place won't come up till the 1952 election. I cannot think of any way to fill it until 1952. I have not looked into the matter at all."

Alabama elects a new national committeeman and committeewoman in 1952.

After a moment's thought, the senator added: "Personally, I would not favor doing anything at all about this matter until the 1952 election. Then the people will decide. Let the people make the decision themselves what they want to do about it."

★

HILL POINTED OUT that Alabama has retained one official liaison channel with the Democratic Party.

"We still have a national committeewoman," he said, "and she is still acting in that capacity."

This was a reference to Mrs. Lennard Thomas, who was re-elected to the National Committee post with Colonel Rushton in 1948, but who unlike the colonel, refused to bolt.

★

CONGRESS IS ON THE EVE of seeing another struggle in the Senate over FEPC.

"I expect to see this fight start on Monday," Hill said.

The senator had just arrived back in his office from a southern caucus which had been planning defense strategy against the FEPC bill.

"We are organized," Hill said, ". . . very well organized. I shall fight it with all the power at my command."

From what the senator then said, it would appear to be worth the trip to Washington to see the southern filibuster blow its gales across the Senate floor during the next few days—maybe weeks.

And according to one of the Washington grapevines even the sponsors of the FEPC bill are not happy about its prospects. They do not like what they have heard recently from Florida. There, the redoubtable Claude Pepper, one southerner who did not oppose FEPC all-out. has just been retired.

Pepper Too Hot on Race Issue, Senator Russell Says in Florida Vote Analysis

WASHINGTON — Georgia Congressional leaders had a mixed reaction to the upset victory achieved by Rep. George A. Smathers over the veteran Sen. Claude Pepper in the Florida primaries.

While Georgia members were somewhat divided in their sentiments over the outcome of the hotly-contested Florida election, few of them chose to make any open comment.

Sen. Richard B. Russell, however, offered an analysis of the Pepper defeat which seemed to reflect the consensus of Georgia Congressmen.

He attributed Pepper's downfall in large measure to the work of those attracted by the tourist movement to Florida.

On the other hand, Sen. Russell said, Pepper held Smathers to only a 54-vote lead in Miami, Smathers' home and the most populous city of the State. Prior to the election it had been thought Smathers could not win without the CIO and other labor groups in organizing Negro support for the Florida Senator. Smathers, it is recalled, made quite an issue of this.

The Georgia junior Senator pointed out that Pepper carried only one county in the section of the State where normally he has commanded his greatest strength—the northern tier of Florida counties, or those falling more closely below the Georgia and Alabama lines.

This is the section of the State from which Sen. Pepper comes. Its population is made up more largely of the old-fashioned type of Southern Democrats, much as the people of Georgia and Alabama, whereas the rest of the State, in recent years, has grown by people moving in from other parts of the country, for the most part—piling up a lead of some 20,000 in Miami.

"The answer" said Sen. Russell, "is that old-line Democratic elements of Florida resented this work of the CIO in organizing Negro support for Pepper. The evidence indicates that this was the factor which aroused people of the northern section of the State and caused Pepper to lose the following which he has commanded there in the past.

Russell said there undoubtedly were other factors, among them Pepper's liberal leanings and his mild support of some parts of the President's controversial civil-rights program. He said one interpretation that could be put on the primary result was that "Florida has returned to the Confederacy."

By GLADSTONE WILLIAMS
Constitution Washington Correspondent

THE FLORIDA PRIMARY

The defeat of Claude Pepper in Florida's Senatorial primary brings to a halt a somewhat stormy career of fourteen years in Washington. Senator Pepper was always an ultra-New Dealer; if in the immediate post-war years he was a member of the "let's get along with Russia" school of thought, he was also in the immediate pre-war years (including the period of the Nazi-Soviet pact) one of the Senate's most outspoken advocates of intervention on the side of the democracies.

There is no doubt that the victorious Representative Smathers is considerably to the right of the defeated Mr. Pepper and that he was supported by the conservative and anti-Administration elements in the community. He favors the Taft-Hartley Act; Mr. Pepper is against it. He is against compulsory health insurance; Mr. Pepper favors it. But there were enough cross-currents in the rough-and-tumble campaign to suggest caution in drawing conclusions as to its significance in terms of national politics.

The primary campaign did no credit to either of the contestants, nor was it a compliment to the intelligence of the voters. Senator Pepper seems to have based his appeal largely on his ability to wangle extensive financial benefits out of Washington for the people of his state, while Representative Smathers apparently spent much of his considerable energies in attacking Senator Pepper for being too friendly to Negroes and to Communists, emphasizing his point by employing against Mr. Pepper the principle of guilt by association. This is not a healthy development in American elections.

Smathers' Victory in Florida

A liberal Democrat, George Armistead Smathers, will replace Claude Denson Pepper, for 14 years United States Senator from Florida, in the next Congress.

Smathers won a smashing victory over the favored Pepper. The young man was one of Florida's best-known personalities when he entered the race. Today, after his unprecedented triumph over the veteran incumbent, with years of patronage strength behind him, Smathers appears as perhaps Florida's most promising contribution to the national political scene in this generation.

The editorialists and the politicians are busy analyzing his victory over the left-wing Pepper.

The Republicans try to read into it a severe rebuke to President Truman and the Fair Deal.

The anti-Dixiecrat Democrats see in it an illustration of what they mean by Democrats fighting out issues within the party and not breaking away to form splinter parties and reduce the effectiveness of the Democratic national organization. There is more substance to this view than all others.

The extreme reactionaries see in it a trend toward their policies.

The real meaning of the election is that Florida was fed up and weary of Claude Pepper and long had been.

Smathers is not, and will not be, a reactionary.

He took the stump for President Truman in 1948. His victory does give great strength to those who oppose the compulsory health insurance bill, generally, if erroneously, termed "socialized medicine." His election does not give strength to the extremists who would push through the Congress "brotherhood by law" and the jail-sanction FEPC. Smathers voted against the original Taft-Hartley labor bill as too extreme. He supports the Taft-Hartley law as a basic, necessary law for both management and labor. He is against deficit spending.

But in other Fair Deal matters, especially those in the field of foreign policy, he is on the side of the Administration.

He believes in the two-party system. Also, he is too intellectually honest to become a Dixiecrat.

The reactionaries will receive no aid and comfort from him.

He regards himself as a liberal Democrat and he ran with that label.

The National Administration is not dismayed by his victory. Claude Pepper was not a Communist. But he had left himself open to charges of being too much an appeaser of the Soviets. He also was vulnerable to charges of running with the hare and the hounds on other issues. He had presented himself as an anti-Truman presidential candidate when he could not persuade the convention leaders to adopt a draft-Eisenhower policy before the 1948 convention.

Florida was weary of him.

The news from Alabama is complex. Sen. Lister Hill and the leading candidates for Governor (there will be a runover in this race) were all anti-Dixiecrat and strongly loyal to the national party. Yet, revealing how local issues are separated from the national, the election of State Committeemen finds the Dixiecrats running dangerously near control.

Believing strongly in a two-party system and seeing in the Dixiecrat splinter groups a development dangerous to government in the United States, we earnestly hope the counting of votes will reveal a majority for the national party. The nation's future depends on the two-party system which some persons in Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi seem blindly determined to destroy.

The Defeat Of Pepper

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON—Those who are seeking to make communism the issue in the election this Fall and then again in 1952 will claim the victory in Florida of Congr. George Smathers over Sen. Claude Pepper as proof of their argument that this is the best way to win. And they will have some justification.

There is evidence that the Red charges against Pepper took hold with voters not merely at the top but down the scale. Quite early in the campaign the operator of a beauty parlor in a resort town put it like this:

"Yes, Sen. Pepper has done a lot for beauty parlor operators from time to time. But I'm not going to vote for him because they say he's a Red."

It would be unwise, however, to draw any final conclusion from the outcome of the intensely bitter Florida contest. To begin with Florida is a one-party state and Pepper was running against a powerful Republican minority sparked by rich Northern vacationers as well as the conservative Democrats.

Why He Was Vulnerable

THEN, TOO, THE SENATOR with the glib tongue was extraordinarily vulnerable. His ambition and his egotism had led him down the primrose path of dalliance with the extreme left in the years immediately after the war. The bait held out to Pepper was the presidency.

This dazzling prize persuaded him into strange bypaths. In New York's Madison Square Garden the ambitious lawyer from Florida stood under the brilliant searchlights and gave out the Pepper line to draw massed cheers and, at the mention of hated names, massed booing.

Under this spell Pepper opposed not merely the extreme right wing of his party, the Dixiecrats, but the regular Democratic organization and President Truman. Thus, he was too removed from a sizable segment of the Democratic Party in Florida.

Furthermore, Pepper took conspicuous public occasions to demonstrate his irregularity. At the Democratic convention in 1944 Harry Truman, then a senator from Missouri, is said to have received word that Pepper favored him for the vice presidential nomination.

Truman was nominated for vice president by his old friend from Missouri, Bennett Champ Clark, now a judge on the Circuit Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia. Pepper was recognized and seconded the renomination of Henry Wallace for vice president.

But it was at the Philadelphia convention four years later that Pepper really advertised his party irregularity. He had teamed up with the liberal-left Democrats who were eager to displace Truman as the party's nominee because Truman so obviously could never win reelection.

* * *

'Pepper-For-President'

THE ANTICS of this group made a peculiarly absurd kind of political history. They were first for drafting Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower even though it should have been apparent that the general shared almost none of their views.

When Eisenhower was out, they switched to Justice William O. Douglas. And finally a feeble little boomlet for Pepper sprang up with Pepper for president signs blossoming briefly in an office across from the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

Most people forget such minor footnotes to a big political shindy almost as soon as they are over. But President Truman is one who does not forget. His political memory is longer than an elephant's and just as unerring. Several Southern visitors who saw him during the campaign reported that in their opinion he would not shed many tears if Pepper were to be defeated.

Since Smathers voted and spoke in opposition to administration policy on important issues, Pepper's defeat could presumably cause trouble beginning next January. But one more Southern senator, which is what Smathers promises to be, surely will not make much difference in view of the present confused and divided state of the Democratic Party in Congress.

If Smathers follows the lead of the wealthy Northerners who helped to elect him, he will go on to become part of the organization that is attempting to make it possible for Southern electors in the 1952 election to cast their votes for a Republican for president. But no matter how clever the maneuver, this would seem to many Democrats to be party irregularity. And party irregularity, as the Florida election has shown once again, can bring dire retribution on the individual who deviates from orthodoxy.—©

Senator Pepper's Defeat

Senator Claude Pepper lost his bid for renomination to the United States Senate in Florida's heated senatorial Primary Tuesday by a decisive vote. His opponent, Congressman George Smathers, won by a majority of more than 60,000 votes.

The defeat is a blow to the cause of liberalism and enlightened self-interest in America. It is also a repudiation of the "Fair Deal" policies, so far as the voters of Florida are concerned.

In many important respects, Congressman Smathers' campaign closely resembled the Talmadge brand in Georgia. He appealed to class, race and color prejudice whenever these worked to his advantages. He freely employed the use of "carpetbaggers" where he saw a chance to win a point. And he assailed Pepper for his friendly attitude toward Russia during the War years and his racial equality views.

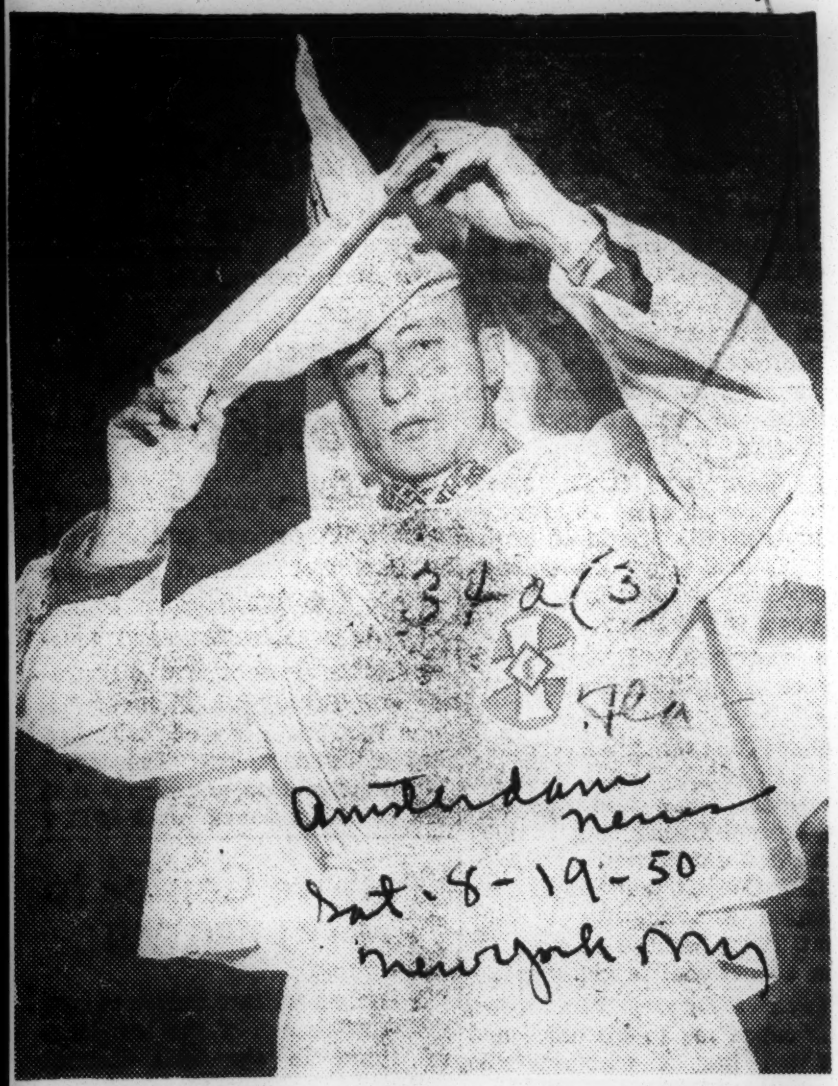
Reaction, therefore, won over liberalism. But not for long. The whole sweep of history today is in the direction of liberalism and human equality, rather than reaction and inequality. And not even the South will be able to permanently stem the tide which is sweeping the world.

Republicanism and Big Business can take comfort in Smathers victory only temporarily. In time, even sooner than many think, that will all be changed. Then it will be that all candidates will find no difficulty in espousing the cause of Civil Rights, of Fair Employment Practices, Health Insurance, liberal labor legislation, together with the whole catalogue of human and racial equality.

Congressman Smathers is what the people wanted in Florida but not what progress and liberalism of today demand. History, sometimes slow in its course, will render a verdict as to the wisdom of such a choice. In the meantime, Mr. Pepper can be assured that with the rapid extension of the franchise to Negroes, another six years will see enough registered voters to reverse Tuesday's vote in his favor.

34a(3) 1950 Florida

Seeks "Color-Blind" Democracy



WILL RUN IN FLORIDA . . . Stetson Kennedy, well-known for his exposes of the Ku Klux Klan and the Columbians, announced this week that he is running as an independent write-in candidate for the U. S. Senate in Florida's general election Nov. 7. His primary campaign plank is "color-blind" democracy at home.

Primaries In The South

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON—Next week, primary elections are being held in Florida and Alabama that will be watched as closely as the national election in the Fall. The outcome can mean almost as much for 1952 as the result of the congressional contest in November.

The hottest primary is in Florida, when Senator Claude Pepper is in a fight for his political life. Opposing him is Congressman George A. Smathers, of Florida's Fourth District. What gives this mortal combat a special fillip of irony is that Smathers was once Pepper's protege and pupil of the special Pepper technique of spellbinding.

Reports from Florida indicate that the pupil now excels the master. Smathers is leaning heavily on charges he repeats in speeches day after day that Pepper is a Red and a friend of Communists.

Observers hesitate to guess the outcome. The belief here is that Pepper's fate turns on the size of the Negro vote. If as many as 85,000 Negroes are registered and go to the polls, most of them, it is thought, will vote for Pepper and supply the margin essential to win.

There is an irony in this, too, inasmuch as Pepper has been trying hard to disclaim the Truman civil rights program which Smathers wants to tie around his neck. The Negro vote would presumably go to Pepper on his Fair Deal voting record and because he is less hostile to equal rights than his opponent.

* * * *

Hard Fighting

THE CAMPAIGN has moved into a brass knuckles and long knives phase exceptional even for the fervor of a Southern political battle. The Smathers camp is circulating widely a pamphlet entitled "The Red Record of Senator Claude Pepper."

On the red, white and black cover is a news photograph of Pepper that makes him look like a cross between a startled alligator and patent medicine salesman. Spread across two pages is the reproduction of a photograph of Pepper with Paul Robeson, Negro singer who has been one of the chief advocates for the Communist Party and Soviet Russia. Another photograph shows Henry Wallace with his arm around Pepper.

What gives this pamphlet special interest is the announcement on the title page that heads, "Compiled and published by Loyd C. Leemis, attorney at law (former special agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation)." Pepper's backers in Florida are indignant at what they say is a clear implication that the FBI has a file on Pepper and that these documents came out of the file.

The FBI here says that no such file exists. Leemis went with the bureau in 1942, was assigned to the Miami office with headquarters in Jacksonville in 1943 and resigned a year ago. The pamphlet points out that all the documents are a matter of public record. But the compilation was obviously done by someone thoroughly familiar with Pepper's record, since many of the photostats are from obscure and dreary left-wing publications that no ordinary person would know about or be able to locate.

Most of this record is from the years after the war when Pepper was bitten with the presidential bug and was being courted by left-wing groups. These groups found that he could almost always be counted on for Madison Square Garden rallies where salvos of cheers and applause, carefully engineered, greeted the senator from Florida. Part of the record is the outgrowth of Pepper's wartime efforts for Russian war relief; efforts backed by a number of highly respectable citizens who could never be accused of being Red or pro-Communist.

The Situation In This State

THE CAMPAIGN IN ALABAMA is not so spectacular, but it is none the less important. Senator Lister Hill is expected to win easily over his opponent, a Birmingham real estate man named Lawrence McNeil, a newcomer to politics.

The real struggle is over election of the State Democratic Executive Committee. Seventy-two members in all are to be elected. The Dixiecrat organization, with the backing of powerful financial interests both North and South, is seeking to control the committee.

Both Hill and Alabama's other senator, John Sparkman, are campaigning hard to foil the Dixiecrats. Hill used the argument that, to defeat civil rights legislation, it is essential to stay in the Democratic Party. Senator Robert C. Hendrickson (Republican), of New Jersey, promptly picked this up and made excellent propaganda of it in challenging the Democrats on the sincerity of their desire to enact civil rights legislation.

If the Dixiecrats are defeated in Alabama, there are many who believe it will be a blow that will frustrate the organization generally in the South. On the other hand if they win, it will be the signal for a renewed organization drive in every Southern state. At stake are Southern electors who in '52 might throw sufficient votes to a Republican to decide the election.—©

Pepper Vs. Smathers

By Marquis Childs

Red Label In Florida

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WASHINGTON APPRAISES THE SOUTH'S PRIMARIES

New York Times

Pepper's Defeat, on One Hand, and Dixiecrats, on the Other, Will Have Important Political Consequences

Jun. 5-7-50

A LOSS AND GAIN FOR TRUMAN

34a (3) General

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, May 6—Two political gamblers for high stakes went broke this week in Florida and Alabama. While there were nominating primaries and registration tests in other states on May 2—Ohio, Indiana and Oregon among them—the eyes of the political community were fixed on the Democratic polls in Florida and Alabama, where a national figure and a local one lost their chips.

The national character is Claude Pepper, senior Senator from Florida, who was soundly defeated for renomination by Representative George A. Smathers. The other is Gessner T. McCorvey, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Alabama, who lost on an issue of national importance, though as an individual he is not known outside his state.

The wing of the Democratic party that supports President Truman's so-called Fair Deal program could take little comfort from the Florida result except to note truthfully that local, regional and personal factors blurred the surface aspect that Democratic voters had repudiated major items in that program. But realistic Republicans could take no comfort in it at all except such as stems from the fact that a down-the-line Democratic advocate of the "welfare state" will be succeeded in the Senate by a very limited one.

Setback to "Dixiecrats"

In Alabama, however, the Administration could claim a victory, of national significance, for the organization party line over the "Dixiecrat" insurrectionists of 1948. Yet even here the victory was conditioned on pledges from the victors that they will continue to oppose items in the President's legislative program which he often has classified as its vital components. Among these are the so-called civil rights bills.

Mr. Pepper failed to retain his seat after one of the most daring adventures ever undertaken in politics. When World War II ended and President Roosevelt died, he persuaded himself that Mr. Truman was too feeble politically to be elected in 1948 and that he, Mr. Pepper, could become the first President from a Southern state since the war of the Sixties. In pursuit of this dream he identified himself actively with persons and causes sympathetic to Soviet Russia, paid a visit to Marshal Stalin and praised him warmly, hewed to the political line of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, cultivated the friendship of Negro groups and made a last-ditch fight to prevent the nomination of Mr. Truman at Philadelphia in 1948.

Mr. Pepper hedged this gamble, colossal for a Southern Democrat, by acquiring every possible Federal bounty for projects and individuals in his state. When he campaigned this spring he could point to innumerable "benefits" of this sort in almost every community he visited. He hedged his record of sympathy with the aspirations of Negro citizens by a statement of views toward an F. E. P. C. which he hoped would placate its white opponents and yet not alienate the Negro vote which the C. I. O. national political agents—stressing Mr. Pepper's efforts in behalf of the "working man"—assembled in more solid form than ever before in that or any other Southern state.

Test at the Wrong Time

But the Senator's flirtation with pro-Russian organizations unfortunately came to a voting test at a time when relations between the United States and the Soviets are acutely strained and many of these organizations are under stern inquiry for actual disloyalty. And when a white voting majority in areas not necessarily limited to the South can be made to believe that Negroes are about to determine the result of an election, the majority tends to drop its own group differences and unite to prevent it. Certain of Mr. Pepper's public appearances made it possible to spread this belief and accomplish this result in Florida.

Favored by these handicaps of his opponent, Mr. Smathers decided to try to clinch victory by espousing the conservative Democratic viewpoint on the Taft-Hartley Act and the social-economic and deficit-spending aspects of the Fair Deal. The combination worked more effectively than most observers of the campaign thought it could to cancel the Pepper record for bestowing substantial favors and urging the dispensing of all the additional and bigger ones he could think of.

Mr. Smathers was aided by what must have been a large campaign fund which was raised in an effort to match the powerful resources of the C. I. O. And an indeterminable number of those who have moved from Republican areas to Florida entered the Democratic primary to vote for him.

Facts in Alabama Change

To understand the loss of control of the Democratic State Committee by the States' Righters in Alabama it helps to consider these facts:

(1) In 1948 Democratic as well as Republican politicians everywhere were of the belief that, if the President sought nomination and succeeded, he would be badly defeated in the election. This professional opinion was widely expressed in private by Democratic bosses throughout the nation up to the day of the voting in 1948.

(2) In Alabama and other Southern states, where Democrats were disaffected by Mr. Truman's civil-rights program, the separatist movement that brought about the nomination of Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina on the States' Rights ticket was easier to implant. Since the President was sure to go out of office in the following January, and an independent Southern electoral bloc might actually govern the choice of the next President, the argument ran, why not stand by a traditional philosophy when it involved no risks of losing patronage, and foreshadowed greater Southern influence in the party that was to be reorganized after Mr. Truman's inevitable defeat? Why not gamble almost on a certainty?

(3) The argument carried in Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi and had strong but not majority support among Southern Democrats elsewhere. And with its triumph the professional insurgents took control of the state committees and delivered thirty-nine electors to Thurmond.

The Upset of 1948

(4) But the President was elected in 1948. The patronage remained in his hands for at least four years therearter. A Congressional majority, Democratic at least in name, supplanted that of the Republicans.

(5) Seizing the opportunity this presented in Alabama, the Democratic office-holders who had stayed regular in 1948 organized to regain control from Mr. McCorvey's group. "Don't worry about that 'civil rights' business," they said to the voters. "Southern Senators will take care of that—they and the President are politicans and understand each other. As for the 'Fair Deal' program, we can handle that more effectively inside the party than out. In this way Alabama Democrats can regain their party standing and that's where the loaves and fishes are. Don't bet any more on a busted flush."

It worked, and why not? Races for state party committees are in the realm of absolute professional politics, and this was an argument the professionals understood.

NEW TEST IN SOUTH FACING PRESIDENT

Section's Cleavage on Truman Will Be Reflected in Vote on Arkansas Governor

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 15—As this year's season for primary elections in the South nears its end, only one contest remains that involves the controversial issue of voters' reaction to the political popularity of President Truman and his Administration policies.

That one will take place on July 25, in Arkansas, when the electorate nominates a candidate for Governor. Although the office at stake does not influence national politics, both aspirants have backgrounds that symbolize the South's political cleavage regarding President Truman, and officeholders throughout the region are watching it closely.

The incumbent, Gov. Sidney S. McMath, is seeking renomination to a second two-year term against the chief executive he succeeded in office, Ben T. Laney. The latter retired from active political life eighteen months ago, but recently announced he would attempt a comeback in the face of an Arkansas tradition that a Governor is rarely defeated in a bid for a second successive term.

The campaign has been under way for three weeks. Mainly, the contestants have debated local issues involving taxes, schools, highways, resource developments and farm problems. However, there is a wide understanding at all political levels that the outcome will reflect, in varying degrees, the prevailing pro-Truman and anti-Truman sentiment.

This situation results from the fact that Governor McMath, a decorated Marine Corps veteran of the Guadalcanal campaign, has favored a policy of opposing President Truman's civil rights proposals, but one of waging the fight within the Democratic party. After the 1948 elections, President Truman made a surprise call on Governor-elect McMath, who was visiting Washington at the time, and congratulated him on his victory at the polls.

On the other hand, former Governor Laney is permanent chairman of the National Committee of the States Rights Democrats and during the 1948 campaign he made numerous speeches throughout the South in support of that party's Presidential candidate, Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

Thus far, Governor McMath has repeated in campaign speeches that he favors ironing out political "differences" within the Democratic party, and he has said that he intends to "run the Dixiecrats and their paid agents out of Arkansas."

Mr. Laney has charged that Governor McMath and some of his supporters are "political opportunists" who have "exploited" the Negro voters with "wild promises." Governor McMath was reported to have received about 90 per cent of the Negro vote in the 1948 election.

A few days after the North Carolina primary defeat of Senator Frank P. Graham, a leading Southern liberal and friend of President Truman, Mr. Laney repeatedly referred to his opponent as a "liberal" and cited an editorial remark that Southern persons were becoming skeptical of liberal candidates.

The Arkansas primary will be the fifth in the South this year in which President Truman and his program have figured importantly. In the one-party states of the South, nomination in the primary is tantamount to election. The primaries are held throughout the spring and summer months.

In the four primaries already completed, the question of supporting Mr. Truman and his Administration was answered in various ways, largely reflecting the political paradoxes in each state. In North Carolina and Florida, stanch Administration supporters like Senators Frank Graham and Claude Pepper were defeated.

In South Carolina, Senator Olin D. Johnston, who denounced Mr. Truman's leadership but argued for party loyalty, was renominated, and former Senator James F. Byrnes, a stern critic of Mr. Truman's fiscal program, was nominated for the Governorship. In Alabama, Senator Lister Hill, who also favors party loyalty, was renominated, and a majority of avowed party "loyalists" was named to the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Two other major primary contests will be decided in the South in the next few weeks, but neither involves the South's attitude on President Truman. On July 25 Senator Russell Long will seek renomination in Louisiana, and on Aug. 3 Gov. Gordon Browning will request renomination in Tennessee, where ten Congressional candidates are all opposed for renomination.

Talmadge-Thompson feud being settled in Georaia

BY MERCER BAILEY

ATLANTA, June 28—(AP)—Georgia held its earliest Democratic primary in history today climaxing the third bitter struggle between Herman Talmadge and M. E. Thompson for the governorship.

Also at stake in the primary—which is the same as election in this Democratic stronghold—are the U. S. Senate seat held by the veteran Walter F. George, five congressional posts, numerous statehouse offices and scores of lesser positions.

The scrap between Gov. Talmadge and former Gov. Thompson is a continuation of a political enmity which burst into the open four years ago in the "two governors" dispute. It has created more fireworks than any other major race this year but even so Georgians have shown less interest than usual in a governor's campaign.

A new record of 1,216,084 persons are registered and the weather outlook was fair and not so hot, but observers figured only some 600,000 will vote.

The U. S. Supreme Court rulings last month striking at segregation in colleges and on railroad dining cars came in the midst of the campaigning.

Gov. Talmadge, who inherited the mantle of white supremacy his late father, "Old Gene," wore so many years, quickly labeled this state's race problem a major issue in the campaign.

He sang a song of segregation from one end of the state to the other he got the loudest cheers from his rural followers when he shouted time and again:

"As long as Herman Talmadge is your governor, there'll be no mixing of the races in Georgia.'

Talmadge Gets Early Lead In Georgia Vote

3 Other Offices Are At Stake In Demo Primary

ATLANTA, June 28. — (AP) — Gov. Herman Talmadge, who vowed he'll never let the races mix in Georgia, snatched an early lead Wednesday night in his bid for renomination in the Democratic primary.

The 37-year-old son and political heir of the late Gov. "Old Gene" Talmadge jumped out ahead of his nearest challenger, ex-Gov. M. E. Thompson, a former school teacher. Voter support of three minor candidates was negligible.

Returns from 49 of 1,704 precincts in the Georgia Democratic pirmary gave for governor: Talmadge 5,688 popular votes, Thompson 4,209. Talmadge led in 25 counties with 64 unit votes and Thompson in seven with 20 units. Two hundred six units are needed to nominate.

The early returns were largely from rural counties, traditional Talmadge strongholds.

There were other offices at stake in the Democratic primary —equivalent to election in Georgia—but the gubernatorial race held the spotlight.

One report of cross burnings to frighten Negroes from the polls came at the close of a campaign strongly flavored by racial issues.

The bitter battle between Talmadge and Thompson was the continuation of a political feud which took national headlines four years ago in a "two governors" dispute.

A lukewarm race between U. S. Senator Walter George and Atlanta lawyer Alex McLennan, five congressional and scores of state and county races couldn't compete for interest.

U. S. Supreme Court rulings last month striking at segregation in colleges and on railroad cars gave Governor Talmadge a chance to talk "white supremacy," one of his favorite topics.

Talmadge, like his father, the late Gov. Eugene Talmadge, denounced Federal intervention and talked long and loud against a proposed Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC).



Constitution Staff Photo—Carl Dixo

ELECTION NIGHT AT THE CONSTITUTION—Editors and reporters getting out your paper in the newsroom. In the rear are WSB-TV announcers broadcasting the returns as received and some of the visitors watching the bulletin board listing the vote.

Thompson Popular Vote Lead 6,000 Governor Ahead In Counties With 245 Markers

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Although trailing by some 9,000 popular votes, Gov. Herman Talmadge early Thursday morning claimed the "apparent" nomination for Governor on a basis of his leadership of an indicated 261 county unit votes—31 more than necessary to win, if they remain in his column.

But Former Acting Gov. M. E. Thompson was jubilant over the election, and predicted the final figures would show a victory for him.

In incomplete returns from 831 of the 1,704 precincts, and 127 of the 159 counties, Talmadge was ahead in 107 counties with 261 unit votes. Thompson was ahead in 35 counties with 111 unit votes.

Thompson, however, held the leadership in the popular votes—which does not mean election under Georgia's unique county unit system. He had 120,280 popular votes to Talmadge's 110,782.

"The returns coming in from over the state indicate I have been renominated Governor of Georgia by the Democratic Party," said Talmadge from his Henry Grady Hotel headquarters. "I am deeply appreciative to the people of the state for this apparent vote of confidence."

The statement was more conservative than the Talmadge headquarters' earlier claims of a landslide victory.

Thompson, in his Ansley Hotel headquarters, took hope from his increasing popular vote total and the fact that he was leading in 16 counties, mostly rural, which Talmadge swept in 1948.

Thompson's lead in the popular vote in the face of Talmadge's lead in county units indicated a possible repetition of the 1946 campaign, when Gubernatorial Candidate Jimmy Carmichael received the largest popular vote but lost on the county unit basis to the late Gov. Gene Talmadge. Pickup parag. beginning "Tho gov ernor Talmadge was leading" ..

The younger Talmadge was leading in the "street car counties" which "Ole Gene" never courted and seldom won. Herman Talmadge Wednesday led Thompson in four of the eight six-unit counties, reversing their standing of 1948.

Talmadge was ahead in early returns in Floyd, Muscogee, Richmand, and Troup, while Thompson held the lead in Bibb, Fulton, DeKalb and Chatham. These showed unexpected trends both ways. A Talmadge has taken Troup and DeKalb only once since 1932. On the other hand, Chatham usually goes Talmadge.

Never in the Talmadge column in all history, Clarke County (Athens) saw Herman Talmadge leading in first returns. This four-unit country, which never voted for the late Gene Talmadge and which went to Thompson in 1948, was passing up its own home town candidate, Rep. C. O. (Fat) Baker. In four of eight precincts, Talmadge led 223 to 176 for Thompson and 26 for Baker.

With his backbreaking campaign into the rural cross-road communities, Thompson appeared to be picking up a few of the tiny counties which used to vote for the late Gene Talmadge. At the same time, however, the younger Talmadge was moving into the "big city" counties which his father seldom courted or won. Their unit votes count for four and six. Herman Talmadge continued to hold the majority of the rural counties which are traditional Talmadge counties.

Incomplete returns showed Talmadge leading in Muscogee, Richmond, and Troup, all six-unit counties, and taking a surprise lead in Whitfield, a labor center with four units. He also seemed to be taking Chattooga's two-unit votes away from Thompson.

Telling his rural audiences the present Governor is "not like his father," Thompson took the lead in some rock-ribbed Talmadge counties—Jefferson, Gordon, Forsyth, Ben Hill, Elbert, Grady, Berrien, Cook, Dooly, Pike, Pulaski, and Stephens, all two-unit counties, and Thomas and Meriwether, four-unit counties.

Thompson held an early lead in Chatham county, which gave its six unit votes to Herman Talmadge in 1948, and which has given its votes to the Talmadge family four times out of six races since 1932.

Thompson also had a surprising early lead in Elbert County, whose two unit votes have always gone to a Talmadge—father or son.

After losing the traditional North Georgia County of Gilmer to Thompson in 1948, Herman Talmadge built up an early lead in Gilmer Wednesday. It is a two-unit county.

Thompson in 1948 and which usually go anti-Talmadge.

In this trade-about, however, Thompson was leading in two traditionally Talmadge counties—Forsyth and Gordon, both two-unit counties.

One incident of intimidation of Negro voters and at least one instance of violation of Georgia's new Secret Ballot law were reported. Three crosses were burned in the Negro section of Ludowici in Long County, and three-inch white paper crosses bearing the words "Do Not Vote" were distributed by occupants of a car. These occupants told the Negroes their homes would be burned Wednesday night if they did vote. However, local officers promised protection, and the Negroes voted. Long has around 800 Negro voters.

For at least the second consecutive election, DeKalb County election holders were accused of violating party rules and State laws by beginning to count ballots before the polls closed.

In Gainesville, the vote was so heavy that it taxed the capacity of the secret ballot booths. The voting was heavier than anticipated at Moultrie, Albany, and other Southwest Georgia points.

The vote was light in Richmond County, despite a battle for local control between the "New Cracker Party" and the Independents. A battle was under way in Georgia's other two-party county, Chatham, where the Democratic Club sought to hold its control in the face of a new challenge by the Citizens Democratic League.

The 36-year-old Gov. Talmadge was expected to win an indorsement term of four years on his two-year record in office this time—instead of purely on his inheritance of the political followers of his late father, Gov. Eugene Talmadge. The younger Talmadge boasted that his own administration accomplished more in a shorter period of time than any in history. Late in the campaign, however, when the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision against segregation in Texas and Oklahoma Universities and on dining cars, the younger Talmadge sounded off on the Negro issue.

The 47-year-old Thompson trained his guns on Talmadge's "broken promises and broken engagements, waste and extravagance." Carrying his campaign of 170 speeches into the rural crossroad communities, Thompson wooed the "Wool Hat" supporters of the late Eugene Talmadge, by stating that "the boy isn't like the father." He, too, talked on the Negro issue, offering a plan to maintain segregation by improving schools.

The Thompson-Talmadge battle goes back to Georgia's famed "Two-Governor" days of 1947. Then, the Legislature sought to elect Herman Talmadge to fill the term to which his father had been elected. The Supreme Court ruled that Lt.-Gov. Thompson should become the Acting Governor. Thompson took office, and the younger Talmadge took to the political stump.

This long campaign paid off in 1948, when Herman Talmadge defeated Thompson. Then, Thompson, without the powerful political supporters he had in 1948, started his long, slow battle in his comeback attempt.

Three other candidates also sought the Governorship. One, Mrs. J. W. Jenkins, of Columbus, conceded she was out of the race and said Georgians still will have an opportunity to ask whomever wins the Governorship to "step down because his election was rigged." Rep. C. O. Baker, of Athens, and Pat Avery, of Rome, were the other candidates.

Dan Duke Raps Griffin For Race - Baiting

Dan Duke, candidate for lieutenant governor, in the June 28 primary, has stepped-up his campaign against Incumbent Marvin Griffin and Frank Cross.

However, Griffin has carried the blunt of crusading attorney's attack. Duke had charged Griffin with being "the most blatant exploiter of the race-baiting element of our state".

He accused Griffin of having killed the home rule bill and "sponsored a re-registration bill that will disfranchise 500,000 white Georgia citizens, and is an open advocate of all laws designed by 'King Maker' Roy Harris to create a political dictatorship in Georgia."

Duke in his campaign has repeatedly called attention to his own fights against the Ku Klux Klan and against Homer Chase, head of the Communist Party in Georgia

He said both groups are trying to drive a wedge between various elements of the community.

He said his opponent had not uttered a word against open violence and lawlessness in the state

Russell Contest Menaces Foes Of States' Rights

Phenix City Votes Called Prima Facie Evidence Of Fraud

By G. C. LONG, JR.

A contest of the voting in the May 2 Democratic primary in Russell County (Phenix City) was indicated at a meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee subcommittee here yesterday to make the official canvass of the first primary.

It had been reported earlier that the subcommittee might take action against certain Phenix City boxes but the group said it had no authority to throw out those ballots.

However, the group, headed by Party Chairman Geesner T. McCorvey, of Mobile, said it would go the limit to "straighten out" affairs in Phenix City if a contest were filed there.

He said that a contest could be filed any time within 15 days after yesterday.

"I hope interested citizens of the county will file a contest," McCorvey said, "and if they do I promise to appoint a strong subcommittee to check into the election and help them clear up the situation there."

The official canvass, other than that incident, was completed without a hitch.

All-Time Record Vote

It showed a new all-time record of 402,187 votes were cast in the governor's race, won by Gordon Persons with an 80,660 edge over Gov. James E. Folsom's hand-picked candidate, Phillip J. Hamm.

Although the five-man subcommittee said it did not quite understand some of the returns from Russell County, it agreed its only authority here yesterday was to canvass the May 2 votes and certify the names of candidates to the secretary of state.

It is possible that if the Russell County returns were contested and thrown out, that the entire picture in the State Democratic Executive Committee would be changed.

As it now stands, based on the May 2 voting, the committee, which is now controlled by the States' Rights faction of the Alabama Democratic Party, will be controlled by advocates of loyalty to the National Democratic Party.

The May 2 voting showed that the loyalty advocates won 38 seats of the 72 on the committee and that States' Righters captured 26 seats, with one man being uncommitted to either side and seven seats being up for a runoff.

Much 'Loyalty' Indicated

In the Third District, which includes Russell County, four from each faction were elected, with the "loyalty" advocates getting heavy votes in the suspicious boxes of Russell.

The contention is that if there was fraud involved in the county and those votes are thrown out, then four more States' Righters would stand a chance of being elected from the Third District.

If that happened then the line up would be 34 places for the loyalists and 30 for the States' Righters, with one seat uncommitted and seven places to be decided by the runoff.

If the States' Righters could capture those seven runoff places they could then stay in control of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

While the subcommittee said it could not act itself against the Russell County returns, it was indicated strongly that a contest would be filed locally (in Phenix City, possibly).

McCorvey said that the certificates sent to him "indicate fraud" in the voting in Russell. He added that if the citizens of the county concerned themselves (by filing a contest) "we'll help clean up the voting over there."

He called the voting there a "pain in the neck."

Mayor Herbert Meighan, of Gadsden, a member of the subcommittee, declared it would be "presumptive" for the group to take any action on the Russell County vote.

H. M. Abercrombie, of Birmingham, another member of the subcommittee, said he did not think it would be presumptive for the committee to act, and H. Coleman Long, of Uniontown, said that the certificates turned in from Russell were "prima facie" evidence of "fraud."

McCorvey said that the subcommittee was sitting to canvass the votes and had to take the certificates as "prima facie" evidence as being the true returns.

"We can't do anything about it," Meighan stated, "but just the same I'm not for any crooked voting."

McCorvey said it was the duty of the committee to help clean up "rotten elections."

The party chairman said that although members of the subcommittee might be convinced there was fraud in the Russell County votes, the group is powerless to act until a contest is filed.

He and the other committeemen observed that the votes were so "heavily weighted" in favor of some candidates in Russell that it was difficult to believe they reflect the sentiment of the voters.

As an example, McCorvey exhibited photostatic copies of some of the certificates from Russell.

Here are votes given some of the candidates in Box 11 of Precinct 1, in Russell:

Attorney General — Si Garrett 391 and Lee Porter 8.

State Auditor — John Brandon 390 and Langdon C. Parker 10.

Secretary of State — Mrs. Agnes Baggett none (and she is said to have lived in that area), Dan J. Baker none, Ben A. Hudson 12, William Frank Stone none and Mrs. Mary J. Thompson 385.

State Treasurer — Sibyl Pool 405 and Dan Thomas 24.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries — John Morgan Flowers, Jr., none, V. V. Mitchel none and Frank Stewart 287.

Associate member Alabama Public Service Commission Seat No. 1—Jimmy Hitchcock 412 and O. P. Lee 2.

Associate member Alabama Public Service Commission Seat No. 2—C. C. (Jack) Owen 410 and Howell Turner 18.

Associate justice of the Supreme Court, Seat No. 1—Joel B. Brown 411 and M. B. Grace none.

State Senator, 27th Senatorial District (Lee and Russell)—Herbert Orr 3, Jessie W. Smith 2 and John L. Whatley 401.

State Democratic Executive Committee, Third District—Bud Boswell 391, Jack Bridges 403, Lister Brunson 412, W. F. Covington, Jr., 4, Neil O. Davis 403, M. A. Deese 385, C. C. Faulk 6, H. Glenn Hawkins 3, W. L. Horn 390, G. C. Hughes 399, T. H. Laseter 12, L. T. Oakley 3, O. C. Prather 393, G. W. Ray 6, J. J. Rodgers 4, Yetta G. Samford 5 and Sam E. Sawyer 3.

(With the exception of Boswell and Prather, those receiving the large votes were loyalty advocates. They had only six candidates in the Third and voted for the two States' Righters, Boswell and Prather, to round out their slate of eight candidates.)

McCorvey said he couldn't see in the light of other returns, how those from this and other Russell boxes could be so overwhelmingly onesided.

"We would like to help clean up all rotten elections in Alabama," he continued, "but it must be done within the framework of the law."

A Russell County political leader, Mayor Homer Cobb of Phenix City, said he knew nothing of any voting irregularities in his county.

"It was just like the vote all over the state," he said. "The Dixiecrats are just mad and suspicious because they didn't win."

THE SOUTHEAST

Klan Becomes Leading Issue in Georgia Gubernatorial Primary

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, May 27 — The Ku Klux Klan became a hot issue this week in Georgia's gubernatorial campaign. Former Governor M. E. Thompson, seeking to defeat Governor Herman Talmadge in the June 28 Democratic primary, pledged his support of a proposed state anti-mask law and blamed recent outbreaks of lawlessness in Georgia "on allies of the Talmadge machine who specialize in violence and use of fear as their weapon."

Mr. Thompson spoke at Unadilla, Ga., where several recent outrages have been attributed to the Klan. He promised to end the "alliance between the state government and lawlessness in Georgia."

Mr. Talmadge is the son of the late former Governor Eugene Talmadge, who for many years was the champion of "white supremacy" in Georgia. The Klan reportedly supported young Mr. Talmadge in the 1948 election.

A young woman editor joined Mr. Thompson on the Klan issue and through her weekly newspaper, The Unadilla Observer, and in radio broadcasts called for the defeat of Mr. Talmadge. She is Miss Amelia Knoedler, who charged that Governor Talmadge was permitting Klansmen to carry on their lawless activities without interference.

Meanwhile, many Georgians were disturbed by reports of more Klan outrages. One of the most recent incidents which aroused much indignation occurred in Savannah, Ga. Methodist Church women there had reserved the community house for a church supper but, according to the women, the Klan "just moved in and we had to leave."

The Georgia Junior Chamber of Commerce renewed its campaign during the week for a state antimask law and the Warrenton, Ga., Kiwanis Club condemned the Klan's activities.

Fulton Candidates Give Racial Pledges

By GORDON SAWYER

Fulton candidates running in the June 28 primary returned to the Negro precincts last night, hitting again at the racial stands taken by Gov. Herman Talmadge and promising equal services for "both black and white."

Meeting at a Baptist church at the corner of Arthur and Smith Streets in the Southwest area, a group of Negro voters heard F. L. Breen take a text from the Bible and tell of "corrupt" appointive judges of that era.

"I ask you to elect me in the place of Claude Shaw "who was appointed by Gov. Talmadge," he said.

Reuben Garland followed with an attack on Whitman who, he said, "was appointed by that Governor who fans the flames of prejudice,"

John S. Bell, representing Sam Lowe, running against Judge Robert Carpenter, told the voters to elect a man whose "moral life is above reproach. When you vote for a judge, vote for a man with moral integrities. A man ably qualified, both legally and morally"

Carpenter was not present.

Judicial candidate Wellborn Ellis continued his attack on Judge Quincy Arnold, charging him with being "just plain lazy."

Wyman C. Lowe, candidate for Congress, was introduced by the master of ceremonies, Dr. R. A. Billings, who told the audience Lowe is opposing James C. Davis "of whom you have read, and probably know too well."

Lowe pledged to work for "equal educational opportunities for Negroes and whites," and said, I do not have the views of many narrow-minded people of the South toward Negroes."

Luther Alverson, running for re-election to the Legislature, reminded the group that he "fought for the secret ballot . . . against the reregistration bill . . . fought to unmask the KKK . . . and voted for the Minimum Foundation for Education."

Opposition Dick Thibadeau, who "got into politics because I think the State needs young, unbiased men in the Legislature," attacked Alverson's record with especial emphasis on Alverson's not voting on the General Appropriations bill.

"There are nearly 700,000 people in this county," Legislative Candidate Hoke Smith said, "and only three people to represent all those people. You don't want a man who represents one little group. If you want a man to represent all the people, vote for me. If you want a man who represents one small group, even you, vote for the other man."

Jack Troy represented Jim Aldredge at the meeting and praised him as "honest, unbiased and impartial." Alverson is making no wild promises, Troy said, but standing on his record.

Concluding speeches were made by County Commissioner R. L. "Shorty" Doyal and Candidate Don Spicer.

"I'm not making any great promises," Doyal said, but "I'm for better schools, both white and colored; for better recreation areas for both white and colored." Doyal cited some of the work the present commission has done in building facilities for Negroes and again predicted that "another Jackie Robinson" would come from one of the newly-created parks.

Spicer charged Doyal with favoritism in placing projects in white areas, and "more specifically in some special sections. I will fight to see that you get your proportionate share . . . of the things due you. And," Spicer said, "any group that comes before the County Commission when I am on it, will receive a courteous audience from me."

Talmadge Snatches Lead In 1st Georgia Returns

Cross-Burnings To Scare Negroes Reported In Governorship Fight

By The Associated Press

Atlanta, June 28.—Governor Herman Talmadge, who vowed he'll never let the races mix in Georgia, snatched an early lead tonight in his bid for renomination in the Democratic primary.

The 37-year-old son and political heir of the late Governor "Old Gene" Talmadge jumped out ahead of his nearest challenger, Ex-governor M. E. Thompson, a former school teacher. Voter support of three minor candidates was negligible.

The first 12 precincts of 1,704 in the state to report gave Talmadge 1,758 popular votes and Thompson 620. Talmadge led in seven counties having a total of 18 unit votes—the basis of election in Georgia's unique county-unit system. Thompson led in one county with two unit votes.

Largely Rural Vote

The early returns were largely from rural counties, traditional Talmadge strongholds.

There were other offices at stake in the Democratic primary —equivalent to election in Georgia —but the gubernatorial race held the spotlight.

One report of cross burnings to frighten Negroes from the polls came at the close of a campaign strongly flavored by racial issues.

The Savannah Evening Press reported three crosses were burned in Ludowici in southeast Georgia last night and hundreds of white-paper crosses inscribed "Do not vote" were distributed in Negro sections.

Protection Promised

Officers promised the Negroes protection today and voting apparently continued without incident.

The bitter battle between Talmadge and Thompson was the continuation of a political feud which took national headlines four years ago in a "two-Governors" dispute.

A lukewarm race between U. S. Senator Walter George and Atlanta lawyer Alex McLennan, five congressional, and scores of state and county races couldn't compete for interest.

U. S. Supreme Court rulings last month striking at segregation in colleges and on railroad cars gave Governor Talmadge a chance to talk "white supremacy," one of his favorite topics.

Denounced Intervention

Talmadge, like his father, the late Governor Eugene Talmadge, denounced federal intervention and talked long and loud against a proposed federal fair-employment-practices commission.

He told his rural followers, the backbone of his strength, that Thompson could not be trusted to fight for Georgia's traditional way of life.

However, Thompson too said he opposed F.E.P.C. and said his plan to build better white and Negro schools would preserve separation of the races.

The enmity between Thompson, who is 47, and Talmadge began in 1946 when both claimed the Governor's chair, left vacant on the death of "Old Gene" before he could be sworn in.

Both Claimed Post

Herman was elected by the Legislature on the basis of write-in votes but Thompson, lieutenant governor then, claimed the post.

After 67 days of tumult, with both men maintaining gubernatorial offices, the State Supreme Court gave its stamp of approval to Thompson.

Two years later they were opponents for the elder Talmadge's unexpired term and Herman won overwhelmingly.

A new record of 1,216,084 registered to vote in today's primary.

Detroit Judge Wins Primary

DETROIT, Mich. — In a primary campaign which broke all records, Charles Wesley Jones of Recorders Court, the first Negro to be appointed a judge by a governor of Michigan, was renominated for his office. Jones polled 92,000 votes against 60,000 for his nearest rival.

Congressman George D. O'Brien defeated Collins George, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, for the nomination in the 13th Congressional district. Former Senator Charles C. Diggs made a comeback by capturing the nomination in the third state senatorial district.

Mrs. Charlie White was nominated to the state legislature. Dr. Samuel Milton was nominated for Wayne County coroner.

Primary Vote Tuesday to Test Truman's Home State Prestige

By Gould Lincoln

President Truman's prestige in his own home State will be tested in the Missouri Democratic senatorial primary on Tuesday. The candidate with the President's backing is Emery W. Allison of Rolla, a State Senator. He is opposed by former Representative Thomas C. Hennings, jr., of St. Louis. The winner will face Senator Donnell, Republican, in the general election.

In neighboring Kansas, also on Tuesday, Republican factions will fight for party control. Gov. Frank Carlsen, who has the backing of Senator Harry Darby, Republican national committeeman, is running for the senatorial nomination against Harry W. Colmery, former national commander of the American Legion, who has the backing of former Gov. Alf Landon, Republican presidential nominee in 1936. The contest for control does not end there—but centers also in the race for the gubernatorial nomination. Edward F. Arn, former attorney general, who is supported by Senator Darby and by Gov. Carlson, is pitted against Willard Mayberry, Mr. Landon's private secretary when he was Governor.

Allison Given Edge.

It would be a major political upset if Mr. Allison should be defeated by Mr. Hennings in the Missouri Democratic senatorial primary. Mr. Truman gave Mr. Allison his blessing at a news conference at the White House. The President has already voted in this primary by absentee ballot. While Mr. Hennings, who served three terms in the House and is a veteran of World War II, has strong support in St. Louis and among old line Democrats who do not like to be dictated to in the matter of party nomination, most observers give Mr. Allison the edge in this race. Mr. Allison has the support of the Pendergast organization in Kansas City, headed by James M. Pendergast, a nephew of the late Tom Pendergast. Mr. Hennings has made "Pendergastism" an issue in the campaign.

There are three other candidates for the Democratic senatorial race who may eat into the vote of the two principal candidates, but are not expected to do much more.

Senator Donnell has two opponents for the Republican nomination but is expected to win by a wide margin. He is widely known in the State and according to reports, will give any Democrat a tough race in the general election in November. Senator Donnell was elected Governor of Missouri in 1940, and Senator in 1944, both presidential election years when the late Franklin D. Roosevelt was carrying the State.

Carlson Backers Confident.

Gov. Carlson has campaigned for weeks for the Republican senatorial nomination and while he has political enemies, his managers insist he will win, and that Mr. Arn, the candidate for governor, will be nominated, too. Gov. Carlson was a member of the House for several terms before he was elected Governor.

Another Republican of national prominence, Carroll Reece of Tennessee, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, is seeking nomination for his old seat in the House, which he relinquished to become full time chairman of the National Committee in 1946.

The Tennessee primary will be held Thursday. Mr. Reece is running against Representative Phillips, who succeeded Mr. Reece when the latter resigned. The contest is in the First Tennessee Congressional District, traditionally Republican. Representative Jennings, Republican, in the second district, also a Republican stronghold, is opposed for renomination by Howard Baker, attorney and a former candidate for governor and senator.

Campaign Investigated.

The Jennings-Baker campaign is under investigation by a House committee. Mr. Jennings charged that Mr. Baker and Republican State Chairman Guy L. Smith had tried to deprive him of representatives on primary boards. The charge has been denied by Mr. Baker and Mr. Smith.

Gov. Earle Clements of Kentucky is running for the Democratic senatorial nomination in a primary next Saturday, with Secretary of State Glen Hacher as his opponent. The nomination is for the seat formerly held by Vice President Barkley and to which Senator Garrett L. Withers was appointed. Mr. Withers is noa running.

On the Republican side of the fence, Charles I. Dawson, with organization support, is running for the senatorial nomination against Charles E. Whittle and James William Brown. Mr. Dawson is a former attorney general.

In West Virginia's primary on Tuesday former Senator Rush D. Holt is running for the Republican nomination for the House in the third congressional district. Mr. Holt, who was elected a Democratic Senator when he was only 29 years old, has switched his party allegiance to make the race. He has been elected a number of times to the State Legislature, and won both the Republican and Democratic nominations in 1948.

TRUMAN TO LOSE BACKER IN DIXIE

Times-Picayune

Sen. Graham Is Defeated in North Carolina Primary

Mon. 6-26-50

By NOEL YANCEY

(The Associated Press)

Raleigh, N. C., June 25—President Truman will lose a strong supporter among Southern senators next year as a result of Saturday's North Carolina runoff primary.

New Orleans

Since the Democratic nomination is tantamount to election, Raleigh lawyer Willis Smith will replace the President's friend and backer, Senator Frank P. Graham.

Smith, 62, has been a Democratic party stalwart for more than 30 years, but he campaigned as an opponent of much of the Fair Deal program. He said administration policies are leading the nation toward socialism.

Blames President

He also blamed the President, because of Mr. Truman's civil rights' committee, for injecting the Negro issue into the primary. It was one of the major issues on which the campaign was fought, although Graham forces said Smith was responsible for introducing it.

Smith says he opposes the FEPC, the Brannan farm plan, "socialized medicine" and other items in the Truman program. He wants an immediate end to deficit spending.

With returns in from virtually all of the state's 1990 polling places, Smith had a lead of about 20,000 votes. The remaining precincts were in sparsely settled sections. Smith's total was 277,672 to 257,156 for Graham.

Concedes Defeat

Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina, conceded defeat early in the evening and went to congratulate his opponent when unofficial returns showed Smith had piled up a commanding lead.

Smith, former president of the American Bar Association, staged his victory drive after trailing Graham in the first primary by 53,000 votes.

The vote was a rebuff for North Carolina's Governor Kerr Scott. His appointment of Graham to the Senate 15 months ago on the death of Senator J. Melville Broughton was the state's biggest political surprise in years. Scott stumped the state in the campaign in support of his appointee.

Another runoff saw the nomination of state Rep. Woodrow W. Jones of Rutherfordton to Congress from North Carolina's 11th Distrit. He decisively defeated Charles E. Hamilton of Gastonia, 24,856 to 17,834 on returns from 145 of 154 precincts.

Jones will succeed veteran Rep. A. L. Bulwinkle who did not seek re-election because of all health. Jones is a 36-year-old World War II veteran and lawyer.

Sen. Graham Faces Run-Off In N. C.

RALEIGH, N.C., May 28—(AP)—Senator Frank P. Graham, friendly to President Truman, and Willis Smith, a conservative corporation lawyer, are expected to battle for a North Carolina Democratic Senate seat in a run-off June 24.

Nomination in the Democratic primary in this state is equal to election.

Graham, liberal southern supporter of the President, and Smith, former president of the American Bar Association emerged as high men Saturday in a record-breaking primary, after a bitter campaign.

Graham had a 46,000-vote lead, but lacked a majority of all the votes cast in the four-way race. The second high man may demand a run-off if the leading candidate does not have a majority.

Smith has not indicated his plans, but one of his representatives said he would ask for a run-off.

Former Senator Robert R. Reynolds, wartime isolationist, failed utterly in his comeback effort. Discounted from the first was Olla Ray Boyd, pig breeder who advocated "legalized lynching."

Unofficial returns from 1,852 of the state's 1,990 precincts gave Graham 280,975; Smith 235,133; Reynolds 52,979; and Boyd 5,802. That was a total of 574,869 votes. The previous high was 516,000 set in 1936 when Senator Clyde R. Hoey ran for governor. Hoey was unopposed in this primary.

White Supremacy Is Still Good for Votes

THE defeat of Senator FRANK GRAHAM in North Carolina reflects one of the worst sides of politics in the deep South. To be sure, the political specialists will not agree on all the explanations. The less imaginative among them will point out that where Senator GRAHAM got 303,605 votes in the first primary, only 5,600 short of a majority over three opponents, and WILLIS SMITH, the second man, got 250,222, the decisive runoff primary brought out only 255,000 GRAHAM votes to 275,000 for SMITH. To the practical man this is simple proof of the GRAHAM organization's default, in failure to get out its potential vote. But this is an over-simplification, just as it is an over-simplification to say that unpopularity of the TRUMAN Administration or Fair Deal, with which GRAHAM was effectively identified, caused his downfall. Standing out with varying emphasis in all explanations will be the fact that Dr. GRAHAM was battered down by the club of race prejudice. Courier-Journal

The successful candidate took for his slogan, and blazoned on all his posters and campaign literature, the potent appeal: "Vote for Southern Democracy." This is another way of putting "White Supremacy." It is a fact that Negroes voted heavily for Dr. GRAHAM, the quiet scholar and man of good will. His opposition, poring over returns in the first primary, discovered several Negro-populated precincts which went almost solidly for GRAHAM and on the strength of this raised the alarm of "bloc voting" by Negroes. This was enough to give for their purposes a point to the picture, a reproduction of which was widely distributed, showing North Carolina's Carpetbag Legislature of the late '60's, with its sprinkling of dark faces.

It was enough to turn with telling and demagogic effect against Dr. GRAHAM the Supreme Court decisions against segregation in dining cars and in Texas and Oklahoma universities, which fell handily for the opposition between the first and second primaries. It sharpened their drive against the former university president on the score of the F.E.P.C., which they tied around his neck in spite of proof that he was opposed to its compulsory features.

Senator GRAHAM was caught also in the crossfire of North Carolina factional politics. He had been appointed to the Senate in 1949 by Governor KERR SCOTT, who worked might and main to help re-elect him. But Governor SCOTT is anathema to the vested tradition of North Carolina political control—control by the well-born, the well-heeled, the conservative and the practitioners of *noblesse oblige*. SCOTT, a farmer and one-time county agent, had overthrown this tradition of three-quarters of a century.

It is true that the Fair Deal was an issue. WILLIS SMITH, the able lawyer and pleader (he is a former president of the American Bar Association), tore into deficit spending and "creeping socialism." But to masses of Southern voters the Fair Deal means civil rights, F.E.P.C. and nonsegregation, and these are convertible into social equality and intermingling. As a matter of fact, Dr. GRAHAM was persistent in stating his opposition to several characteristic Fair-Dealisms, like public health insurance, the BRANNAN Plan and even compulsory F.E.P.C. But his quiet voice failed to rise above the segregation uproar, the screaming implications of "Southern Democracy."

It is to be doubted that the earlier attack on Dr. GRAHAM on grounds of association with Communist-tinged groups was very effective. This apparently played out, defeated by North Carolinians' personal knowledge of Dr. GRAHAM as a native son and good American. But the combination of other circumstances served the opposition just as well. It has given North Carolina and the South another senator who is solid and conservative in the old tradition. Lacking FRANK GRAHAM'S unique endowment of scholarship, progressiveness, independence and perspective of national and world affairs, WILLIS SMITH doubtless will blend into the coloration of the Southern Democrats in Congress, lending his voice to their filibusters, entering as a kindred spirit naturally into the fraternity of the BYRDS, RUSSELLS and GEORGES.

Why Frank Graham Lost

The defeat of Frank Graham in North Carolina is a serious blow to the cause of honest progressivism and liberalism in American government. For that reason all the facets of the campaign as well as its result ought to be carefully examined and analyzed.

Here are two facts: (1) Dr. Graham is among the best known personages in the state, and his adherents believe sincerely in his probity, decency, industry and stalwart patriotism, and (2) he actually lost votes between the two primaries.

How are those facts to be interpreted?

How much did events outside North Carolina contribute to Graham's defeat? How much did the campaign of Smith and his cohorts affect the outcome? Was Graham wise in adopting the civilized, Christian attitude of refusing to fight back against his opponents with the sort of weapons used against him?

Two charges were hurled at Graham. Both are dangerous, especially in the South. One was that he was for a federal FEPC law and that he favors ending segregation in the South. The other was that he is far to the left. While it probably was never said openly that he was a Communist, the charge was whispered that his sympathies had been with groups which harbored Communists.

Graham did not vote for FEPC and spoke against both it and abolition of segregation. But he spoke in moderate terms and obviously he did not convince enough people that the charges against him were unjustified. Nor has he ever been a Communist or a fellow traveler, though he has sometimes belonged to groups whose objectives were also approved by Communists. Such guilt-by-association charges have been used against many figures; Graham suffered from the same un-American method of attack.

Between the two primaries the Supreme Court ruled in the Texas, Oklahoma and dining-car cases. It should be remembered that the court was very careful to make its points specific rather than general, but a Southerners cannot help but know that legal axes are chipping away at the segregation structure. Many Southerners have been understandably alarmed. Frank Graham was not in any way connected with any of the cases, but he was no doubt hurt by the decisions. His opponents seized upon the court's ruling and said here is tangible evidence of the things Graham approves.

* * *

The trend in the South seems now to be against the Graham type of liberalism. In North Carolina the trend was too strong for even so well known, so beloved, so splendid a character as Frank Graham to withstand it.

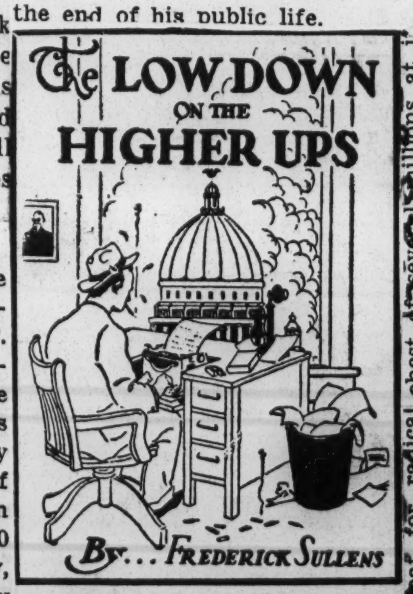
When he knew he was defeated, Frank Graham went in person to congratulate Willis Smith. That was in keeping with his spirit and way. He lost, but it is to be noted that it was by a narrow margin. He will keep on seeking to serve what he believes to be right.

FRANK GRAHAM'S DEFEAT

It looked for a while as though the majority of the voters of North Carolina were willing to forgive Frank P. Graham for being a congenital reformer and send him back to the United States Senate, where he has been holding a seat under temporary appointment. He had led a field of four candidates in the primaries on May 28 and had fallen just 13,000 votes short of an absolute majority, but in the run-off election on Saturday he lost by a majority of about 20,000 to his conservative rival, Willis Smith.

Mr. Smith's general position is perhaps suggested by the fact that his success was warmly welcomed by the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Guy George Gabrielson. Mr. Gabrielson said that the Smith victory "is a severe rebuff to President Truman." Reports from North Carolina suggest that this was not all that was involved. A great many North Carolina voters, perhaps enough to have turned the tide, had been led to believe that Senator Graham supported a federal fair employment practices act. As a matter of fact, he did not. He believes in doing everything possible to improve relations between the races but he does not believe in hastening this process by federal mandate.

Despite this defeat, the fact that more than a quarter of a million North Carolina voters wanted to send Dr. Graham back to the Senate indicates a growing liberalism in that state. As a professor for fifteen years, president for nineteen years, of the University of North Carolina he has been an advocate of civil liberties, of the rights of labor and of more high-minded policies than could be enumerated in a column of type. One journalist who wrote about him last year reported that at one time or another he had been on more than 200 committees for various reforms and improvements. Once in a while he burned his fingers when he inadvertently found Communists on the same committees, but he is as far from being a Communist as Mr. Smith, or Mr. Gabrielson. One hopes that this defeat does not mean the end of his public life.



Defeat in North Carolina of Senator Frank Graham, radical "damnyankee" Democrat, by Willis Smith, upholder of Jeffersonian democracy, was the hardest defeat President Harry Truman has received since he entered office. Moreover it was a shattering defeat for radical chest of several millions at it labor organizations who are command, but it was not potent waging a war of reprisal on enough to prevent Graham's those who have dared oppose defeat. State rights leaders are them. Money and lots of it was justified in taking fresh hope poured into North Carolina by over this victory. North Carolina the CIO committee on political is once more a Southern state organization which has a war

A Victory For Reaction

The defeat of Dr. Frank Graham in the recent North Carolina senatorial runoff primary marked a tragic note in the progress of liberal democracy. Most political circles view this setback as a victory for reaction.

North Carolina, which has for more than 40 years turned a deaf ear to the cry of racism, moved back into the shadow of this practice through Dr. Graham's defeat. Up until the recent election the progressive whites and Negroes of North Carolina had refused to be disturbed by demagoguery. Racial and religious prejudice had been removed from the slate of political campaigns by people who have refused to stand in the way of economic, political and progressive growth of the state.

In recent months, reactionary forces, after being unable to gain recognition, have resorted to some of the most unfair methods of political procedure while promoting their various state-wide campaigns.

In North Carolina like many other states, the procedure has been to evade the real issues at stake and utilize the methods of racism based on the effects of what civil rights would bring to the community.

When the future and the welfare of the state is to be concerned with, issues of race should be kept out of campaigns. After all, those who are to represent the people should be of such character and nature that prejudice and bias should not be the principles at hand.

The people of North Carolina stand to regret their defeat of Dr. Graham, who in all probability was the victim of racist political demagogues. Where prejudice and bias are allowed to enter into a political campaign, true democracy has very little chance for survival.

North Carolinians Join Hands With Race-Hate States

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina voters placed this state in the Dixiecratic column in repudiating the liberal incumbent, Senator Frank P. Graham, in a run-off election here last week.

Observers associated with Governor Kerr Scott's fair deal program view Senator Graham's defeat as North Carolina's answer to the recent Supreme Court's civil rights decisions.

TREND TOWARD HATE

Moreover these observers say it is additional evidence of the South's favoring race hate tactics.

The past election was an unexpectedly bitter one, fought almost entirely by Mr. Smith and his supporters on a race hate basis.

Smith, a corporation lawyer, mill owner, and former president of the American Bar Association, called for a return to "Southern democracy."

Senator Graham, who was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of the late J. Melville Broughton by Governor Scott, is the former president of the University of North Carolina. He has been regarded as the new South's answer to a modified approach to the race problem. His opponents, however, consistently branded him a leftist, and vigorously condemned his association with President Truman's Civil Rights Commission.

North Carolina is the second Southern state within the last two months to repudiate its liberal leadership in the Senate. Veteran Florida liberal, Claude E. Pepper, was also defeated in a campaign which highlighted the race issue.

The election of Smith to the Senate marks the first time in more than a generation in North Carolina that a candidate has successfully campaigned on the race issue.

Seasoned political observers consider Smith's election a signal for renewed political activity among labor and minority groups. Many North Carolinians must now realize that North Carolina is much more a part of the Deep South than its highly touted liberal reputation has previously indicated.

Significantly, Mr. Smith's victory occurred on the eve of the "Durham law suit," which opened here Monday, and which will determine further the status of "separate but equal" education in the South. Pending the outcome of this suit, Tar Heels seem bent on holding to the outworn creed of the Civil War South.

A post-election survey of The Courier of Negro and liberal sentiment indicates a renewed vigor in prosecuting court suits designed to get full first-class citizenship for the Negroes of North Carolina.

DEFEAT OF GRAHAM LAID TO RACE ISSUE

Question Was Emphasized by Smith Forces in Run-Off in North Carolina

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 25—Many North Carolinians still are bewildered by the upset that won for Willis Smith, corporation lawyer o fthis city, the nomination in yesterday's Democratic run-off primary for the seat in the United States Senate, now held by Frank P. Graham. Accentuation of the race question enabled Mr. Smith to overcome a 53,000 lead and obtain a majority of 20,000.

In the regular primary on May 27 Senator Graham led Mr. Smith by 53,000 votes and lacked only 5,600 votes of a majority of the record-breaking vote of 618,000. That lead generally had been considered insurmountable and Mr. Smith did not decide to enter a run-off until eleven days later. Run-offs can be sought by the second candidate when the regular primary fails to result in a clear majority of the votes cast. Democratic nomination in a primary is tantamount to final election in this state.

Mr. Graham was appointed in March, 1949, to the seat of the late Senator J. Melville Broughton until the next national election. He was seeking to win the four years that remained of Mr. Broughton's term.

Triumph for Conservatives

Mr. Smith's victory was essentially a triumph for the conservative wing of the Democratic party.

The upset resulted from much hard work by Mr. Smith's men, who thought they were battling for a lost cause, and unexpected effectiveness of their principal weapon—an emphasis upon race relations and a display of race bitterness such as this state had not witnessed for fifty years.

In the first primary, the race question also had a part, but a relatively minor one, equal emphasis having been placed on Senator Graham's alleged affiliation with Communist-front organizations and his opposition to the Truman Administration.

Those factors carried over to the runoff primary. But the one new factor that enabled the Smith forces to change a 53,000 deficit into a 20,000 lead was increased emphasis upon the race question.

In the first primary, Senator Graham led in sixty-three of the 100 counties and Mr. Smith in thirty-seven. Yesterday, Mr. Smith reversed the tables, leading in sixty-one counties and trailing in only thirty-nine.

Actually, Mr. Smith turned over twenty-seven counties, instead of his net gain of twenty-four. Senator Graham more than held his own in the mountain counties in the western part of the state, where there are few Negroes and many Republicans, and party regularity is a more important political issue than racial segregation. Senator Graham not only held his lead in most of the mountain counties, but increased it in a number of them and carried three that went to Mr. Smith in the first primary.

Changes in the "Black Belt"

The counties that turned over were almost all in the eastern part of the state, sometimes referred to as the "Black Belt." But while Senator Graham for the most part carried the same counties he won before in the industrial Piedmont section, he came out first in most of them by pluralities. And those he lost the first time, he lost by wider margins.

In other words, the Negro question cut heavily into Mr. Graham's labor support in the Piedmont area, although to a lesser degree than in the rural eastern counties.

In the first primary, Senator Graham was aided greatly by thousands of friends he had acquired in his nineteen years as president of the University of North Carolina, many of whom ordinarily would be found on the conservative side in a conservative-liberal fight. In the second primary, many teachers had departed from their voting places, and the Graham forces suffered from overconfidence instead of profiting from a bandwagon psychology, which usually aids the leader in a runoff primary.

Emphasis on Race Bias Stand

In the first campaign the race question was centered on the Federal Fair Employment Practice Act now shelved in Congress. It was recommended by President Truman's Civil Rights Commission, of which Senator Graham was a member.

The Smith forces insisted that Mr. Graham favored the Employment Practice Act although he denied it and asserted that he was a minority member of the commission, both as to the bill on fair employment and any other form of compulsory Federal legislation dealing with relations between the races.

This statement was confirmed by other members of the commission.

Senator Graham's denials were brushed aside, and in the second campaign he was accused of trying to break down all forms of segregation immediately, including separate public schools for the races.

The recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court requiring the University of Texas to admit Negroes to its graduate schools not duplicated by Negro schools, and requiring the University of Oklahoma to treat students already admitted on a nonsegregated basis, were used as a springboard for campaign material, and it spread like wildfire.

Truman Losing Firm Backer in Graham Defeat

Herald Tribune

Victorious Willis Smith Ran North Carolina Race as Foe of Much of Fair Deal

Monitor-26-50

RALEIGH, N. C., June 25 (AP).—President Truman will lose a strong supporter among Southern Senators next year as a result of yesterday's North Carolina run-off primary in which Senator Frank P. Graham was defeated.

Since the Democratic nomination is tantamount to election, Willis Smith, Raleigh lawyer, will replace Senator Graham, the President's friend and backer.

Mr. Smith, sixty-two, has been a Democratic party stalwart for more than thirty years, but he campaigned as an opponent of much of the Fair Deal program. He said Administration policies are leading the nation toward socialism.

New York Times

He also blamed the President, because of Mr. Truman's Civil Rights Committee, for injecting the Negro issue into the primary. It was one of the major issues on which the campaign was fought, although Graham forces said Mr. Smith was responsible for introducing it.

Mr. Smith says he opposes a Fair Employment Practices Commission, the Brannan farm plan, "socialized medicine," and other items in the Truman program. He wants an immediate end to deficit spending.

With returns in from virtually all of the state's 1,990 polling places, Mr. Smith had a lead of 20,000 votes. The remaining precincts were in sparsely settled sections. Mr. Smith's total was 277,672 to 257,156 for Senator Graham.

Senator Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina, conceded defeat early in the evening and went to congratulate his opponent when unofficial returns showed Mr. Smith had piled up a commanding lead.

Mr. Smith, former president of the American Bar Association, made his victory drive after trailing Senator Graham in a four-way race in the first primary by 53,000 votes.

Winner in North Carolina Gets Loser's Good Wishes



Associated Press wirephoto

Willis Smith (left) receives the congratulations of Senator Frank P. Graham after the latter conceded defeat in the North Carolina run-off primary late Saturday night

The vote was a rebuff for North Carolina's Governor Kerr Scott. His appointment of Mr. Graham to the Senate fifteen months ago on the death of Senator J. Melville Broughton was the state's biggest political surprise in years. Governor Scott stumped the state in the campaign in support of his appointee.

In another run-off State Representative Woodrow W. Jones, of Rutherfordton, was nominated to be Representative from North Carolina's 11th District. He decisively defeated Charles E. Hamilton, of Gastonia, 24,856 to 17,834, on returns from 145 of 154 precincts.

Mr. Jones will succeed veteran Representative A. L. Bulwinkle, who did not seek re-election because of ill health. Mr. Jones is a thirty-six-year-old World War II veteran and lawyer.

Weekly Balance Sheet

The news on the domestic front for the past week was both good and bad.

In North Carolina, Senator Frank P. Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina lost his bid for reelection to Willis Smith, Raleigh lawyer, whose campaign was based on an anti-civil rights platform of rabid race-bating.

Smith, who demanded a run-off primary because Senator Graham had not polled a clear majority in the first primary in May, used the same campaign tactics that were used to defeat Senator Claude Pepper in Florida just a month or two ago.

Afro-American

Ironically enough, both Senators Pepper and Graham actually were lukewarm, if not openly opposed, to FEPC which was one of Smith's biggest targets. Had they the courage to espouse FEPC and its companion legislation as vigorously as Smith opposed them, the outcome might have been different.

Sat. 7-1-50

In both the Florida and North Caroline contests, however, the victors are said to have spent huge sums of money and it will be interesting to find out the sources of some of these funds.

Both Senators Pepper and Graham were considered "liberals" and their fate is an example of what can happen in a so-called democracy if one dares swerve an inch or two away from old line policies.

Baltimore Afro

On the other side of the ledger the controversial Russell Amendment to the Draft Extension Act which would have nullified equality of treatment in the armed services, lost its first test in the Senate and it is expected that the defeat will be repeated when the measure comes up for a final vote.

6-24-50

In the field of sports Morgan State College athletes continued their winning ways against some of the nation's best performers in the National AAU Championships over the weekend.

Not only did Morgan men win two of the three major relays, but they sparkled as individual performers in the sprints in both junior and senior divisions.

Morgan piled up points on Friday and Saturday at Dr. Curly Byrd's University of Maryland stadium where they would not have been welcome save for AAU backing.

On Sunday in Hughes Stadium on the Morgan campus, Morgan was host for the first time to a large number of outstanding white athletes. The crowd was one of the largest ever to witness a track meet in Maryland.

There were other gains and losses during the week but these, we believe, will suffice to show that, in spite of handicaps, we are making progress.

In these days of 90-degree heat, this is certainly some consolation.

Courier Editorials

Frank Graham's Defeat

THOUGHTFUL Negroes who are acquainted with the long record of Senator Frank Graham, North Carolina Democrat, for liberality and fair play, must be disturbed by the probable significance of his defeat in the run-off election by Atty. Willis Smith, former president of the American Bar Association.

The race issue was used in the North Carolina campaign. It was charged that Graham was a supporter of the Fair Deal, or Truman, policies in respect to Negroes. Particularly, that meant FEPC or fair employment practices. In a sense, Dr. Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina, was caught out on a limb because he had served as a member of the President's Commission on Civil Rights. His opponent used the report of that commission to prove that Graham is pro-Negro. To be pro-Negro, in such a sense, Smith's adherents contended, was against the interests of the white voters of North Carolina.

Smith was avowedly and openly anti-Fair Deal, anti-FEPC and, presumably, anti-Negro. The voters of North Carolina seem to have said: "This is the kind of man we want."

But did they really? The Negro issue was used to beat Graham. The Negro issue was used to beat Pepper in Florida. It seems as though it is becoming very risky indeed for a Southern politician to build up a record which is anti-prejudice. But does the fact that the issue has been successfully used in campaigns in the South mean that the attitude of the South itself is truly reflected?

We doubt that it does. We believe that Southern voters are being wickedly exploited. There is every reason to believe that industrial and manufacturing interests, North and South, are acting to force Southern voters to jump through hoops.

Recently, a Scripps-Howard writer, Peter Edson, published information which had been given him to prove that the National Industrial Council had acted to bring about the defeat of Pepper. The information to Mr. Edson came from Arthur C. Conde, executive vice president of the Indiana Manufacturers Association. Mr. Edson learned that the National Industrial Council is composed of the active members of the state manufacturers association in thirty-eight states.

At last year's meeting of the Industrial Council in Colorado, Mr. Conde told Mr. Edson that Ted Bailey, chief operating executive of the Associated Industries of Florida, told other members of the council of the attitude of Florida manufacturing interests toward Pepper. They felt that if Pepper were re-elected manufacturing in Florida "would be done for."

As a consequence, they went to work on Pepper and they defeated him. They felt that he would be bad for manufacturing, but they did not use that as a campaign issue. They used the Negro.

There is little doubt that the same tactic was used against Graham in North Carolina.

Mr. Conde told Mr. Edson that the group has active political programs in Alabama, Missouri, Virginia, Oklahoma, Illinois and Kentucky. They also pressed a vigorous campaign in Pennsylvania to defeat Duff and install the Grundyites.

It would seem, therefore, that so-called political liberals in the South, like Pepper and Graham, are being driven from office because they go along with the administration and it is felt that the administration is inimical to the manufacturing interests.

But the sad and disturbing factor is that the opponents do not use this fear as the basis of their opposition to liberal candidates. That would be an issue without much meaning to the masses of the voters.

The race issue is something else again. No white Southern voter considers himself inexpert in that. It appeals to his fears and his prejudices.

Senator Graham's defeat seems to be an excellent example of how a smokescreen issue is being used to put Southern white voters in the service of organized manufacturing interests. Deceived by such an issue, they turn away from labor, their national ally.

LIBERALS FIGHT ON IN NORTH CAROLINA

Defeat in Primary Will Make the State a Battleground of the 1952 Election

By ROBERT E. WILLIAMS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 1—Opinions vary widely as to the causes and effects of the surprising victory of Willis Smith of Raleigh over Senator Frank P. Graham in the recent Democratic run-off election.

There is an equal division as to the future relationship of North Carolina with other Southern states and movements similar to the Dixiecrat uprising in 1948, from which this state held aloof.

As of now, however, the conservative and liberal wings of the party appear to be about equally divided both as to popular support and men in key positions in the party machinery.

The conservatives won the Senatorship by a plurality of 18,000 in the second primary after Senator Graham, the liberal candidate, had led by 53,000 votes in the first primary, with 65,000 votes going to former Senator Robert R. Reynolds and Olla Ray Boyd, an unknown in politics.

Graham's Vulnerability

There is also considerable division of opinion as to whether Senator Graham's personal following among men who ordinarily take the conservative side outweighed his vulnerability, because of past associations, to charges that he was friendly with Communist-fronters and with Negroes.

The best guess seems to be that Senator Graham's personal friends among conservatives helped to lessen the effectiveness of charges that he could not be trusted because he had joined organizations later termed subversive and "Communist-front."

But in the second primary, the attacks became more professional and more nearly resembled those used in behalf of Representative George A. Smathers against Senator Claude Pepper in the earlier Florida campaign. Senator Graham was attacked by critics for having served on President Truman's Civil Rights Commission.

The protests of Senator Graham that he was in a minority on the commission and had always stood for the North Carolina doctrine of separation but equality between the races were brushed aside.

North Carolina liberals feel that they have lost a battle but will continue to win the war against reaction and intolerance between the races.

The outcome of the Graham-Smith primary probably means that there will be a stronger effort in 1952 than there was in 1948 to have North Carolina join such states as South Carolina and Mississippi in rebelling against the national Democratic party.

That effort will continue to be resisted as strongly as it was in 1948 and apparently with equal chance of success. Both Gov. W. Kerr Scott, who appointed Mr. Graham to the Senate, and the national committeeman, Jonathan Daniels, one of Senator Graham's principal supporters, will continue to hold their present positions until after the 1952 Democratic state convention.

They will have allies in any battle involving party loyalty which they did not have in the Graham-Smith battle. The outstanding example is former Gov. R. Gregg Cherry, who boycotted the Southern Governors Conference when it began the Dixiecrat movement in 1948.

Party Loyalty

Later, at the national convention in Philadelphia, Mr. Cherry fought successfully to keep his delegation in line for President Truman.

The former Governor supported Mr. Smith in the recent primary but he has not changed his views concerning either the Democratic party or the Dixiecrats.

There are many other Smith supporters, including former Senator William B. Umstead, who feel much as former Governor Cherry does concerning anything involving party loyalty. And Senator Clyde R. Hoey, who has a conservative voting record, but who is neutral in most intraparty fights, as he was in the Graham-Smith contest, can always be depended upon to support the Democratic ticket from top to bottom at election time.

WILLIS SMITH



Nation Watches Carolina Race As Another Test for Truman

Constitution Wed. 5-24-50

Atlanta, Ga.

Graham Must Win Majority Saturday To Remain in Senate, Observers Report

34a(3) N.C.

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to The New York Times and The Atlanta Constitution

RALEIGH, N. C.—Three Democratic candidates for a four-year Senate term yesterday raced into the home stretch of a bitter primary campaign marked by widespread use of the Comumnist label and open efforts to divide white and Negro voters.

With the vote due Saturday, the main question appears to be whether Sen. Frank P. Graham, former President of the University of North Carolina, can achieve a clear majority in the first primary over Willis Smith, Raleigh corporation lawyer and former President of the American Bar Association, and former Sen. Robert R. Reynolds. If he does not, there will be a run-off primary June 24 when Smith would figure to pick up most of the votes cast for former Sen. Reynolds.

The balloting will command national attention because Sen. Graham is running as a Truman Administrator supporter, although he does not go along with the President in his advocacy of a compulsory Fair Employment Practices Commission, on the Brannan plan, or the Murray-Dingell compulsory health insurance act.

Smith and Reynolds are anti-Administration. Smith has attacked "Truman socialism" and made constant appeals to racial prejudice in his efforts to unseat Graham, who holds office by appointment. Reynolds is still an isolationist and an advocate of checking all immigration to this country.

The campaign has been waged on a low level. Smith backers have distributed thousands of leaflets and purchased political advertisements in the newspapers linking Graham with "Communist front" organizations and with Negroes such as Paul Robeson, the singer, and LeRoy Jones, a Raleigh college student from Kinston, who recently was named by the Senator as the second alternate appointment to West Point as a result of a competitive examination.

Large advertisements assert Graham favors abolition of segregation in the District of Columbia schools, while "Willis Smith always has—and always will—upheld the traditions of the South."

Another Smith advertisement includes pictures of Paul Robeson and James Dombrowski without any further identification and asks the question: "Dr. Graham, are these the Southerners who are going to handle the South's problems?"

It continues with a reference to a New York committee rally in 1946 for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and these words: "And so, to the tune of 'Dixie,' 10,000 Yankee radicals and Negroes canvassed the streets of New York with tin cups in their hands begging for pennies, nickels and dimes to help the poor old South.

"They were members of Dr. Graham's group.

"The people of the South should be indignant.

"Dr. Frank Graham should be ashamed."

Another advertisement links Dr. Graham to 19 organizations listed as "Communist fronts" by the House Committee on un-American Activities, and asserts that while no one accuses Dr. Graham of being a Communist, his association with these organizations "shows his trend toward Socialism."

Dr. Graham is a mild-mannered man, accustomed to attack for his progressive views in the South, and who has not, up until now, asked anyone publicly or privately to vote for him.

But Dr. Graham was stricken with virus pneumonitis two weeks ago and has been confined to his bed. His absence from the scene gave some of his backers an opportunity to strike back at Smith and his representation of large corporations.

One of the Graham advertisements, under the heading of "Mr. Smith went to Morehead City," relates his 98-day representation of the bankrupt Madix Corporation, with this comment:

"His (Mr. Smith's) rate of pay was $219.28 a day, even when he worked only part of a day. There is a lot of difference between

Graham May Be Beaten

By Doris Fleeson

RALEIGH, N. C.—For the first time in its history, North Carolina, the most progressive Southern state, is faced with a racism-and-Reds political campaign. The outcome is problematical.

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North Carolina has the highest level of literacy and the best schools in Dixie, due in large part to the efforts of Sen. Frank P. Graham and the late Josephus Daniels, whose son, Jonathan Daniels, is backing the senator in the local News and Observer. Now Sen. Graham is being charged with treason to the South on the Negro question and with being too friendly to Communists. .

The question is: Can education and the gradualism in race relations preached by the Graham-Daniels liberals pay off in the face of a determined assault utilizing Southern emotions on civil rights and the Red scare whipped up by McCarthyism?

Thurs. 5-25-50 Atlanta Ga.

If the answer is "no" in North Carolina, it will certainly be "no" in the rest of the South. Southern politicians who have just seen Sen. Pepper bite the dust in a similar campaign will not need a third lesson if Sen. Graham is defeated.

For many years president of the University of North Carolina with occasional tours of duty in appointive public service, Dr. Graham was appointed to an unexpired Senate term by Gov. Kerr Scott. He is being challenged in the primary for the four-year balance of that term by Willis Smith, a conservative former president of the American Bar Association, and ex-Sen. Robert R. Reynolds, a onetime rabble-rouser who married McLean millions.

* * *

The Way Smith Campaigns

SMITH'S BIG CAMPAIGN ISSUE is that Sen. Graham, who was a member of the president's civil rights committee, did not oppose its endorsement of a compulsory Fair Employment Practices Commission. Sen. Graham says that he did oppose federal sanctions. He is backed up by Henry Knox Sherrill, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in America; Rep. F. D. Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Dorothy Tilley of Atlanta, Atty. Sadie Alexander of Philadelphia—a Negro woman—and various others on the committee.

Atty. Smith triumphantly points to the rather vague language in the actual report about the minority disagreements. It is explained by Bishop Sherrill that the president's committee had agreed not to file minority reports but to depend upon interpolations of minority opinion. The result is a confusion which Graham is having to fight.

Smith says he does not charge Sen. Graham with communism. But he says constantly that we must get communism out of the government and he is running against Graham. He also dwells fondy on the senator's connection with five groups listed a subversive by the House un-American activities committee.

Sen. Graham states that he never joined one of the five, he withdrew from another in 1941 and his connection with the other three was tenuous. Smith advertisements, however, ask "Didn't anyone ever tell Frank Graham about communism?" and are handsomely illustrated with pictures of Earl Browder, Paul Robeson and James Dombrowski.

* * *

What Happened To Reynolds?

THE SMITH CAMPAIGN is bustling and obviously well financed. It is not easy, however, to find the Reynolds traces. It is suggested that his natural hunting ground is the rural regions and he may turn up with a surprising vote. Some observers say, rather that luxury has weakened his former eloquence and also his will to work at politics.

Publisher Daniels admits no doubt of a Graham triumph. He predicts 420,000 votes cast with 220,000 for Graham, 150,000 for Smith and 50,000 for Reynolds.

NORTH CAROLINA'S PRIMARY

North Carolina's Democratic primary campaign, in which Senator Frank P. Graham led the field by a wide margin—but not by the clear majority needed to win the nomination—posed in one of the most progressive Southern states the issue of conservatism against the political liberalism Mr. Graham votes in Chapel Hill, seat of the University of North Carolina, which he headed for nineteen years and which for two decades has been leading the South in regional self-examination. He has been not only one of the South's most prominent educators but also one of its most versatile public servants. He was high in the counsels of the Roosevelt Administration and served on President Truman's Civil Rights Commission. In the campaign just ended he dissented from the Brannan Plan and from the compulsory features of the Fair Employment Practice Act, but there was no question that he represented the "Fair Deal" in the primary and that he bore the brunt of the opposition to everything for which it stands to Southern conservatives.

It is more important to the South, and its place in the regional life of the nation, that Senator Graham seems to have turned back a resurgent tide of race prejudice. The picture of race relations in North Carolina has been one of enlightenment and leadership almost unmatched in the South. The present state administration pledged itself to see that "the minority race has a fair opportunity," and has been keeping the pledge. Yet Senator Graham's connection with the Civil Rights Commission and the F. E. P. C. proposal led an element of his opposition to parade old shibboleths that plagued the South when the tide of race prejudice was running high.

That North Carolina has stood by its progressivism and the position of primacy it has won in the educational renaissance that has been so marked in the South in recent years is the significant outcome of the North Carolina primary. A defeat of Senator Graham would—because of the ghosts that stalked his campaign—have given encouragement to the forces of reaction in the South that would like to turn toward splinter party movements rather than support a Democratic party in the region that is willing to align its [illegible] social forces facing race relations squarely rather than obliquely.

NAACP Denies Connection With Flood Of Post Cards

NEW YORK — Roy Wilkins, acting executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has issued an official statement denying any attempt on the part of the NAACP to influence voters in last week's North Carolina primary election.

The denial came as a result of a series of phoney post cards mailed to white voters in the state, designed to make their recipients believe they are from colored organizations.

The cards, dated May 22, were being mailed from New York, with the address "30 West 40th street, New York," and the printed signature, "W. White, executive secretary, National Society for the Advancement of Colored People."

* * *

CAMPAIGN OFFICIALS for Senator Frank Graham, whose support was urged in the cards, accused the perpetrators of the fraud of trying to convince North Carolina that the cards were from the NAACP whose address is 20 West 40th street, and whose secretary is Walter White, now on leave.

The text of the cards read:

"Dear voters:

"Your vote and active support of Senator Frank Graham in the North Carolina primary on May 27, will be greatly appreciated. You know, just as we do, 'Dr. Frank' has done much to advance the place of the Negro in North Carolina. The Negro is a useful, taxpaying citizen."

N. C. Voters Give Victory To Liberal

Truman Program Big Issue, Run-off Election Likely

Special to Journal and Guide

RALEIGH, N. C.—The record of the Tar Heel State as a leader of liberalism in the South weathered a bitter campaign which ended in Saturday's Primary to nominate two U. S. Senators, the liberal Dr. Frank P. Graham was pitted against the conservative Willis Smith in a hectic contest over the seat held by Dr. Graham. Senator Clyde P. Hoey was unopposed and did not campaign.

With a record vote being cast, Smith, a wealthy corporation lawyer of Raleigh, trailed far behind Dr. Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina, nationally recognized as one of this nation's most liberal thinkers.

However, Senator Graham, generally a supporter of the President's Fair Deal program who was appointed to the Senate last year to fill the seat of the late Senator J. Melville Broughton, still lacked more than 13,000 of a clear majority in a four-man field.

* * *

UNDER NORTH CAROLINA law, the second high man in the race may demand a run-off test if the winner does not have a clear majority of the votes casts. Mr. Smith, who trailed Dr. Graham by some 50,000 votes, had indicated up to the first of this week he would demand a run-off which then would be held June 24. He has until June 12 to ask for it.

Unofficial returns from 1909 of the state's 1,990 precincts gave: Graham, 298,024; Smith 247,930; Farmer Sen. Robert R Reynolds, state's righter and wartime isolationist, 57,621, and Ola Ray Boyd, farmer of Pinetown, N. C., 6,085.

* * *

THE TOTAL VOTE of 602,267 set an all-time mark for North Carolina primary elections, eclipsing the record of 516,000 established in 1936.

Smith campaigned on similar issues which gave Rep. George Smathers a landslide victory over Sen. Claude Pepper, a Truman supporter, in the Florida primary earlier this month.

In the campaign, Smith attacked Graham for his strong Administration support, particularly the civil rights program and the Brannan Farm Plan.

Graham denied he favored these controversial issues, but pledged his support to the Administration and the Democratic Party.

His record as a liberal was subjected to a scathing attack by the opposing camp, which sought strenuously to link it with Socialism, Communism civil rights as opposed to states' rights, deficit national spending as well as to racial concepts vigorously opposed by the conservative white South.

Particularly, Dr. Graham was criticized for his connection with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and other organizations later officially branded as pro-Communist by the Department of Justice.

* * *

HIS HAVING SIGNED the report, when president of the University of North Carolina, of the President's Civil Rights Commission advocating the establishment of an FEPC was pointedly called to the attention of the voters by Candidate Smith.

Graham denied he ever advocated FEPC legislation. Instead, he said, he favored a gradual improvement in race relations through voluntary efforts of the people.

North Carolina Race

By Marquis Childs

Graham's Struggle For Reelection

DOWN IN North Carolina they are seeing the windup of a campaign that sums up a good bit of our political life today.



Childs

Whatever the outcome, it is bound to have an influence far beyond the borders of the State.

The three principals in the Democratic primary are like the characters in a political morality play. They concentrate in themselves the virtues and the vices, the triumphs and the failings of our system.

First on the list is the present Senator, Frank Graham, who was appointed to the Senate after nearly 20 years as president of the University of North Carolina. By his ardent admirers, and they are legion in North Carolina, Graham is considered a kind of homespun saint.

A short, thickset man, his face reflects the goodness and the earnestness that are at the base of his character. He has worked long and hard for the changes that have brought North Carolina to the forefront in the South in education, good roads, better race relations and so on.

POLITICALLY Graham has the innocence of a saint. This led him in the past to lend his name to certain organizations with a leftist coloring and the opposition is now trying to use these affiliations against him. He is also naive about the cost of big-time politics. At the outset of the current campaign, Graham is said to have assured his friends:

"Don't worry about expenses. I've saved up $7000 and I'm sure that will be more than enough."

But it is the high cost of an intensive State-wide campaign which just now concerns Graham's backers. This is said to be no worry at all to his leading opponent, Willis Smith, a highly successful lawyer at Raleigh.

Smith has carefully and assiduously followed the way of the Southern conservative. He has always said and done exactly the right things and his reward has been the proper board of directorships and the presidency of the American Bar Association. Representative of the dominant group that wants to keep the South as it is, Smith is an able exponent of things as they are.

The third character in this morality play is former Senator Robert R. Reynolds—"Ouah Bob" out of the demagogic past. But his demagogery is today a little dated, its edges curled with a weary cynicism, lacking the gusto that "Ouah Bob" once put into it. As a consequence Reynolds is considered likely to be a poor third in the race.

While the lines of demarcation might be expected to be sharp on the basis of these differences, this is not entirely true. Some wealthy and influential men are supporting Graham out of personal devotion. According to Graham's backers, James Gray, president of the executive committee of the Reynolds Tobacco Co., has told Graham that he will vote for him. Because he is soon to assume the presidency of the university, Gordon Gray, now on assignment by President Truman to try to find ways and means of closing Europe's dollar gap, is maintaining an impartial position.

THE BEST guess on the outcome of the contest is that while Graham will lead, with Smith a strong second, he will not get an outright majority of the votes. This will necessitate a run-off between Smith and Graham to be held a month later.

Another campaign will cost a lot more money. And Graham's backers are fearful that the votes cast for "Ouah Bob" may in the run-off go to the conservative Smith.

Party leaders who are working hard for Graham, such as Jonathan Daniels, Democratic National Committeeman and executive editor of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, fear that his defeat would help to insure the success of the Dixiecrat movement throughout the South. They believe that with Graham's re-election North Carolina could serve as an effective bridge to rebuild the organization of the regular Democrats. Thus the result will have national repercussions.

But the decision in North Carolina may be seen in an even larger context. Because of the inner contradictions growing out of the uneasy union between North and South the Democratic Party is threatened with a paralysis of inaction. We have seen this in session after session of Congress in which there are nominal Democratic majorities. The larger question then is whether men of Graham's progressive intentions and essential good will can find acceptance within the framework of the party. It may well be that the controls are passing into the hands of the stout apostles of things as they are.

SMITH, 'FAIR DEAL' FOE, OUSTS SENATOR GRAHAM

North Carolina Lawyer Leading By 20,000 Votes in Major Upset

RALEIGH, N. C., June 24—(AP)—Willis Smith, Raleigh lawyer who campaigned as an opponent of President Truman's "fair deal," was nominated in North Carolina's Democratic senatorial primary Saturday.

Returns from 1,940 of 1,990 precincts gave Graham, 257,156; Smith, 277,672.

Smith held a commanding lead of 20,516 votes on returns from all but 50 of the state's 1,990 precincts. It appeared impossible for his opponent, Truman friend and supporter Sen. Frank Graham to overcome this lead in the remaining precincts.

Graham conceded the victory to Smith at 9:43 p. m.

Issues Statement

In his statement, Graham said: "I congratulate Mr. Smith of his victory. I have for him every good wish in his high opportunity for service to our state, our country, and the world in this critical time."

It was a major political upset and another Southern rebuff to the President. Smith held the lead from the start of the vote tabulation.

When Graham went to Smith's headquarters, the room had been cleared for their meeting. Graham walked up to Smith to shake his hand and said: "I wish you every success."

"Thank you," Smith replied.

After posing for photographers, Smith and Graham walked out into the mezzanine of the hotel, where Smith made a brief radio statement.

Smith said: "I want to express appreciation from the bottom of my heart for your loyal support."

"Carry Out Wishes"

He said he would "endeavor to carry out to the best of my ability—and I hope to your satisfaction—your wishes." Cheers arose around him.

The hectic campaign leading up to the voting saw the race issue—FEPC and segregation—given top billing. In addition to rallies and radio speeches, the voters were bombarded with thousands of handbills and hundreds of newspaper ads.

Both sides accused the other of "smear" tactics.

As a hot summer sun bore down over the entire state Saturday, Tarheels turned out by the thousands. The vote appeared to be heavy but it seemed likely the total would fall short of the record 618,000 cast in the first primary.

The Results In North Carolina

North Carolina's Senatorial run-off primary illustrated well the old political adage, "Those who are against you will crawl on their bellies to vote against you, while those who are for you will go to the polls if it is convenient."

In the primary Sen. Frank Graham led a field of four by substantial margin, lacking only about 12,000 votes having a clear majority over the remaining three. More than 700,000 votes were cast.

In the run-off about 200,000 fewer persons went to the polls. Most of those who did go voted for Mr. Smith and gave him a majority of about 20,000.

It is shocking to the South and the nation, to see the Negro issue employed in a demagogic manner in a North Carolina campaign. But it was so used in behalf of the winner. The recent Supreme Court decision on segregation made this type campaign an easy one to exploit. Coinciding as it did with the U. S. disaster in Korea which was pushed by the Russians, in which the anti-Negro campaigns of the South were used as part of the build-up propaganda, it is all the more disturbing for the future.

SOME NORTH CAROLINIANS BELIEVE THAT Senator Graham would not have been forced into a run-off primary if the Supreme Court had not just handed down its unanimous indictment of Jim Crow. The theory is that Willis Smith, Graham's closest rival in last month's four-way race for the Democratic senatorial nomination, saw a good opportunity in the resentment which the court's opinion may have stirred up among white supremacists and therefore exercised his right to demand a showdown vote on the twenty-fourth of this month. If this is so, many of Senator Graham's supporters would still think the judicial victory worth the price, even if he is defeated, and historically they would be right. But that is very far from saying that North Carolina, or the country for that matter, can readily afford to lose him as a Senator, or that any such price is necessary. Aside from having been ill during much of the initial campaign, in which he failed by a bare 13,000 votes to win a majority over Smith, "Buncombe Bob" Reynolds, and a pig farmer of very dubious attainments, Graham has been too gentle and too decent by nature to engage in the dirty fighting practiced by his opponents. Smith, the most respectable of these, has used all the techniques that served Smathers so well in his fight to grab Pepper's senatorial seat in Florida and added a few disreputable tricks of his own. The hope is that even those voters who are disturbed over the court's blow to segregation will realize that the decision was far too historic to be affected by the election of a Senator and that to replace a man of Graham's stature with a pigmy would be to sacrifice sense to spite. Dr. Graham has been an honor to North Carolina in the Senate, and the state can only do itself credit by leaving him there.

Says Candidate's Backers Are Trying To "Turn North Carolina Into Mississippi"

By HOWARD SUTTLE
Washington Correspondent

RALEIGH, N. C. — Charges that supporters of the senatorial candidacy of Willis Smith, Raleigh attorney and former president of the American Bar Association, are trying to "turn North Carolina into Mississippi" have been hurled here by Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, in his fight for the re-election of "liberal" Sen. Frank P. Graham. The second primary election is Saturday.

Daniels, son of the late Josephus Daniels, World War I secretary of the Navy under President Woodrow Wilson, is seeking to blame Challenger Smith with "raising the race issue" in the campaign. He called the result a "tragic and criminal situation."

Smith denies the charge vigorously. He contends the race issue was raised by Senator Graham when Graham, as a member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, signed a report recommending enactment of FEPC and abolition of segregation of the races.

Offer $1,000 Reward

Graham, who now declares he is opposed to compulsory FEPC is telling those who hear his campaign talks and declaring in his press statements that as a member of the President's Civil Rights Committee, he signed a minority report dissenting from some of the majority recommendations.

Smith charges that Graham did not dissent from the committee's recommendations for FEPC. He originally offered a $100 reward to "anyone who can prove that Senator Graham dissented" from the FEPC section of the report.

"I now raise that reward to a thousand dollars," Smith declared at a recent rally here. By midweek, no one had sought to claim the reward.

Administration Goes All-Out

There is no doubt in the minds of observers here just where the national administration stands in the Graham-Smith fight. The CIO Political Action Committee, which has been working closely with the Democratic National Committee in efforts to "straighten out the South," has publicly endorsed Graham.

However, Tilford E. Dudley, assistant director of PAC and CIO political hatchet man for the South has not been so prominent in North Carolina as he was in Folrida on behalf of Sen. Claude Pepper when Pepper was unseated by Rep George A. Smathers. A full page advertisement, supporting Pepper and signed by Dudley, was declared to have had an adverse effect and to have helped Smathers.

Graham also has the financial support of so-called New York liberals. One contribution from New York, totalling $1,000, is listed in the records of the North Carolina senator's campaign receipts.

And the Negro press, both inside and outside the state, is "whooping it up" for Graham. Just before the first primary, the Carolina Times, published at Durham, called on its Negro readers to turn out en masse and vote for the senator.

Says Change "Strategic Retreat"

Gordon Hancock, reporter with the Associated Negro Press, commented recently in his column that "so long as Frank Graham's heart is on the right side, Negroes can afford to let him make a strategic retreat, if by such retreat he can win over those who are 100 percent against the Negro advance."

There is no doubt, either, about the national interest in the Tar Heel senatorial sweeptakes. The national attitude was summed up briefly by W. A. Hildebrand, veteran Washington correspondent for the Greensboro Daily News, as follows:

"It has been noted that Senator Graham has carefully explained to friends and prospective voters that there are features of the Fair Deal program that have failed to meet his approval.

"Such assurances to friends in the state will be promptly forgotten on the day following the election if the senator is successful—for the event will be hailed in Harlem, in CIO-PAC circles, and among liberals across the continent, as a famous victory for Truman and anti-southern policies, and as a rebuke to those southern members, including Senator Hoey, who have resisted adoption of such policies.

Brannan Plan Is Issue

Although Graham has announced his opposition to the so called Brannan "eat-your-cake-and have-it-too" farm plan, which has been endorsed by President Truman, Smith contends his opponent's present stand represents an apparent change of position.

"Let's see if he has had a change of heart," Smith asserted in a recent speech. He added that when Graham first went to Washington last year by gubernatorial appointment as successor to the late Sen. J. M. Broughton, the new senator said he was going to support "the entire Fair Deal program."

"It was not until he returned to North Carolina and found Willis Smith talking the language of the Tar Heel farmers," the challenger declared, "that he became really converted." He then asked if the voters believe Graham would "throw overboard his benefactor," Gov. Kerr Scott, and the "editor of his journalistic mouthpiece," Jonathan Daniels, both of whom have publicly declared their support for the Brannan program.

And so, the prime issue in the campaign is whether North Carolina will put the stamp of approval on President Truman's Fair Deal, including FEPC, anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and other socalled civil nights measures, or send to the Senate a man pledged to go along with other southern legislators in the all-out fight against the president's statism proposals.

Graham Not In Councils

Smith is making capital over the fact that Graham is one of only two southern senators (Pepper is the other) not invited to participate in strategy conferences of the unofficial committee of Dixie senators, headed by Georgia's Sen. Richard B. Russell.

Graham is making what he refers to as a "grass roots" campaign. He is touring the state, stopping in its cities, towns and hamlets, shaking hands and making brief open-air talks whenever crowds gather.

In all such apprearances, he invites questions, answers them in the style of the college professor that he is. For several years before he was brought to Washington by the late President Roosevelt to serve in various bureaucratic capacities, he was president of the University of North Carolina.

His answer to queries concerning civil rights proposals is that he is "against compulsory FEPC," inferring his support of socalled "voluntary fair employment" proposals.

His number one journalistic mouthpiece in the state (in addition to the Negro press) is Daniels' News and Observer.

Daniels, for presidential administrative assistant to both Roosevelt and Truman, is remembered in Mississippi and other states of the Deep South for his book, "A Southerner Discovers The South," published in 1938. Deep Dixie leaders have charged that his treatment of their section was from a "typical Yankee slant."

It is significant that in his chapter on Mississippi, captioned "Governor's Plan," Daniels criticized former Gov. Hugh White's BAWI program as coming "near" to "state socialsim."

Now the Raleigh editor is going all-out in support of the socalled Fair Deal administration, whose proposals are obviously more socialistic than the plan which has contributed substantially to Mississippi's phenomenal industrial expansion during the past 15 years.

Negro Denied Chance To Talk As Candidate

Constitution

HAMPTON, S. C.—(AP)—A Negro Democratic primary candidate for Congress, probably the first in South Carolina since Reconstruction days, tried in vain to address a political rally here yesterday.

He was A. J. Clement, Jr., Charleston insurance man. He spoke without incident or objection earlier yesterday at Allendale.

Clement wanted to share the speakers' stand with U. S. Sen. Johnston, Democrat, South Carolina, and Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, candidates for Johnston's seat. Clement is opposing U. S. Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, of Charleston, who attended neither of yesterday's meetings.

Candidates for Congress have been invited by the State Democratic Party (with the U. S. senatorial campaign part) on its county-to-county tour.

Hampton County Democratic Chairman J. H. Lightsey said he told Clement he had no instructions to let anyone other than the U. S. senatorial candidates speak.

States' Rights Facing Test in South Carolina

Herald-Tribune

Thurmond Seeks Johnston Senate Seat in Primary Today; Byrnes on Ballot

July 7-11-50

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 10 (AP).—The champion of the States' Rights party will try to take over a United States Senate seat tomorrow in the South Carolina Democratic primary when Governor J. Strom Thurmond, who headed the "Dixiecrat" party movement in 1948, faces Senator Olin D. Johnston in a race involving loyalty to the state or national Democratic parties. Both have denounced President Truman.

The Governor's race brings former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes back into the political picture. He is opposed by three younger opponents.

And for the first time since 1876 a Negro candidate is in the state primary.

New York

Nomination is equivalent to election. Barring a bad turn in weather, between 350,000 and 400,000 are expected to vote between 9 a. m. and 7 p. m.

All candidats last week completed county-to-county speaking tours, which saw the Senatorial aspirants embroiled in name-calling.

Truman Is Ridiculed

Senator Johnston argued that party battles should be kept within the party. he said he supported President Truman's election after opposing his nomination. He referred to the President in campaign speeches as "a little man" an da "blabbermouth."

Governor Thurmond, who drew thirty-nine electoral college votes in 1948 from five Southern states, charged Senator Johnston with deserting the state party, still dominated by States' Righters.

Each has set himself up as a champion of racial segregation and accused the other of acts instrumental in breaking it down.

Senator Johston favored Federal aid for education with state control; Governor Thurmond Arnold argued that it would be a wedge to end segregation. They differed on economic aid to Europe. Governor Thurmond was for it; Senator Johnston said the national budget should first be balanced.

Charges of "untruths" and "misstatement of facts" were tossed around during their joint speaking tour. Once Senator Johnston used the word "liar," and Governor Thurmond invited him to "step outside," but there were no blows.

Columbia insurance executive Lester L. Bates, Speaker of the State House of Representatives Thomas H. Pope and Florence lumberman Marcus A. Stone all attacked Mr. Byrnes in the campaign for Governor.

Byrnes' Pension Assailed

Mr. Bates denounced Mr. Byrnes' $6,000-a-year Federal pension; Mr. Pope pleaded to voters to "give a young man a chance"—he's thirty-seven, Mr. Byrnes is seventy-one, and Mr. Stone hit at Mr. Byrnes' record as United States Representative, United States Senator, associate Supreme Court justice, war mobilizer and Secretary of State.

Mr. Byrnes ignored their criticism, asked for a chance to "serve the state I love" and decried Federal encroachment on state powers, especially in the field of taxation.

Registered voters total 522,000. An estimated 70,000 are Negroes.

There are four contests among the six United States House of Representatives' seats. Representatives J. P. Richards, of the 5th District, and J. L. McMillan, of the 6th, are unopposed.

These are the contested ones: 1st: A. J. Clement jr., Charleston Negro insurance man, and Representative L. Mendel Rivers; 2d: Sam B. Doughton, former Representative John J. Riley and Representative Hugo S. Sims; 3d: former Representative W. J. Bryan Dorn, Representative James B. Hare, H. T. Haywood and Theo Vaughn, and 4th: Representative Joseph R. Bryson and Matthew Poliakoff.

Other state-wide contests are for Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Agriculture Commissioner and Attorney General.

All 124 House and twenty-three Senate seats in the Geenral Assemblv will be filled.

It Was Worth The Try

We have nothing but the highest esteem and commendation for South Carolina's young A. J. Clements, Jr., the first Negro ever to offer as a candidate in that state's Democratic Primary. Mr. Clements, who descends from a distinguished ancestral lineage, entered the race against Mendel L. Rivers, his white opponent who held the congressional post in the State Legislature.

In South Carolina, unlike Georgia, all candidates for political office are required to appear on the same platform at the same time and make appeals to the voters. Clements, an insurance executive at Charleston, decided to make the race upon the suggestion of several friends and in opposition to many whites and some Negro leaders who are afflicted with the "Time ain't ripe" complex. In itself, that simple act required both courage and money. For while all of the other candidates were backed by powerful political organizations and financial interests, Clements not only had no such support but was required to defray his own campaign and travel expenses and at the same time, suffer the loss of time away from his job. On the other hand, when he made request for a space on the political platform in one of the small towns of the state, members of the arrangement committee respeetfully denied him this constitutional privilege. But with courage and sportsmanship he insisted upon his right to appear before the voters and to explain his platform to them.

And although he received only 7,299 votes against his opponent's 43,489, we do not think that was a poor showing for a candidate entering a campaign with so many grave and insuperable obstacles. Not only was the total atmosphere of the campaign rabidly anti-Negro but the atmosphere and tempo of the state was hostile. Dixiecrats and the Dixiecrat spirit was the central note, the like of which only Georgia could equal or surpass. Accordingly, his race, while badly beaten, served to educate white voters and to give Negroes a keener interest and appreciation for the right of the franchise. We congratulate Mr. Clements and wish that the people of Georgia might have the opportunity of hearing the story of his campaign. Possibly the Atlanta NAACP chapter would consider having him and his family as its guest in August monthly meeting.

Thurmond Ditched In South Carolina

Post-Herald

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 12 (U.P.)—South Carolina ditched its States' Rights leader today, but by making James F. Byrnes its next governor opened a new avenue for expression of Dixie discontent.

Voters retired their States' Rights standard-bearer, Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, by 20,000-plus votes when he attempted to take Sen. Olin D. Johnston's job in yesterday's Democratic primary.

Byrnes swept in by a landslide vote over three opponents. It was largely on the magic of his name alone because the 70-year-old former Supreme Court justice, secretary of state, senator and "assistant president" had waged a mild campaign.

But observers recalled that in Byrnes' pre-campaign utterances the ex-New Dealer broke sharply with the Fair Deal of President Truman. He told a Southern Governors' Conference that the nation has become more afraid of "living than of dying."

He hinted he would sponsor a "governors' front" to hold ranks against federal encroachment. His support apparently would come mostly from governors of his own Deep South but Byrnes indicated that he would not attempt to revitalize the States' Rights movement.

He has carefully avoided aligning himself with the rebel party that nominated Thurmond for president in 1948 and won him 39 electoral votes but not enough to insure a Republican victory.

In assuring Johnston another term, the voters selected a senator who opposes administration policies both at home and abroad whereas Thurmond favored the foreign program

Johnston Beats Thurmond in South Carolina

Herald-Tribune
Thurs. 7-13-50

Winner Is Senate Critic of Fair Deal and Truman's Civil Rights Program

New York, N.Y.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 12 (UP). —Voters of South Carolina rejected Governor J. Strom Thurmond, their states' rights hero of 1948, and returned anti-civil rights Senator Olin D. Johnston to the Senate for a six-year term, returns showed today.

They also brought former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes out of political retirement and made him Governor of his home state by a huge margin in yesterday's Democratic primary, which amounts to an election in one-party South Carolina.

Governor Thurmond's popularity was great in 1948 when he ran for President against President Truman as leader of the South's States' Rights Democrats. But Governor Thurmond's defiance of the regular Democratic party failed to match the voting pull of Senator Johnston, who favors fighting out issues within the regular Democratic party even though his racial and political views coincide largely with Governor Thurmond's.

Little Comfort for Truman

Senator Johnston's victory over Governor Thurmond could give Mr. Truman little cause for optimism because Senator Johnston quite often has been a critic of the Fair Deal and a leader in filibustering movements to prevent passage of the civil right's program.

Mr. Byrnes' nomination was interpreted as a solid setback for the Fair Deal. After the seventy-year-old Mr. Byrnes stepped down as Mr. Truman's Secretary of State to retire to his home at Spartanburg, S. C., he became an outspoken critic of the "welfare state."

Governor Thurmond conceded today when he learned that with 1,505 of the state's 1,570 precincts reporting, Senator Johnston was leading him by 170,380 votes to 148,698.

Mr. Byrnes' total vote was up to 231,988 compared with 59,180 for Columbia business man Lester Bates; 28,970 for youthful legislator Thomas Pope, and 5,750 for Marcus Aurelius Stone, perennial candidate.

Governor Thurmond congratulated Senator Johnston and wished him success "in helping to solve the serious and difficult problems which will come before him as a member of the Senate during the next six years."

Congressional Results

In Congressional races, the 1st District Congressman, Representative Mendel Rivers, won easily over a Negro opponent, A. J. Clement jr., and Representative Joseph R. Bryson, of the 4th District, snowed under Matthew Poliakoff, State Representative.

But Representative Hugo Sims, youthful paratrooper veteran whose one-term record in Congress showed general harmony with the Fair Deal, was forced into a runoff with former Representative John J. Riley. Representative James Butler Hare, of the 3d District, also was forced into a runoff with former Representative William Jennings Bryan Dorn.

Mr. Byrnes, war-time "Assistant President" to the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, promised to form a "union of Governors to check the spread of Federal power."

Senator Johnston and Governor Thurmond filled their campaigns with denunciations of President Truman's policies, but Senator Johnston never accepted Governor Thurmond's "Dixiecrat" movement which verged on a complete bolt from the regular Democratic party.

How Civil Rights Fared In The 81st Congress

THE Democratic-controlled Congress which has just adjourned failed to enact a single civil rights measure. That is as poor a record as PRESIDENT TRUMAN charged in his election campaign against the Republican-controlled 80th Congress. The historic report of PRESIDENT TRUMAN's Committee on Civil Rights was issued almost three years ago, but the legislative score on enactment of the committee's recommendation is still zero.

The President and the members of the 81st Congress were elected after a campaign in which civil rights was a main issue.

The platform of the National Democratic Party in 1948 called for laws guaranteeing equality in voting, employment, security of the persons, and equal treatment in the Armed Forces. The platform of the Republicans was just as explicit, if not more so, on these questions.

These were empty promises, judging by the record of the 81st Congress. All bills concerned with civil rights died in committee, were filibustered to death, or were so amended on the floor as to become meaningless.

An FEPC bill was manuevered to the floor of the House over the opposition of the powerful rules committee. The members of the House removed the enforcement features of the bill by adopting a Republican-sponsored amendment in the Senate. Two efforts to get a vote on the amended FEPC bill were successfully filibustered by southern Democrats. Attempts to bring an end to filibusters by envoking clotures failed by a substantial margin.

The Norton bill to repeal the poll tax law effective in seven southern states passed the House of Representatives, but never was reported out of the Senate committee on rules and administration. Five successive Congresses now have passed a poll tax repealer but none of these bills has yet received consideration on the floor of the Senate.

Anti-lynching bills have been before Congress every session since 1922 when REP. DYER introduced a measure to outlaw mob violence. This year the Senate Judiciary Committee made the anti-lynching bill ineffective by making it apply to public officers alone. But even this measure, with drawn teeth, was never voted on in the House of Representatives whose judiciary committee simply sat on its companion anti-lynching bill.

Similarly, the McGrath-Celler civil rights bill, a comprehensive measure to improve enforcement of existing civil rights legislation, died in committees controlled by the Democratic administration.

Some progress was made in the long effort to repeal the Oriental exclusion laws affecting Japanese, Koreans, and other Orientals. Bills affecting displaced Europeans came before Congress but seemed designed to bar rather than to facilitate the admission of Jewish displaced persons and, ironically, a new racist term was introduced into our immigration laws which now give immigration preference to those of "German ethnic origin."

One constructive step was the introduction by SOLICITOR GENERAL PERLMAN in the HENDERSON case of a brief, on behalf of the government of the United States in the Supreme Court, which took for the first time the position that the Constitution itself outlaws *all* forms of segregation. The second substantial instance of progress was the Air Force and Navy steps to eliminate segregation. In the Army progress has been much slower.

Various states, on the other hand, adopted civil rights measures. Four new state FEPC laws were put on the books, along with two fair educational practices laws, three laws approving enforcement of equality in places of public accommodation, and two laws outlawing discrimination in public or publically-assisted housing. National Guard segregation was prohibited in eight states and public school segregation was outlawed in Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

These state actions show an encouraging awareness of the challenge presented by racial discrimination, but the record of the 81st Congress, dominated by Democrats, is a sorry one.

STATES WANT SEGREGATION:

New American States Charter Could Kill It

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee last Tuesday reconsidered the charter of the Organization of American States and again ordered it reported favorably to the Senate with a revised reservation.

The revised reservation, which was substituted for one to which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had objected, is designed to make inoperative certain civil rights chapters of the charter relating to economic, social and cultural standards.

The principal change in the reservation was the omission of any reference to these chapters as being considered not "self-executing." The NAACP is understood to have urged the position that the phrase, "self-executing" was of debatable meaning and implication.

Must Study Substitute

Whether the substitute reservation is acceptable to the NAACP could not be learned because it is yet to be studied by the legal committee of the association. The NAACP had taken the position that it should not subscribe to any reservation until a proposed text has been presented to it.

The substitute reservation is couched in general terms and omits any reference to specific chapters of the charter. It provides:

"None of its (the charter's) provisions shall be considered as enlarging the powers of the Federal Government of the United States or limiting the powers of the several states of the Federal Union with respect to any matters recognized under the Constitution as being within the reserved powers of the several states."

In ordinary language this means that none of the provisions of the charter, which is aimed at co-ordinating and strengthening ties between the United States and Latin American countries, shall be considered as overriding state segregation laws.

Kept Bottled Up

The charter, signed at Bogota, Columbia, April 30, 1948, was sent to the Senate December 31, 1948, but the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, packed with Southern Democrats, has kept it bottled up because of fear that the courts might construe some of its provisions as requiring an abolition of racial segregation and discrimination.

Two court decisions had instilled this fear into the Southerners. One was the migratory birds case, decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1920. That case involved a treaty with Canada regarding migratory birds and in litigation involving a game warden of the State of Missouri the court ruled that in cases of conflict between state laws and treaties, the treaties prevailed.

The other case was a decision of the California Supreme Court, holding the alien land laws of California invalid because they conflicted with certain provisions of the United Nations Charter.

The motion for reconsideration of the Bogota charter is understood to have been made by Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat, of Connecticut, with whom NAACP representatives filed objections to the original reservation.

No action was taken by the committee on the genocide convention, to which Senator McMahon had proposed a similar reservation in order to expedite committee approval. There is some fear that the genocide convention might be construed as applying to lynching in this country.

A Right Or An Injustice?

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON—Soon the most controversial of all President Truman's civil rights proposals—to create a fair employment practices commission intended to end discrimination in hiring and firing—will be before Congress. Then we shall hear all the changes rung once again on the debate that is fundamental to our time—the freedom of the individual vs. the encroachment of organized power.

In this space on the first of the year was a discussion of one phase of that debate. It dealt with whether the passenger in a bus or a trolley should be subjected to music and advertising commercials by way of transit radio.

The dissenting opinion of the late Justice Louis D. Brandeis in a famous case involving wire tapping was cited. With the clear and penetrating reason that distinguished his work on the Supreme Court, Brandeis insisted on the individual's right to privacy. To tap a telephone wire, said Brandeis, was just as much an invasion as to steam open a letter.

He argued for "the right to be let alone—the most comprehensive of rights and the most valued by civilized man." Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote his own dissent, agreeing with Brandeis in denouncing wire tapping, a practice that he had called a "dirty business."

Heart Of The Argument

THIS DISCUSSION, and especially the Brandeis citation, have called forth several editorials in Southern newspapers. An editorial in The Mobile (Alabama) Press attacks FEPC as a most outrageous violation of the right to be let alone:

"This dictatorial agency would turn loose a horde of bureaucrats to pester freedom-loving Americans. The proposed FEPC would be a trouble-making agency of first magnitude. It would interfere in the affairs of employers and employes. The former would lose his right to hire and fire or promote employes as he sees fit. The employe would lose his right to choose his associates.

"FEPC would be created for the primary purpose of destroying the right to be let alone. FEPC bureaucrats, invading the privacy of American citizens, would levy complaints, prosecute, decide the merits of their own case, pass judgment and fix punishment."

That seems to me to be close to the heart of the argument. I have speculated on what Brandeis, who was one of the wisest men I have known, might have said in response to this argument against forbidding by law the right to discriminate in hiring men of one race or another race or one creed or another or none at all.

Obviously, in any society there must be limits on the right of the individual to be let alone. The criminal cannot be let alone to rob and murder. Nor can the psychopath be let alone to prey on the innocent and unsuspecting.

* * *

Compromise Important

WHAT IT COMES DOWN TO is the inevitable necessity of a compromise between the right of the individual and the right of society as organized for all the complex purposes of modern life. When a relatively fair and reasonable compromise is reached then we get a stable and well-adjusted society.

It is here that one comes up against the problem of long-standing injustice and rank inequality and the seeming absence of fair play. At the bottom of the depression in the early '30s millions of Americans were in possession of the right to be let alone but they were being let alone to go hungry and jobless.

In my opinion discrimination that penalizes a man because of his color or his creed is unjust. If tradition and inertia are strong enough, such injustice may be tolerated and even accepted over a long period. But in a time of change when dynamic pressures are applied from every side, such injustices lead to tensions and frustrations that can undermine society. So the choice may be to risk some encroachment on the right of the individual in order to strike a fairer and more decent balance. And that is, of course, always a very great risk.

Opinions are shifting rapidly in these matters and that is true in the South as well as in the North. A fair-minded Southerner who has done a great deal of thinking about these matters is Rep. Brooks Hays of Arkansas. Hays some time ago introduced his own anti-lynching bill and he has now put in his own version of FEPC as a substitute for the administration measure.

The Hays FEPC bill has no provision for punishment. It rests on education and persuasion. To what degree it would cure the existing injustice and thereby make for a saner and better balanced society is a question to be considered in a following column.—©

Tennessee Solon Seeks To Stall Proposal Action

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia last Tuesday voted, 5 to 1, to report favorably the Neely bill providing for the establishment of a Commission on Human Rights in the District of Columbia.

The vote came after Senator Estes Kefauver, Democrat, of Tennessee had sought to stall action on the proposal.

On the roll call only Senator Kefauver voted against reporting the measure. Senator J Allen Frear, Jr. Democrat of Delaware, voted "present."

Voting to report the bill were Senators Matthew M. Neely, of West Virginia, committee chairman and author of the measure; Lester C. Hunt of Wyoming; Edward L. Leahy of Rhode Island, all Democrats, and Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin ,and Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, Republicans.

Absent committee members were given an opportunity to register their votes. It was known that Senator Olin D. Johnston, Democrat of South Carolina, would vote in the negative. It was not known how Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida would vote.

SIMILAR COVERAGE

Senator Kefauver said he did not wish to delay the vote on reporting the measure but thought that if voluntary fair employment practice legislation, if enacted would cover about the same things provided for in Senator Neely's bill.

After Senator Neely disagreed with this view, Senator Kefauver said he thought it would be "a little inconsistent" to criticize people who were obeying District of Columbia laws sanctioning racial segregation.

Again Senator Neely disagreed, pointing out that the commissioners of the District of Columbia had recently ruled that an 1872 civil rights act was still in effect and asking for a court test to be made of it.

When Senator Kefauver said he had not heard a great deal of agitation in favor of the bill, Senator Neely read telegrams from the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington, the Washington branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People the National Council of Christians and Jews, the League of Women Voters, and the Washington Federation of Churches, urging favorable action.

Senator Neely also said he had received between 500 and 600 telegrams, letters and postal cards from all sections of the country favoring the legislation.

Another objection to the measure raised by Senator Kefauver, was that the bill providing home-rule for the District of Columbia would set up a council and that the duties of the proposed human rights commission would be proper functions for that council.

Senator Neely expressed doubt that the home-rule bill would pass the House this session of Congress. It is bottled up in the House District of Columbia Committee and Senator Neely said he doubted that a sufficient number of Representatives would sign the discharge petition to bring it to the floor of the House. There are 158 signatures on the petition. The signatures of 218 members are required.

Senator Kefauver offered an amendment to restrict investigations to be made by the proposed commission to "unlawful" discrimination. Senator McCarthy took the position that the commission should be authorized to investigate lawful or unlawful discrimination and recommend needed legislation.

MOTION BEATEN

Senator Kefauver's motion was beaten by a vote of 5 to 2. Only he said Senator Frear voted for the amendment.

The bill would create a commission of eleven members to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. They would serve for a term of four years each, except that the terms of the first members would be staggered.

The commission would be charged with the duty of promoting amicable relations among racial, religious, and cultural groups to establish and maintain "a meticulous observance of the Golden Rule" in interracial relations.

The commission would be authorized to collect "timely and relevant" data concerning social and legal developments affecting civil rights the District of Columbia and everything in its power to protect them. Their findings tending to promote good will and eliminate minimize race and religious discrimination would be published.

The commission also would be empowered to investigate complaints of racial and religious discrimination in employment, education, or places of public accommodation, resort and amusement and would utilize the services of Fed. and District agencies in the performance of its duties.

Members of the commission would receive no pay. The commission would report annually to the President and the chief executive officer of the District of Columbia, and also advise such executive officer of their findings with respect to any civil rights matter.

Anti-Segregation Clause Gutted From Housing Bill

House Rejects Marcantonio's Proposal, 111 to 139; Taxation of 14,000,000 Cited

WASHINTON (NNPA)— The House last Wednesday refused to write into the gutted Administration's housing bill an anti-discrimination and anti-segregation amendment. The amendment was rejected 111 to 139 on a teller vote.

Rep. Vito Marcantonia, (A.L., N.Y.) offered the anti-discrimination and anti-segregation amendment after the House had handed President Truman a major defeat in his domestic "Fair Deal" program by trimming the heart out of a proposal to establish a $2,000,000,000 co-operative housing plan for middle-income families.

The President had said that the co-operative program would provide homes at a cost that families with middle incomes could afford, and he declared action on it "transcends any partisan considertion." Opponents hit at the program as "socialistic" and "discriminatory" and said the plan would provide homes for only 3% of 8,000,000 families.

The amendment to delete the entire-co-poerative proposal was offered by Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott, of Mich., ranking Republican member of the House Banking and Currency Committee. Both Reps. William L. Dawson, of Illinois, and Adam C. Powell, of New York, voted against the amendment.

Amendment Provisions

The anti-discrimination and anti-segregation amendment, offered by Congressman Marcantonio provided that no qualified person shall be disqualified for admission, purchase, lease, rental or tenancy "through discrimination by segregation or otherwise," in any housing developed under the 1950 bill.

Mr. Marcantonio told members that the tax money of 14,000,000 colored people cannot be used "for this type of legislation, and they then be refused and denial of access to equality in housing." Rep Charles R. Howell, (Dem. N.J.,) supported Mr. Marcantonio.

Congress Approves War Rationing Bill

By GLENN M. GREEN
International News Service
Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON,— (INS)— Congress quickly approved and sent to President Truman Friday a bill giving him almost absolute authority to impose pride-wage-ration and other anti-inflation wartime controls.

Both House and senate whipped the measure through with the senate acting last to complete action on the emergency legislation in time for Mr. Truman's broadcast-telecast report to the people on the Korean war and what homefront sacrifices it will entail.

The president asked Congress on July 19 for power to make manufactures and suppliers give priority to Defense contracts and to allocate vital materials and facilities.

Mr. Truman also wanted power to control consumer and real estate credit and to settle defense plant labor disputes on a voluntary basis.

Congress gave him all those powers today but went much further.

It wrote in provision that will allow the president to establish price ceilings on individual materials or services or impose curbs across the board on all such products---either on a voluntary or a mandatory basis.

However, if the president institutes price controlls, he must curb wages in the industry. He must also set up an overall agency to administer controls if he decides to put ceilings on the entire economy.

A Bureau of Labor statistics report accented the need for the stand-by powers. It showed that the price index now stands at 167.2 compared with the level of 100---A 1.1 per cent increase over prices four weeks ago.

That level is 9-3 percent higher than the comparable week of 1949.

Bill Passed By House Draws Truman's Ire

WASHINGTON — Expressing keen dissatisfaction over the "toothless" fair employment practices bill which the House approved 240-177, President Truman renewed his stand for a compulsory measure to curb job discrimination as the FEPC fight shifted to the Senate where Majorify Leader Scott Lucas (D., Ill.) has scheduled action for March 10.

Lucas has promised to try to get the President what he wants, but the outlook is not very bright.

Senate Dixiecrat leadership of Senator Richard Russell (D., Ga.) is to talk to death any kind of FEPC bill. The majority of Senate Republicans will line up behind the GOP-sired House bill which has only fact-finding and conciliatory powers.

Under the so-called Wherry cloture rule, the vote of 64 senators is needed to shut off a southern filibuster. It is not believed there is a sufficient number of Democrats and Republican liberals supporting a compulsory FEPC to overcome this numerical handicap.

Senate GOP Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (Nebr.), father of the Senate's cloture rule said he would vote to shut off a filibuster on a voluntary FEPC bill. Senator Owen Brewster, (R., Me.), chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee took a similar stand. "We will have strong support for cloture, particularly if the test comes o a voluntary bill," Brewster told newsmen.

Rep. Adam C. Powell (D., N.Y.), sponsor of the defeated Administration's FEPC bill, roundly denounced the Republicans for teaming up with the Dixiecrats to substitute their own toothless measure which he described as "a fraud, a sham and hypocricy." He said the freak FEPC bill would serve "to take Republicans off the spot and will allow them to attempt to fool eople in their districts."

Powell promised that the fight would go on "in this session and the next" to win passage of a FEPC measure with teeth.

House Majority Leader John McCormack (D., Mass.) who gave measly assistance in helping to get the Administration's bill enacted said the bill passed by the House didn't fulfill the Democratic platform pledge on FEPC. He added he didn't think it met the Republican platform promise either.

House Republican Leader Joseph Martin disagreed as to the Republican platform promise. "It is an FEPC bill and it complies with the Republican platform," he asserted.

Rep. Howard Smith (D., Va.), who led the Dixiecrats against all FEPC bills, compulsory and otherwise, conceded that the House-passed measure gave civil rights a "foot in the door."

The voluntary FEPC bill was substituted for Powell's compulsory measure after a Dixiecrat-Republican coalition in the House battled Administration supporters for more than 15 hours to block action on the compulsory measure.

It marks the first time any FEPC measure has been brought to vote in either branch of Congress. Although it was stinging defeat for the Dixiecrats who wanted no part of FEPC, it was a blow to Administration supporters who battled until the wee hours of morning to pass an effective bill. The bill enacted by the House would empower the President in consulation with the Senate to establish a five-member Federal Commission which would try to persuade employers not to discriminate against otherwise qualified workers because of race, religion, sex or physical disability.

The Powell bill would have established a Commission to hold hearings on employment discrimination and compel discriminating employers to comply with the Commission's findings under the threat of penalties up to $500 and 1-year imprisonment for failure to carry out the Commission's orders.

Test on the Powell bill came after a night-long battle when his compulsory FEPC was displaced by the voluntary measure offered by Rep. Samuel K. McConnell (R., Pa.). On this roll call, 104 Republicans joined 117 Dixiecrats to defeat the Administration measure. The substitute move was opposed by 128 Democrats and 49 Republicans.

Although many Administration supporters fought to save the compulsory bill, among them Rep. Willliam L. Dawson (D., Ill.), reluctantly they cast their votes in favor of the McConnell measure as better than no FEPC at all.

Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., (Dem. Lib., N.Y.) who like Dawson voted for the McConnell bill, said he and a group of Northern Democrats feared a vote against the bill would kill any prospects of stronger FEPC legislaion this session.

"We kept FEPC alive," Roosevelt said, "in order to test the real obstructionists to all civil rights legislation — the phony Wherry cloture rule."

Powell did a brilliant job of handling the FEPC show-down on the House floor, which was gained by Chairman Lesinski of the Labor Committee only after Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) had indulged the Southerners in eight time-consuming quorum calls. Rayburn, strong opposer of FEPC legislation, ignored Lesinski's repeated loud demands for recognition in favor of the Southerners until their dilatory tactics became shamefully obvious to everyone in the chambers.

Powell answered one by one all of the criticisms brought against the bill, including the charge that it was Communistically-inspired.

He was ably assisted by Representatives Andrew Biemiller (D., Wis.); Andrew Jacobs (D., Ind.), Roosevelt and Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.), whose trigger timing and keen parliamentary ability helped to keep the bill on the floor.

Congressman Dawson made one of the most moving pleas on the floor for the enactment of the Powell bill. He told his colleagues that the question of fair employment "is not alone a question of the South; it is a question relating to every section of this country. It is a question of whether or not this great country of ours will afford to its citizens an opportunity to work and live on an equal basis."

Warning the Dixiecrats, Dawson said that "the South can no more isolate itself in the matter of treatment of citizens where the right of work is concerned from the rest of the nation than can this nation isloate itself from the rest of the world on questions effecting them all."

He urged Congress to pass the compulsory FEPC bill "and thereby outlaw conditions which constitute a disgrace to our country."

All support for the Powell bill did not come from the Democratic side of the House. Staunch liberal Republicans like Representatives Jacob K. Kavits (N.Y.), James G. Fulton (Pa.) and Clifford P. Case (N.J.) strongly supported the compulsory bill.

The McConnell bill was enacted after a motion offered by Republican Rep. Brehm (Ohio) to send the measure back to the Labor Committee and probable oblivion was defeated by a roll call vote of 239 to 177.

34b 1950

F. E. P. C. Bill Forced Out in House Battle

Southerners Beaten In Civil Rights Test

Floor Debate Goes On at Night Session, Flood of Amendments Offered

By David McConnell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Backers of anti-job discrimination legislation late today forced up a Fair Employment Practices Commission bill for House debate after a four-hour running battle with Southern Democrats who oppose the measure.

Consideration of the bill started at 4:43 p. m. when Speaker Sam Rayburn, Democrat, of Texas, finally recognized Representative John Lesinski, Democrat, of Michigan, who controlled the bill as chairman of the House Labor Committee. As a committee chairman, Mr. Lesinki's turn came today under Calendar Wednesday rules to bring up measures favorably reported by his group but bottled up by the House Rules Committee, which channels legislation to the floor for debate.

Fight Move to Adjourn

Actual consideration of the bill promised to run into the early hours of tomorrow, as supporters were faced wtih beating down a flood of amendments and keeping enough strength on hand to block almost certain Southern attempts to kill the measure by adjourning. Under Calendar Wednesday rules all but a final vote on the measure must be completed before the House adjourns if the bill is to pass.

Getting the legislation up for debate was a feat which has not been accomplished since the first F. E. P. C. bill was introduced in the House in 1944. That bill and subsequent measures died in either the Labor or Rules Committees.

Of the time consumed between noon, when the House met, and Representative Lesinski, all but forty-two minutes was used by Southerners, encouraged by a handful of Republicans, in delaying tactics which produced five roll-call votes and three quorum calls. Each took an average of twenty-five minutes to complete. The rest of the time was used for the reading of Washington's Farewell Address, a House tradition on the first President's birthday.

Southern Move Beaten

Once Mr. Lesinski was recognized, the House moved into the Committee of the Whole, where a quorum of only 100, instead of the 217 members needed for House sessions, is required. But even then Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat, of Virginia, unsuccessfully attempted to block consideration of F. E. P. C. His motion was rejected by 287 to 121 with between nineteen and twenty-one Republicans joining with Southern Democrats in the minority.

Backers of the Administration F. E. P. C. measure, introduced by Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York, faced the serious threat that a combination of Southerner and Republicans might substitute a milder anti-job discriminaton measure. Representative Powell's bill calls for establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission with power to enforce its rulings by fine and prison sentences. A substitute measure offered by Representative Samuel K. McConnell Jr., Republican, of Pennsylvania, would set up a commission with powers only to recommend anti-discrimination in employment.

Republicans Split

The 169 Republicans of the House are reported split almost evenly for and against the McConnell substitute, with such members as the California delegation breaking 10 to 2 for the milder F. E. P. C. bill. California Republicans insist that a California referendum on F. E. P. C. was defeated almost four to one, a vote which they interpret as a mandate against supporting the strong Powell measure.

One break in the Southern lines came today when Representative Thurston Ballard Morton 3d, Republican, of Kentucky, announced he would oppose the Powell measure but chided his Southern colleagues for their delaying tactics against bringing up the measure for avote. Representative Morton asserted that, "regardless of how you feel on this legislation, it's high tim this body took action."

Representative Powell said the F. E. P. C. measure was the only civil rights bill which "already has worked during war time under an executive order of the late President Roosevelt." He said the bill was aime dat helping not only Negroes but all minority groups. It does not, he said, abolish discrimination nor does it force an employer to hire someone he does not want.

He also said his bill exempts from F. E. P. C. control all employers hiring less than fifty persons. One-third of American businesses will not come under the provisions of the measure, he said. The McConnell substitute has the same provision.

During debate, Representative Francis E. Walters, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, presiding over the committee of the whole, ruled out of order a motion by Representative Smith, of Virginia, that the committee rise. When Mr. Smith appealed the ruling, the House sustained Representative Walters by a teller vote of 148 to 49. The motion, if passed, would have stopped further consideration of F. E. P. C.

House Passes F. E. P. C. Bill Lacking Teeth

Softened Measure Adopted, 240 to 177

Carries No Enforcement Power; Lucas to Press Original Bill in Senate

By Jack Steele

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The House passed and sent to the Senate today a Republican-sponsored bill to create a fair employment practices commission shorn of all legal powers to enforce a Federal ban against job discrimination. The vote was 240 to 177.

This "voluntary" F. E. P. C. bill, which falls far short of the Administration-proposed measure to curb discrimination in employment, was pushed to a final vote in the House by a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats.

The House-approved bill would give the proposed commission power to investigate complaints of job discrimination, but limit it to using "conference, conciliation and persuasion" to eliminate "unlawful" employment practices.

Powell Assails Substitute

By contrast, the Administration bill—copied after the Ives law in New York State—would give the commission powers to issue "cease and desist" orders enforceable in the courts against employers or unions found to be practicing discrimination in hiring.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York, sponsor of the Administration bill denounced the House-approved substitute as "a fraud, a sham and a hypocrisy." Some twenty northern Democrats joined him in voting against it as "worse than nothing."

Most F. E. P. C. supporters, Democrats as well as Republicans, voted for the "voluntary" bill on final passage, however. They found themselves in a parliamentary situation where they had either to vote for the watered-down bill or kill off the chances of enacting any F. E. P. C. legislation at this sesion.

Southern Democrats, after helping the Republicans get the substitute "voluntary" bill to the floor in the wee hours this morning, voted against it. Representative William M. Colmer, Democrat, of Mississippi, chief strategist for the southerners, said, however, they were "highly pleased' with the House-approved bill.

Lucas Stands by Old Bill

Senator Scott W. Lucas, of Illinois, Democratic floor leader, said the House action would not change his plans to call up the Administration's "compulsory" F. E. P. C bill in the Senate next month.

"We have an F. E. P. C. bill of our own and this will make no change in our plans, except that when and if we can pass a bill it will go to a conference to work out any differences with the House measure," he said.

Most Senators said privately however, that the Senate was almost certain to approve a "voluntary" F. E. P. C. similar to that voted by the House—provided the issue could be brought to a vote in the Senate at all.

The House bill was authorized by Representative Samuel K. McConnell jr., Republican, of Pennsylvania, ranking minority member of the House Labor Committee. Its already mild provisions were further weakened—and in some cases confused—by a series of amendments proposed by southerners.

The McConnell measure follows generally the lines of a "voluntary" F. E. P. C. bill proposed by Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, and supported by a number of Republican Senators. At his afternoon news conference, President Truman declined to comment on the House-passed bill other than to say his own civil rights position has been made perfectly plain in the past. Both major parties urged F. E. P. C. legislation in their 1948 platforms.

Final House approval of the bill this afternoon came as an anticlimax to the fifteen-hour session, reportedly almost a record for length, which broke up at 3:19 a. m., soon after the administration bill had been shelved and the McConnell bill substituted for it by a 221-to-178 vote.

Roll-Call Vote

On this key roll-call, 104 Republicans joined with 117 Democrats from the southern and border states to kill the administration bill. Supporting the "comulsory" F. E. P. C. on this showdown were forty-nine Republicans, 128 northern Democrats and Representative Vito Marcantonio, American-Laborite, of New York.

Thus supporters of the "compulsory" F. E. P. C. found themselves in this dilemma when the House reconvened at noon to take final action on the bill.

1. They could vote to recommit the bill to the House Labor Committe. This would almost certainly have killed F. E. P. C. legislation for this session, for the committee would either pigeonhole it or be unable to get it back to the floor. An attempt to push F. E. P. C. action through the Senate would then have been futile.

2. They could vote for the McConnell bill to keep the F. E. P. C. issue alive and in the hope that the Senate might enact a bill including enforcement proceedings.

Administration Democrats called a strategy meeting at 11 a. m. and found themselves badly splint-ered on the horns of this dilemma. Representatives Powell, Marcantonio and a few others decided to vote for recommittal. Most of the Northern Democrats, including Representatives John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, the Majority Leader, and Franklin D. Roosevelt jr., of New York, decided instead to vote for the McConnell bill, even though it is a hodge-podge which was put together on the floor in the early morning hours. It declares that it is opposed to any anti-job discrimination because of F. E. P. C. legislation.

Line-Up In Final Vote

The final showdown disclosed forty-two Republicans and 116 northern Democrats also supporting the McConnell bill, while Representative Wilfeated 239 to 177. The same lines opposed were 134 Democrats and Republicans and Representative Marcantonio.

The bill would create a five-man commission and direct it to eliminate discrimination because of "race, creed or color." Amendments outlawed discrimination because of "sex, physical handicap or political affiliations."

The bill would also ban discrimination in employment.

The original bill banned discrimination to recommit was de-

to study and investigate job discrimination and make recommendations to Congress for legislation or other procedures to eliminate it.

As originally drafted, the bill would have restricted the commission to a fact-finding procedure in handling specific complaints of discrimination. The commission would have had power to hold hearings and subpoana witnesses and evidence, but be limited to making "recommendations" to interested parties if it found a complaint to be justified.

The commission's power was broadened slightly to include use of "conference, conciliation and mediation" to eliminate specific cases of job discrimination through an amendment sponsored by Representative John W. Heselton, Republican, of Massachusetts.

The commission would be given no enforcement powers to back up its findings. The only direct penalties provided are for "forcible" interference with the commission. The original bill called for a fine of $5,000 or imprisonment for no more than a year for such interference. Representative McConnell amended it to cut out the prison term and limit the fine to $500.

An amendment was added to exempt the Atomic Energy Commission and its contractors from the terms of the bill. Another provision was added to deny the benefits of the bill to members of the Communist party and Communist front groups. It was so inserted, however, that it would apparently exempt such persons from complying with the bill's provisions.

Coalition Knocks Out Enforcement Provisions

WASHINGTON—(INS)—President Truman won a partial Civil Rights victory Thursday when the house passed A Fair Employment Practices bill without legal "Teeth."

A GOP-Southern Democrat coalition knocked out the measure's enforcement provisions during a 15-hour battle which ended at 3 A. M. and the House approved the measure by a 240-177 vote when it reconvened at noon.

A GOP-Southern Democrat coalition knocked out the measure's enforcement provisions during a 15-hour battle which ended at 3 a. m., and the house approved the measure by a 240-177 vote when it reconvened at noon.

The bill lacks the criminal penalties for violation that the administration sought. It now goes to the Senate where southerners have previously have been able to filibuster civil rights measures to death.

Breakdown on the house vote was: For Democrats 116, Republicans 124; against Democrats 134, Republicans 42, American labor, 1. Administration forces split on the final votes on the watered-down measure, which bans discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed, physical disability, political affiliation or sex.

Labor Chairman Lesinski (D) Mich., who sponsored the administration bill, and Rep. Roosevelt (D-L) N. Y., a civil rights advocate, voted against a motion to bury the "toothless" bill by sending it back to committee.

POWELL FOR RECOMMITTAL

Rep. Powell (D) N. Y., who wrote the administration bill, voted to recommit it, and also voted against the measure on final passage. He scored the bill as "absolutely worthless' and declared:

"It represents the victorious efforts of the Dixiecrat-Republican enemies of FEPC to kill FEPC. It takes the Republicans off the spot and will allow them to attempt to fool the people in their districts."

Both the Republican and Democratic 1948 election platforms pledged support for FEPC and other Civil Rights measures.

Some administration forces tried to kill all FEPC legislation, rather than accept the watered-down substitute proposed by Rep. McConnell (R) Pa. But the House voted 239-177 against sending the bill back to the Labor Committee.

The House action appeared to leave Mr. Truman's Civil Rights drive stymied, although the chief executive probably could obtain approval of an anti-poll tax bill. The lower chamber last year approved such legislation—always blocked in the senate—for the fifth time.

The hectic all-night battle was marked by employment of every time-consuming parliamentary device by FEPC opponents. Lengthy as it was, the session set no record. Longest house session lasted two days and nights during the Missouri Compromise contest in 1820.

TRUMAN COMMENTS

President Truman told newsmen Thursday that the house-approved bill against discrimination in jobs is unacceptable to him. As voted by the house, the so-called fair employment practices bill has no enforcement provisions. It lacks criminal penalties for violators—a provision the administration had sought.

Mr. Truman declined comment on the coal strike, stating that while it is before the courts, he can make no statement. Nonetheless, evidence mounted in Washington that the government may be forced to seize the soft coal pits to get John L. Lewis' defiant united mine workers back on the job.

Negroes to Spur Fight for FEPC

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Despite the final outcome of yesterday's national balloting, as regards control of the 82d Congress, the country's strongest Negro organizations have already served notice that they will renew their battle for the passage of a broad civil rights program. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Committee for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission are expected to lead the movement.

Much of the direction to which the over-all emphasis might be placed still hangs on the outcome of Congressional control, according to leadership sources active in the move, since the passage of any strong measure in that area of interest will call for bipartisan support. In this regard, heads of the sponsoring units are reportedly counting upon increased Republican strength with which to isolate stubborn Southern resistance.

HINT BROADER PROGRAM

However, it may necessary, according to sources within the FEPC committee, to "drive for a broader program" than has been proposed to this point. This has been interpreted to mean that instead of insisting upon a "strong bill or nothing" as regards employment practices, supporters of the movement might be persuaded to work with a "President's Commission on Civil Rights."

This latter proposal, which is known to have considerable support in Negro circles close to the White House, would embody much of the old FEPC guarantees, but would be an expansion in that it would directly involve civil rights in a number of other areas. Whatever acceptability the proposal now has, stems, it is believed, from what is approaching a conclusive fear that the close division of the Congress will not allow the passage of a strong measure in this field as long as the South opposes.

SETUP DISCUSSED

And while the Truman forces closely guarded against the leaking of their intentions prior to yesterday's election, it is known that the creation of a civil rights setup under Presidential order has been discussed at considerable length. The outline of the unit, as revealed by dependable sources, has been presented to high Democratic Party leaders and approved as an alternative if the President's civil rights package is again scuttled by Senate filibuster.

Meanwhile, the tendency to turn to the broader view of civil rights as against concentration upon the passage of FEPC legislation along, has been appreciably manifest in two of the major centers of Negro population. Illinois, whose legislature failed to pass an FEPC measure by two votes last Spring, will have that issue revived in the larger sense when its new Assembly meets early next year; and Pennsylvania's Negro legislative candidates have announced that they will seek consideration of a civil rights setup regardless of what is sought in the way of employment practices regulations.

In both States, candidates for office in yesterday's elections were pledged to party platforms providing legislative action in the civil rights area. Pennsylvania's candidates were especially interested in the possibility that such an organization might have the authority to reduce discriminatory practices in public schools and places of license which now refuse Negro patronage.

Morse, Humphrey, Seek Cloture Rule Change

WASHINGTON—Dismayed by the inability to invoke cloture under the present Wherry rule, Senators Wayne Morse (R., Oreg.) and Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) have introduced a resolution to amend Senate Rule XXII to provide for limitation of debate by "a majority vote of those voting."

The resolution, which was introduced and referred to the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration on August 2, is the opening move in a drive to revise the Senate rules to make it easier to break filibusters.

Following the failure to invoke cloture on the motion to take up FEPC on May 19 and again on July 12, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called for revision of the Senate rules as the only hope for enactment of civil rights legislation.

Under terms of the so-called Wherry compromise resolution, adopted on March 17, 1949, debate may be limited only if 64 senators vote for the cloture petition. Such a vote has not been obtained since adoption of that rule. The Morse-Humphrey resolution would shut off a filibuster by a simple majority vote. This is the kind of rule which the NAACP advocated at the opening of the 81st Congress.

Negro Democrats Spoil Chance To Thwart Lynchings

Louis Lautier Showed Up Strategey of Mobilizers For Truman in "Afro" Article on 81st Congress

Washington, D. C.—While frantic efforts are being made to keep any discordant notes from being heard when the "Mobilization of the Friends of Truman" takes place in this city, January 15-17, it is not certain this will happen. This is because the National Negro Publishers' Association which serves the biggest colored weeklies of the country is put down as one of the sponsors of the mobilization and will be entitled to send delegates to the meeting. These delegates will have the right to rise up in the meeting and pass judgment on the claim that President Truman and the Northern Democrats did all that could be expected of them to pass Civil Rights Legislation in the first session of the 81st Congress and only a coalition of Republicans and Dixiecrats prevented them from doing so.

It happens that a smart newshawk by name of Louis Lautier, who is smarter than anybody the NAACP has watching legislation in Washington, was on the job throughout the recent session of the 81st Congress. When the session adjourned in October, Mr. Lautier reveiwed the session's record. That review drew the following headline in the Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN in its issue of October 22:

"81ST CONGRESS ADJOURNS WITHOUT PASSING SINGLE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL"

Under this headline was a "sub" which said: "Picture for Next Session Not Bright, With Cloture Improbable, Dixie Solons in Power."

Mr. Lautier enjoys the distinction of being the first colored newsman admitted to the press gallery of the Congress. He has appeared on the "Meet the Press" forum of the Mutual Broadcasting Company. His responsibility for being an objective reporter are in a sense greater than that of any other colored man, because of being the "observed of all observers." Regularly he is writing news for the papers he serves and not engaged in grinding out propaganda as the special pleader of any political faction.

It is interesting therefore to speculate regarding what Mr. Louis Lautier would say if the mobilizers should adopt the "line" of Roy Wilkins, saying that the Democrats did all they could do to pass Civil Rights bills; that they were thwarted by Dixiecrats and Republicans and that they have arranged to pass Civil Rights bills in the second session of the 81st Congress and do not anticipate any hindrance to doing so except from the alleged Republican-Dixiecrat coalition.

The opening paragraph of Mr. Lautier's article which appeared in the October 22 issue of the AFRO-AMERICAN was as follows:

"Washington (NNPA)—The first session of the Eighty-first Congress adjourned Wednesday with a pat on the back [illegible] President Truman but without enacting any of his Civil Rights proposals."

(Ed. Note: The Pittsburgh COURIER and other leading newspapers published a piece in the fall of 1948 which quoted Congressman Frank W. Boykin of the First District of Alabama as saying that Mr. Truman was as much opposed to Civil Rights Legislation as the Alabama Congressman but was speaking out for these rights because that was necessary to help the Democrats win the presidential election.)

Wilkins & Co. will likely say at the mobilization that it was those pesky Dixiecrats, allied with the Republicans that set a booby trap which killed Civil Rights. But Mr. Lautier said the following:

"Civil Rights Legislation was virtually foredoomed when the Senate Administration leaders at the beginning of the session accepted a compromise in a proposed change in the senate rules to curb filibustering after they failed to ride out the Southern filibuster on the rule change.

"As the Congress adjourned, the picture was none too pretty. Two Southerners, Sen. James O. Eastland (Dem. Miss.) and his colleague Sen. John O. Stennis (Dem. Miss.) were in position to hinder action on some of Mr. Truman's major Civil Rights recommendations.

"Senator Eastland succeeded to the chairmanship of the sub-committee considering the administration's omnibus Civil Rights bill when J. Howard McGrath resigned his seat in the Senate to become United States Attorney General."

It remains to be seen if those who are going to the expense of barging in on Washington to become "worry-warts" of the senators and congressmen, and solely to "put the Republicans in a hole" by propagandizing for the passage of the HARDEST of the Civil Rights measures, the FEPC bill, will have the gumption to realize that SOMETHING in the shape of Civil Rights is better than NOTHING.

If any of the delegates are of a mind to get something "for the race" out of the vast expense of mobilizing in Washington, they could press for the passage of an anti-lynching law. But if this is atempted it will destroy the whole purpose of the mobilization. It will fail to put the Republicans in a hole, as is desired by Wilkins & Co.

The simple reason for saying this is found in the information contained in the following paragraph of Mr. Lautier's splendid article, above referred to

"Only two Civil Rights bills are on the senate's calendar and ready for floor action in the next session. They are the Administration's Fair Employment Practice bill and the Ferguson Anti-Lynching bill."

Now it just happens that the Mr. Ferguson, here referred to by Mr. Lautier, is Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican of Michigan. The Ferguson Anti-Lynching bill very likely could be passed. It would be sure to get the support of practically all of the Republican senators, and some few Southern senators. It would be a good compromise measure.

But passing a Republican-sponsored Anti-Lynching bill would "ruin" Roy Wilkins & Co., instead of accomplishing the thing the mobilization in Washington on January 15 is expected to accomplish.

It would result in "the advancement of colored people' 'and nothing is farther from the heartfelt desires of Wilkins & Co., than to get something actually accomplished. Long ago the Walter White-Roy Wilkins sect of "advancers" decided that AGITATION butters far more parsnips than reaching objectives by the compromise route.

Truman Forces Defeat Coalition by 263 to 183

By EDGAR POE

(The Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Jan. 20—By a vote of 236 to 183, the administration Friday crushed a move by Southern conservatives to restore the power of the House rules committee.

In keeping the present liberalized rules, by a 53-vote margin, the majority of the House membership paved the way for possible passage of the fair employment practices commission (FEPC) next week.

Dixie leaders said flatly that the Republicans "let us down." Eighty-five Democrats, practically all of them from the South, and 98 Republicans voted to restore the rules which were liberalized when the Democrats took control of Congress on Jan. 3, 1949. Opposing were 171 Democrats, 64 Republicans and one American-Laborite.

The membership of four Southern states, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, cast solid blocs to let the rules committee have back its former authority of making it mandatory that all committee-approved proposals clear through the committee rather than the present 21-day discharge motion.

Hard-Hitting Remarks

The vote came after pro and con speakers paraded to the loudspeakers and made hard-hitting remarks. Those in favor of keeping the rules like they are, maintained that it was the Democratic process of doing things.

Former Republican Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr., of Massachusetts, summed up the theme of the majority of the Republicans when he declared: "The greatest issue before the country today is whether we are headed toward bankruptcy and eventually a socialist state. We are being spent and taxed into socialism."

Rep. Adolph J. Sabbath of Illinois, chairman of the rules committee, and one of the two members who voted against the motion to restore the former authority, declared that the issue was one of whether to let the "reactionary Democrats and reactionary Republicans have the power of the House at their mercy."

Denies FEPC Is Issue

Speaker Rayburn denied that the FEPC was an immediate issue. He charged that it was a move designed to "sabotage" the platform of the Truman administration. The speaker, however, failed to carry along a majority of his Texas colleagues. Seventeen of the Texans voted with a majority of the Southern members, and seven voted against.

Rep. E. E. Cox of Georgia, on whose motion the issue was raised and voted out after a hectic executive session a week ago, was the spokesman on the floor for the Southern group. The Georgian said that his sole purpose of wanting the old rules returned was in the "public welfare" of the American people, and "their welfare alone."

Mr. Cox, a veteran member of Congress, said he no longer held any personal glamour of being a member of the House, nor was he seeking any additional authority. He pointed to the newly decorated and refurnished House chamber with its soft lights. However, he said if he could have his way, he would have nailed over every door to the House chamber this ten." He said the American people are now demanding of the House that "we plant our feet on solid ground and keep our eye on the flag."

Although Mr. Cox, by his seniority, had made the restoration motion, it was Rep. William M. Colmer of Mississippi who actually had conducted the strategy off the floor for a week in an effort to line up the support.

Republicans Pass

Observers said that one of the most noticeable things that happened during the roll call was the asserted "flop" of more than 15 Republicans. When the House clerk started on the "second round" of the roll call, the Republicans who passed up the first chance to be recorded, cast "no" votes on the rules issue when they saw the motion had failed. One of them was Rep. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the former chairman of the Republican national committee.

Rep. Colmer said a few moments after his aid lost that "we did the best we could. The Republicans did not come through." Other southerners charged that the GOP "let us down" after they said pressure had been put on the Republicans in the civil rights issue.

The Mississippian said failure of the movement by the Southerners "means civil rights legislation will pass the House." He said that he and his colleagues from the South exceeded "what we first hoped for in lining up the southern members. If the Republicans had delivered, the story would have been different. But too many of them were afraid of the Negro vote and the left wing vote."

Causes Deflections

Rep. A. Leonard Allen of Louisiana said the FEPC issue caused many deflections in the Republican ranks.

Chairman Sabbath, the elderly chairman of the rules committee, who has been in Congress 44 years, said after the vote it was generally "understood" that Chairman John Lesinski would call up the FEPC bill Monday. The rules committee has held the FEPC bill in committee, but the chairman has the power to bypass the committee.

Some of the Democratic and Republican speakers supporting the motion to return to the rule of the 80th Congress explained that a majority of 242 House members could sign a petition to discharge a bill from the rules committee when such a measure has been "bottled up."

Before boarding a train for New Orleans to vote in Tuesday's election, Rep. F. Edward Hebert said in a statement that the "South should be proud of itself.'

"It is regrettable that the Republicans," he said, "did not stand pat. They had a magnificent opportunity to render a great service to the American people. The South should be proud of itself. It was a glorious day for us, particularly those who have preached the sovereignty of the states. There was nothing in today's action for us to be disheartened about.

"The vote by the southern members shows how the South feels about this socialistic trend. We are elected to represent a constituency that sends us to Washington to speak for them . . ."

Rep. Hale Boggs of New Orleans took the Republicans to task. Said Mr. Boggs: "Why should anyone be surprised. Whoever heard of the Republican party helping the South. It never did nor never will. The alleged coalition is a myth."

Rep. Henry D. Larcade Jr., of Opelousas said that had the Republicans been able to deliver as expected earlier, the move would have been successful.

"But," he said, "the Republicans were put on the spot by the way the thing developed."

Leander H. Perez, New Orleans attorney, and national director of the States Rights organization, said the vote was "not a Truman victory" in that "only 170 Democrats voted against the rule while 64 Republicans, one American-Labor representative and one American for Democratic action voted against it."

The Louisiana attorney added that it is "regrettable that the Republican party passed up a great opportunity to assume some of the responsibility to prevent the march of the Truman administration toward socialization of the United States."

Wilkins Praises President Truman For "Reiteration"

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Appreciation for the reiteration by President Harry S. Truman of his firm support of civil rights legislation and for his specific request, in his State of the Union message, that civil rights measures be allowed to come to a vote, was expressed today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a telegram to the Chief Executive, Acting NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins hailed the President for his "continued insistence on the passage of civil rights legislation. especially your statement that both opponents and proponents of this legislation should recognize that it is the duty of the elected representatives of the people to let these proposals come to a vote."

"We earnestly hope," Mr. Wilkins said, "that Administration leaders. . . will take all necessary steps to break a filibuster so that a vote on the merits of the legislation may be had."

The NAACP also wired Rep. John Lesinski (D., Mich.) chairman of the House Labor Committee, expressing gratification at his announcement that he will call up the Administration FEPC bill, H. R. 4453, for House consideration not later than Jan. 23.

"Proponents of FEPC," Mr. Wilkins told Congressman Lesinski, "sincerely hope for immediate passage of the fair employment bill in the second session of the 81st Congress. We appreciate your support of this position and urge you to continue your support on behalf of FEPC."

Lynching, Other Crimes Must Be Stopped—Truman

President Stresses Basic 'Rights' of All Citizens to Law Enforcement Officials

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — President Truman opined at his press conference, last Thursday, that lynching and all other types of lawlessness should be stopped by any means possible.

He was asked whether he thought a Federal law against big-time gambling was more important than a Federal law against lynching.

Depends on Attorney General

Mr. Truman said that was a matter that will have to be worked out by the Attorney General, since it is not in his department.

He pointed out that since he was not a lawyer in the criminal division of the Justice Department, he will take the Attorney General's advice on the subject.

All Crimes Should Be Stopped

Mr. Truman added, however, that he thought all sorts of lawlessness ought to be stopped by any means that can stop it, and, in enforcing law, care should be taken to see that civil rights are not infringed upon.

The President's statement was, in effect, a repetition of one he had made the day before at the Attorney General's conference on law enforcement problems.

At that time, Feb. 15, he called for a mobilization of "local opinion and resources against organized crime and the conditions which create it."

Federal, State and local officials at the conference, held at the Justice Department, discussed law enforcement problems in connection with organized crime.

Several proposals for tightening Federal law to combat crime were referred to a legislative committee, headed by Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro of Baltimore, and included Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, who called the conference.

The suggestions included: prohibition of interstate shipment of slot machines, barring interstate telegraph and telephone lines to gamblers, and a complete review of the Fugitive Felon Act and extradition procedures with foreign countries.

Truman Stresses Equality

One of the anti-crime measures Mr. Truman recommended to the conference was the elimination of "the inequalities of opportunity which embitter men and women and turn them toward lawlessness."

The President particularly emphasized equality of opportunity. He said:

"I think every child in the nation, regardless of his race, creed or color, should have the right to a proper education.

Repeats FEPC Policy

"And when he has finished that education, he ought to have the right in industry to fair treatment in employment.

"If he is able and willing to do the job, he ought to be given a chance to do that job, no matter what his religious connections are, or what his color is."

Mr. Truman told the law enforcement representatives they should be "vigilant to enforce the laws which protect our citizens from violence or intimidation in the exercise of their constitutional and legal rights."

Officers Alerted on Mobs

He urged "vigorous efforts to prevent mob violence, and other forms of interference with basic rights—the right to a fair trial, the right to vote, and the right to exercise freedom of speech, assembly, and petition."

Pointing out that it is as much the duty of law enforcement officers "to protect the innocent as it is to prosecute the guilty," Mr. Truman said:

"The friendless, the weak, the victims of prejudice and public excitement are entitled to the same quality of justice and fair play that the rich, the powerful, the well-connected, and the fellow with pull thinks he can get.

Due Process of Law

"Moreover, the guilty as well as the innocent are entitled to due process of law. They are entitled to a fair trial. They are entitled to counsel. They are entitled to fair treatment from police.

"The law enforcement officer has the same duty as the citizen —indeed, he has a higher duty— to abide by the letter and spirit of our constitution and laws.

"You yourselves must be careful to obey the letter of the law. You yourselves must be intellectually honest in the enforcement of the law."

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath pointed out that numbers games, bookmaking and slot machines are illegal in almost every State.

He said it is "an inescapable conclusion" that gambling as a private business "cannot operate on its present gigantic scale without corrupting what it touches."

Calling organized gambling "the biggest illicit traffic since prohibition," Mr. McGrath declared that everywhere the pattern was the same—"struggling and double-crossing, to eliminate competitors for the right to cheat the public."

Numbers Big Business

As an example that gambling contributes nothing to society but trouble, Mr. McGrath cited the numbers racket, built upon "the nickel and dime bets of hundreds of thousands of our poorest people."

But, he added: "In more recent years, it has moved into offices, shops, and factories, where the money wagered makes it a business estimated by investigators to yield two billion dollars annually."

Both Mr. Truman and Mr. McGrath pledged the full resources of the Federal Government to work with the States and cities against organized crime.

Civil Rights Tag Blocks Statehood Bill

By Marshall Andrews
Post Reporter

Efforts to forestall a certain filibuster of the Alaska statehood bill ran into a second filibuster threat in the Senate yesterday, leaving matters last night just where they stood six hours before.

It was clear, however, that the statehood measure would be dropped, at least temporarily, in favor of rent control before it developed a full-scale filibuster. Chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D.,S.C.) of the Senate Banking Committee, told the Senate he would have his committee's report on the rent bill in its hands today and would ask consideration Monday.

Earlier Maybank told reporters he would press for consideration of his bill Monday if the Senate had not by then agreed to take up the statehood measure. If it had agreed to debate statehood, he added, he would move to substitute his own bill Tuesday.

"Rent control," he explained, "is one of the most important matters we have to take up at this session."

The double filibuster threat, which stymied two bills, brought from Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (Ill.) the comment that "we've done nothing since we've been back here except fight over civil rights."

"I'm almost afraid to take up rent control," Lucas said, "for fear somebody will try to tack on FEPC or poll tax or something else in connection with civil rights. I don't know where this is going to lead. It has stopped statehood for Alaska and the railroad bill."

What had happened was this:

When yesterday's session opened, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) asked unanimous consent to limit debate on the statehood bill to 4 p. m. Monday. Senator Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), a leader of the bloc opposing the measure, said he would not object, although he considered it "utterly inconsistent to consider the transfer of authority from the Federal Government at this time."

Senator James O. Eastland then objected to O'Mahoney's request, leaving the Senate with the question of whether to take up the bill, a question subject to unlimited debate even before considering the bill itself.

Due to delays for quorum calls and speeches on other matters, the Senate had not run into the statehood filibuster when Lucas brought up the bill to amend the railroad retirement act by providing for union shop contracts in the rail industry. He asked unanimous consent to limit debate to 4 p. m. Monday and immediately ran into trouble from two directions.

Senator Lister Hill (D., Ala.) said he could not consent to a limitation unless it was understood that an FEPC amendment by Senator William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) must be excluded. He was joined by Maybank, who said he would withdraw his objection if the Senate would agree to consider no FEPC amendment in connection with the bill. Lucas asked unanimous consent on that basis but was blocked by Senator Wayne Morse (R., Oreg.), who said he could not consent to any such arrangement in Jenner's absence.

That put the Senate back where it started, with defeat of the statehood measure conceded by Lucas, who told his colleagues, "It is very clear there isn't going to be any vote on this bill."

In asking consent to limit debate on the measure, O'Mahoney chided the dissenting Southerners for resorting to filibuster while "time is short and the world situation crucial," though he conceded their right to "take full advantage of the rule of unlimited debate." But, he pointed out, "the French Cabinet has just resigned because its members were taking full advantage of their parliamentary rights."

O'Mahoney called attention to the critical situation in Korea and the many items of emergency legislation facing Congress. In view of these considerations, he said, "we should not prolong debate on irrelevant matters."

Two New States?

Opposition To Hawaii, Alaska As 49th And 50th Ranges From Southern Bloc Caution To Involved Defense Fears

BY BASCOM N. TIMMONS

PUTTING A CAMEL through the eye of a needle would not be much more difficult, Washington observers have decided, than getting into the Union those prospective new states, Hawaii and Alaska. There's more to it than Miss Columbia throwing wide her arms in welcome and the addition of two more stars to the flag.

Those two more stars also mean four more senators, increasing the membership of the "world's most exclusive club" to an even 100. The situation seems to be, according to those who have talked to Southern senators, that they like good round numbers, but not at the expense of the South.

The Southerners put it this way: They have worked hard and long to hold off the attempts of the North and West to enact legislation proposed by Democratic administrations for political purposes, though inimical to Southern interests. At times only by filibusters have they been able to maintain their position. They do not propose to have the addition of four senators from two new states break the dyke they have erected to protect the unity of the South in respect to civil rights and lynching and other objectionable legislation.

* * *

Looking Backward

THE BIG ARGUMENT now being made for Hawaiian-Alaskan statehood is that our Pacific defense would be strengthened by their admission. Several Southern senators dug into the records to show that one of the arguments advanced in 1912 for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico was that Mexico, then in the throes of revolution, might seize them. Said one solon who offered that comparison, "It sounds silly now, but were you around then?" Actually admission of the two Southwestern states did not add to their ability to defend themselves. They had been ready for 30 years.

It would be hard to say whether Hawaii-Alaska senators would be Republicans or Democrats, but regardless of that, Southerners doubt their views would be in harmony with those of the newcomers.

On the Republican side of the Senate, the leading opponent of Hawaiian statehood has been Sen. Butler (R., N.), who insists that the Communist-dominated unions, controlled by Harry Bridges, must be driven out of Hawaii before the islands are welcomed into the Union.

Would Disrupt Reallocation

ANOTHER CONSIDERATION is that admission now of the two territories to statehood would disrupt the reallocation of seats in the national House of Representatives. That is not a major argument, however, for it is conceded that both of the prospective new states together would have no more than three members of the House of Representatives at the outset, on the basis of population. The two territories combined have less than half the population of one county in Texas, Harris (city of Houston) and much less than either of two other counties, Dallas (city of Dallas) and Bexar (city of San Antonio).

There are other arguments which have not figured much in the debate—one, that in the case of Alaska a carpetbagger government might control the state elections, and that the progress of defense there would be retarded rather than advanced by statehood; two, that the racial harmony which now prevails in Hawaii would be upset when the prizes of federal office were dangled before the politicians. However, those speculations are not too important, so far as Senate action on the statehood bills is concerned.

Dixie Demos split, drop idea of talkathon on statehood

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — (AP) — Senate Southern Democrats found their ranks split today and abandoned the idea of trying to talk to death bills proposing statehood for Alaska and Hawaii.

Sen. Russell (D., Ga.), who called a meeting of 15 senators, told reporters the session produced "no unanimity of opinion on these statehood bills."

President Truman has asked swift Senate approval of the two House-approved bills.

"NO PACT OF DEATH to kill these bills resulted," Russell said, conceding that filibustering had been mentioned at today's meeting.

Russell said some of the senators had announced they will support the measures. Russell has been a leading opponent of statehood.

In response to a question whether some smaller group still might launch a filibuster of its own, Russell said: "There's always a likelihood of that."

Attending the meeting were Sens. Russell; Byrd and Robertson, of Virginia; Fulbright and McClellan, Arkansas; Eastland and Stennis, Mississippi; Hoey, North Carolina; Holland, Florida; Ellender, Louisiana; Maybank, South Carolina; Lyndon Johnson, Texas; George, Georgia, and McKellar, Tennessee.

The first test of the statehood bills on the Senate floor was scheduled for this afternoon on a motion to take up the Alaska bill.

Friends and foes have predicted it and the Hawaiian bill both will pass or both be defeated. The House considered them one after the other in an attempt to keep politics out.

Alaska is normally Democratic and Hawaii Republican.

While there is some Republican opposition to the bills, Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) indicated he is most fearful of an attempt by Southern Democrats to talk them to death.

The Southerners reportedly fear that Alaska and Hawaii would elect four senators who would vote to choke off a filibuster against civil rights legislation.

* * *

THE DECISION to proceed with the statehood bills was made at a White House conference yesterday.

In his letter to the Senate yesterday, Mr. Truman urged "highest priority" for the statehood bills, declaring their adoption would "strike a blow at communism" and "speak far louder than words of our devotion to our national ideals."

Not Really Our Fault

WE ARE in favor of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. The chances are that the Congress will not grant statehood to these territories, not this Congress although there is not a single logical reason for not admitting them.

Of course, the Hawaiians and the Alaskans are going to feel bad and that they are discriminated against. They have been pressing for admission to the Union for many, many years and they have done all they could to prove they deserved statehood status.

They now learn that their behavior and their statistics of achievement and readiness really have little to do with the decision to be made about their just ambition.

They probably had not ever considered that American Negroes would decide whether or not their territories should be admitted. But that's where they fooled themselves. It is because Negroes do have something to do with the issue that Hawaii and Alaska may be compelled to remain territories.

That is a sort of cruel blow to come from a friend. Most Negroes favor the admission of the territories. They believe the people of those territories are friendly to the interests of Negroes.

But that's where the rub comes. Southern white politicians suspect that the Hawaiians and the Alaskans might not share their prejudices against Negroes. These politicians are afraid that Hawaii might send votes to Congress in favor of civil rights for everybody. That would mean Negroes.

Therefore, in order to block civil rights for Negroes, Southerners in Congress block statehood for these territories. It is cruel and mean business. It is a repudiation of our ideals and a rejection of the spirit of democracy.

The white and yellow peoples of Hawaii and Alaska are denied their rights because it is essential to deny Negroes their rights. Prejudice thus becomes a two-edged sword which cuts in both directions. We are sorry for the inhabitants of the territories. We hope they will not blame us.

Alaskan Statehood Bill

MY DAY

Courier-Journal

Treatment of minorities in U. S. affects our status in other parts of world

Aut. 8-5-50

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

HYDE PARK.—I understand that the Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc., has just called on the United States Senate to strike out of the pending Alaskan Statehood bill a provision which they say would deprive the Alaskan natives of their land rights.

To many people this may seem a purely domestic affair between us and the natives of Alaska, just as what happens to the Indians in the United States on the reservations may seem to us a purely domestic affair. But, having listened to it being discussed in committee of the United Nations General Assembly, in no very friendly manner, by our colleagues from the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia and other countries, I realize that our treatment of these minorities is no longer a domestic question. It touches our standing and the faith we inspire in the people of Asia, Africa, and the near east.

IF WE ARE so careless of the rights of minorities within our own sphere of influence, how can they trust us, and know that we will think of them and of their rights and freedoms in other areas of the world?

There is another twist, however, to this particular situation in Alaska because, in addition to the injustice which Mr. Oliver LaFarge claims we might do to the Alaskan natives, we perhaps are undermining our own defense positions in those areas, for it is the native outposts which must watch and give the first alarm

APPARENTLY this clause in the Statehood bill would repeal our nation's 1936 confirmation of the right of Alaskan natives (Aleuts, Eskimos, and Indians) to the clear title to their land and resources.

I believe that both Alaska and Hawaii should be admitted to Statehood, but if, in doing so, we harm the rights of any groups of citizens in these new states, the prestige of our nation will suffer in the world as a whole.

The rights that we confirmed to the natives were granted to them in 1867 when Russia ceded the territory to the United States, and it would certainly seem unjust to them to lose these rights.

Statehood For Alaska, Hawaii

The issue of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii is now squarely before the U. S. Senate. Committees of both House and Senate have approved resolutions which would make these two territories states, and the House has said yes.

This favorable action doubtless was prompted by emphatic statements from defense officials that statehood is important to the security of these territories, and therefore to that of the United States. 11-30-50

Doubts on the part of some Senators, and especially those from the South, are understandable, yet in the peril of this moment it is unthinkable that purely local considerations should stand in the way of measures to aid the nation's security.

House Committee OKs Truman's Economic Control Bill

By NICHOLAS P. GREGORY
Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The House Rules Committee tonight approved President Truman's economic controls bill, but, at the same time, adopted an "open" rule permitting amendments and substitutes, thus opening the way for possible House adoption on Wednesday of the far stricter Baruch Plan for all-out mobilization, including wage-price-rationing-rent restrictions.

After more than two hours of debate, the House rules group voted to report the bill to the House. Tomorrow the bill will be debated, and on Wednesday, the House is expected to vote either on Mr. Truman's economic controls, or the Baruch all-out mobilization plan.

SENATE UNITS ACTS

Later, the Senate Banking Committee approved the bulk of the Administration's controls program, amid growing indications Congress may insist on standby price-wage-rationing controls.

Meanwhile, informed sources indicated the Administration was drafting its own standby powers measure which would be offered in the event the President's own demands are defeated in a battle between all-out controls and limited authority.

Congressional informants also strongly hinted, however, that the Administration bill would not call for a rollback of prices to the June 25 level as suggested by Baruch.

KUNKEL TO OFFER BILL

Representative John C. Kunkel (R., Pa.), author of a measure which incorporates the proposals offered by Bernard M. Baruch, including rationing and wage controls, said he would offer his bill for consideration before a final vote is taken.

Hours before the House committee approved the President's request for new controls, Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, told newsmen after a conference with the Chief Executive that the latter would not oppose standby all-out powers in the event Congress votes such authority.

The President asked for only allocations, credit control and priorities powers to prepare the country for part-time mobilization for the Korean war.

Last week, Baruch testified before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee for full mobilization powers for the President, asserting that half-way measures would be repeating the mistakes made in the Second World War.

At a closed session of the Senate Banking Committee, Chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D., S. C.) reported that sentiment was pilling up for the Baruch mobilization scheme. He said that a large amount of mail from citizens indicated concern over rising consumer prices.

While Democratic sentiment was crystallizing for full mobilization, Republicans were warning that even the powers the President was seeking were extraordinary.

TAFT OPPOSES

Senator Robert A. Taft (R., O.) testifying before the Senate Banking Committee in executive session urged adoption of a number of amendments to narrow the provisions of the President's legislation.

Taft asked the Maybank group to knock out provisions for control of commodity speculation, selling surplus farm crops at below market prices, and suggested adding a section to authorize a program of voluntary allocation agreements among industry.

W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board, and Baruch testified that voluntary controls would not work.

FEARS FOR FREEDOM

Taft also proposed eliminating all references to real estate credit and said provisions of the Smith-Connally War Labor Dispute Act should be added to the bill's provisions authorizing the President to requisition plants and equipment for the defense effort.

"If we adopt now an all-out economic control," Taft warned, "it probably means an end to economic freedom in the United States, perhaps forever."

Representative Jesse P. Wolcott (R., Mich.), minority leader of the House Banking and Currency Committee, also was critical of the President's economic powers included in the House bill introduced by Banking and Currency Chairman Brent R. Spence (D., Ky.).

'BROADER POWERS'

Wolcott claimed that the Spence Bill was broader than the comparable powers held by the executive branch in the Second World War. He reiterated his belief that allocations and priorities authority would make price control and rationing inevitable.

Representative Eugene Cox (D., Ga.), usually a severe Administration critic, announced his support of the Baruch Plan. He said to limit the legislation to the proposals made by the President would be "repeating the mistakes we made in the Second World War of acting on this problem piecemeal."

Opponents to wide control powers will have their inning tomorrow when the House takes up the Spence Bill. The House Republican Policy Committee is scheduled to meet before noon to decide what to do to stop a move to give Mr. Truman more peacetime powers than he has sought.

FEPC
Jonathan Daniels

Civil Rights Break Harmony Of Democrats' Chicago Fete

Jonathan Daniels, Truman Backer, Declares at Panel He Cannot Support F.E.P.C. Bill—Cabinet Meets Public

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, May 14—Surface harmony prevailing among Democrats at the Jefferson jubilee celebration was shattered late today on the controversial civil rights issue, which split the party in 1948.

The dissent came at a civil rights panel from an unexpected source, Jonathan Daniels, North Carolina national committeeman and former White House aide under both Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

The discord arose in a day marked by a public appearance of President Truman's Cabinet, which reported to the people from stage of the Civic Opera House in downtown Chicago.

The scene, called by its promoters "unprecedented," was televised and broadcast as the Cabinet members reported the nation more prosperous than ever.

While most Southerners chose to ignore the civil rights panel, where sixteen speakers demanded enactment of the Truman program, Mr. Daniels not only attended, but insisted upon speaking at the conclusion of the meeting.

Although his temper had mounted steadily as the afternoon wore on, Mr. Daniels took a moderate but firm tone as he told the group he could not go along with them in favor of a compulsory Fair Employment Practice Act.

"You cannot have a prohibition law against discrimination in the South," he said.

Constant propaganda for the bill to create a Fair Employment Practice Commission, he said, "gives a weapon to our enemies, the Dixiecrats" and makes it possible for them "to hide behind the civil rights issue while they fight every progressive measure."

Mr. Daniels, whose father, Jo-sephus Daniels, was Secretary of the Navy under President Wilson and Ambassador to Mexico under President Roosevelt, said he did not have to apologize for his liberalism, or for his support of Mr. Truman. He was, he said, one of only eleven Southerners to vote for the President's nomination at Philadelphia in 1948, and he rode the Truman campaign train writing speeches later.

The F. E. P. C., he said, was "a foggy device" which would not accomplish its purpose, but would, on the contrary, interrupt the progress the South already was making toward better handling of its race relations.

Because he was the only opponent of the F. E. P. C. measure to appear at a meeting overwhelmingly favorable to the bill, there were those in the audience who believed his surprise appearance might touch off a demonstration of hostility toward him. But, on the contrary, he was warmly applauded when he was introduced, and politely applauded by a few when he finished. There were no boos.

Panel Draws Attention

The civil rights panel, because of its element of unexpected controversy, took attention away from the public meeting of the President's Cabinet.

While the Democrats awaited the arrival tonight of President Truman and his speech tomorrow at 11:30 P. M., Eastern daylight time, over all major radio networks, the program was set up today to "sell" the President's program as a whole to American voters. The President's address will bring to a climax the three-day celebration.

Emphasizing Democratic concern about the effect on the electorate of Senator Joseph C. McCarthy's charges of widespread communism in the State Department, there were two replies today to the Republican Senator from Wisconsin.

Opening the civil rights panel discussion, Senator Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island Democrat, said:

"I am proud that it is not the leaders of my party who are playing politics with this royalty program. It is not they who are seeking to hound honest men in a campaign of smear and innuendo instead of seeking the facts which our tradition of free and honest courts demands. It is not they who condemn a man without a hearing, or hide behind the legal immunity when uttering that condemnation. They are not using the tools of communism and thus spreading communism itself."

Barkley Replies to Question

At the close of the cabinet meeting, when questions were invited from the floor, Hugh Miller of Oak Park, Ill., asked Vice President Alben W. Barkley, the Senate's presiding officer, when the Senate would "control its own members and keep people like McCarthy from accusing innocent people?"

Emphasizing that as Senate president he had sought to avoid comment on Senator McCarthy's charges while they were being investigated by a committee, Vice President Barkley then went on to say that there was little prospect that the Senate would seek to limit Senator McCarthy's right to say anything he chose. He added, however, that Senators usually were limited by their own conception of their duty and their responsibilities, but that the Constitution had given Senators immunity from prosecution for the things said on the floor.

Another questioner raised the question of expulsion, but the Vice President pointed out that this would require a two-thirds vote.

A Wisconsin delegate, whose name was not audible at the press table, interrupted to tell the Vice President that Senator McCarthy would be "swept out of the Senate" by Wisconsin voters when he comes up for reelection in 1952.

The audience applauded, and Vice President Barkley smiled as he said, "thank you for that encouraging suggestion."

Lucas Attacks Closure Rule

While the Democratic orators were beating the drum for the civil rights program at the well-attended panel meeting, held in the Sherman Hotel, there was in their speeches little indication of confidence that the F. E. P. C. bill would get by its Senate test.

Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, the Senate majority leader, who is up for re-election this year, received warm applause for his fight for the measure.

Mr. Lucas attacked the new closure rule, adopted over his protests by a combination of Republicans and Southern Democrats last year, and said it would be difficult to muster the votes needed to close debate. He challenged the Republicans, as responsible for the new rule, to insure that every Republican Senator voted for closure.

Daniels Rips Peace Constitution On 'Rights'

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to The N. Y. Times
and The Atlanta Constitution

CHICAGO — Surface harmony prevailing among Democrats at the Jefferson jubilee was shattered late yesterday on the controversial civil rights issue, which split the party in 1948.

The dissent came from an unexpected source, Jonathan Daniels, North Carolina National Committeeman and former White House aide under both Presidents Roosevelt and Truman. While most Southerners chose to ignore a civil rights panel, where 16 speakers demanded enactment of the Truman program, Daniels not only attended, but insisted upon speaking at the conclusion of the meeting. While his temper had mounted steadily as the afternoon wore on, Daniels took a moderate but firm tone as he told the group he could not go along with them in favor of a compulsory Fair Employment Practices Act.

"You cannot have a prohibition law against discrimination in the South," he said.

Constant propaganda for the FEPC, he said, "give a weapon to our enemies, the Dixiecrats" and makes it possible for them "to hide behind the civil rights issue while they fight every progressive measure."

Need for F.E.P.C.

Negroes Said to Ask Enactment for Equality of Opportunity to Compete

34 b

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his now famous interview with the President, published in The New York Times of Feb. 15, Arthur Krock made the following startling and dismaying statement to the President: "You know intimately the condition of the Negro race and the limitations of its capacity to fill certain kinds of employment."

Mr. Krock reveals that he is completely uninformed not only about the Negro but also about modern science, which has demonstrated that there are no inequalities among humankind due to racial differences. No reputable scientist today would grant that there is any special limitation on the capacity of Negroes (or of any other racial group) to fill any kind of employment.

Mr. Krock apparently is unaware of the contributions made by Negroes to American science. He indicates no knowledge of the achievements of individual Negroes in the arts, in the skilled trades, in the civil service, in technology and in any number of other fields. Those who have thus achieved are no biological freaks. They differ from a great host of other Negroes only in that they have had greater opportunity to demonstrate their abilities. Certainly Dr. Bunche and others who have achieved would be among the first to affirm this.

It is for this very reason that F.E.P.C. is urgently needed to make available to competent Negroes and other victims of discrimination the opportunity to develop their best abilities in competition with other Americans, of whatever race, creed or origin. If these opportunities were now generally available in this country, there would be no need for an F.E.P.C. But as long as employment discrimination exists there will be persistent demand for this legislation.

The F.E.P.C. law is needed not alone for Negroes and members of other minorities but also for the nation, which today is being denied the full talents and creative abilities of large segments of our population. The nation needs these abilities and will need them increasingly. What Negroes ask in demanding enactment of F.E.P.C. is merely the opportunity to compete on equal terms with other Americans and to contribute their very best to American production and welfare.

Roy Wilkins,
Acting Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

New York, Feb. 28, 1950.

House Passes A Toothless FEPC Measure

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The House today passed, 240 to 177 and sent to the Senate an FEPC bill stripped of all enforcement provisions.

The action was a blow to President Truman's civil rights program. Mr. Truman wanted a mandatory ban on racial discrimination in jobs.

The House rejected the President's proposal, voting to create instead a Fair Employment Practices Commission with power only to investigate, educate and recommend.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), sponsor of the President's bill, called the House version "nothing but good advice."

Call Education the Answer.

Supporters of the watered-down version contended, however, that race prejudice cannot be eliminated by law. They said education is the answer.

The bill as passed was the handiwork of Rep. Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R., Pa.). He offered it as a substitute for the administration measure.

In a heated 15-hour session that ended at 3:20 a. m., members chose Mr. McConnell's substitute and added a few amendments.

Then, reconvening at noon, they rejected, 177 to 239, a move to send the bill back to committee. And then they passed it.

Its fate now lies with the Senate. Southern Democrats there are expected to fight it despite its noncompulsory nature.

Policy Laid Down.

Southern Democrats led the successful House fight for Mr. McConnell's bill, then sought in vain to kill it, first by voting to send it back to committee, then by voting against passage.

The final votes put administration supporters in such a spot they could not agree on a firm policy.

As passed by the House, the FEPC bill:

1. Lays down a national policy against job discrimination because of race, creed, color, sex or disability—the latter two points added by the House during the night.

2. Creates a five-member Fair Employment Practices Commission, members to be pai $12,000 a year.

Possible Fine Provided.

3. Directs the commission to end discrimination by conducting studies, making plans, distributing information and educational matter, and through investigations and recommendations in individual cases.

4. Directs the commission to study discrimination in the federal government, an dto recommend to Congress how it can be stopped.

The bill's only penalty would be a possible $500 fine for "forcible" resistance to the commission or its agents in the course of its investigations.

In the vote on the question of substituting the McConnell bill for the Administration's original, 117 Democrats joined with 104 Republicans in favor of the move. Against the McConnell substitute were 128 Democrats, 49 Republicans and Rep. Vito Marcantonio (A-L., N. Y.).

Defeat Dealt President's 'Rights' Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—(AP)—In a bitter defeat for the administration, the House today passed a substitute FEPC bill stripped of the legal barriers against racial discrimination in employment that President Truman has demanded.

The vote was not even close: 240 to 177. Some of the sponsors of the original administration measure voted against the substitute, although in doing so they had to get in the same column of the roll call as the Southern Democrats who superintended the wrecking of the original bill.

FEPC, the initials which have taken on almost a mystic significance to Negroes and some other minority groups, stands for fair employment practices commission. The bill the House passed and sent to the Senate would establish such a commission, but that is about all.

"Just a Gesture"

The board would be directed to work with State and local agencies to discourage discrimination in the hiring and firing of minority groups. The commission could hold investigations, and make recommendations—but it couldn't issue cease-and-desist orders enforceable by the Federal courts, as the administration bill provided.

A Democrat who holds a very high position in the House summed it up:

"Just a gesture."

Both major parties came out for antidiscrimination legislation in their 1948 paltforms, and Representative Martin, of Massachusetts, the minority leader, declared the substitute, bearing the signature of Representative McConnell (R-Pa.), meets the requirements of the Republican platform:

"This is an FEPC bill."

However, the Democratic leader, Representative McCormack, of Massachusetts, said the measure doesn't comply with his party's promises and he doesn't think it meets the Republicans', either.

Lively Campaign Issue

The consensus was that FEPC remains a very lively campaign issue, despite the House vote.

President Truman repeatedly has demanded action on his "civil rights" program, and FEPC was right on top of the stack. In his State-of-the-Union message last month, the President prodded Congress for some progress on the civil rights program he laid before the lawmakers at length in a special message Feb. 2, 1948.

That communication called for creation of an FEPC "with authority to prevent discrimination by employers and labor unions, trade and professional associations, and government agencies and employment bureaus."

The bill the House approved would grant no such sweeping powers, although it said the policy of the United States should be to eliminate discrimination because of race, color or creed. The House amended this to declare that physical disabilities or political affiliation (except for communism) should not be a bar to employment either. It said that the employment of a member of the so-called minority groups would create the presumption that an employer wasn't discriminating.

"A Fraud, A Sham, A Hypocrisy"

Representative Powell, Negro Democrat from New York City, attacked the substitute bill as "a fraud, a sham and a hypocrisy." It's "absolutely toothless," he said voting against it on the final showdown.

The vote was split this way:

For the substitute: 116 Democrats, 124 Republicans.

Against: 134 Democrats, 42 Republicans, 1 American Laborite.

[Virginia's entire delegation was recorded as opposing the measure.]

Just before the final vote, the House rejected an attempt to return the bill to the House Labor Committee which approved it. The tally: 239 to 177.

In general, the House members looked spry and chipper as they voted, showing no marks from the 15-hour filibuster which started Wednesday noon and ended at 3:20 Thursday morning. It was in the latter hours of that protracted meeting that the Dixie Democrats banded with a group of Republicans to write their own ticket.

Senate Plans Unchanged

Advocates of FEPC have tried since the start of the session to bring the bill to the House floor. It was wedged in the Rules Committee which refused to give it clearance. The FEPC men got their chance yesterday under special procedure known as "Calendar Wednesday," only to have their triumph backfire on them.

The outlook for similar legislation in the Senate is doubtful indeed. If and when it is called up next month some real experienced filibusterers are ready to swing into action.

Senator Lucas, of Illinois, the majority leader, said the House action will not change the administration's plans to call up a compulsory FEPC bill in March.



—AP Wirephoto

Republican McConnell

Smiling FEPC Author

FEPC Backers Split Votes

Roy Wilkins Blamed for Costly Mixup

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Supporters of a strong FEPC bill split last week when the House passed a weak substitute for the Administration bill.

The mixup, for which Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP secretary, and a CIO minority official, were chiefly blamed, occurred on the votes to recommit the McConnell bill to the House Education and Labor Committee, and on its final passage.

Powell, Dawson Apart

Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (Dem., N.Y.), who led the fight for the Administration bill, voted to recommit the McConnell bill against its passage.

Rep. William L. Dawson (Dem., Ill.), a staunch Administration supporter, voted against recommital and for passage of the weak FEPC bill.

Representatives of the NAACP, the CIO, Americans for Democratic Action, and other organizations, held out Wednesday night for a strong FEPC bill with compussory provisions. A strategy meeting was held at 11 a.m., Thursday—one hour before the House convened—in Mr. Powell's office.

Wilkins Ignored Decision

The NNPA was informed that, at the strategy meeting attended by eight Representatives, Mr. Wilkins, and spokesmen for the CIO, the UAW Union, and Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, it was decided to vote for recommittal of the McConnell bill and against its passage.

Despite the argument, the NNPA was informed, 15 or 20 minutes after the strategy meeting ended, Wilkins and the CIO minority officials were outside the House chamber urging members to vote against recommittal of the McConnell substitute and for its passage.

In the group who voted against recommittal and for passage of the McDonnell bill were: Reps. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., (Dem., Lib., N.Y.); Jacob K. Javits (Rep., N.Y.); and Andrew J. Biemiller (Dem., Wis.). Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.), voted against the weak bill.

House Passes F.E.P.C. Bill Stripped of Legal 'Teeth'

Action Is Major Defeat for Administration; Fate of Measure In The Senate Is Uncertain

By The Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 23.—In a bitter defeat for the Administration, the House today passed a substitute F.E.P.C. bill stripped of the legal barriers against racial discrimination in employment that President Truman has demanded.

The vote was not even close: 240 to 177. Some of the sponsors of the original Administration measure voted against the substitute, although in doing so they had to get in the same column of theroll call as the Southern Democrats who superintended the wrecking of the original bill.

F.E.P.C. stands for Fair Employment Practices Commission. Thebill the House passed and sent to the Senate would establish such a commission, but that is about all.

'Just A Gesture'

The board would be directed to work with State and local agencies to discourage discrimination in the hiring and firing of minority groups. The commission could hold investigations and make recommendations, but it couldn't issue cease-and-desist orders enforceable by the Federal Courts, as the Administration bill provided.

A Democrat who holds a very high position in the House summed it up as "just a gesture."

Both major parties came out for antidiscrimination legislation in their 1948 platforms. Representative Martin of Massachusetts, the minority leader, said the substitute met the requirements of the Republican platform. "This is an F.E.P.C. bill," he said.

The Democratic leader, Representative McCormack of Massachusetts, said the measure didn't comply with his party's promises, and he said he didn't think it met the Republicans' either.

Issue Still Alive

The consensus was that F.E.P.C. remains a very lively campaign issue despite the House vote.

Truman repeatedly has demanded action on his civil-rights program, and F.E.P.C. was right on top of the stack. In his state-of-the-Union message last month the President prodded Congress for some progress on the civil-rights program he laid before the lawmakers at length in a special message February 2, 1948.

That communication called for creation of an F.E.P.C. "iwth authority to prevent discrimination by employers and labor unions, trade and professional associations, and Government agencies and employment bureaus."

Called Fraud And Sham

The bill the House approved would grant no such sweeping powers, although it said the policy of the U. S. should be to eliminate discrimination because of race, color, or creed. The House amended this to declare that physical disabilties or political affiliation (except for communism) should not be a bar to employment, either. It said the employment of a member of the so-called minority groups would create the presumption that an employer wasn't discriminating.

Representative Powell, Negro Democrat from New York City, attacked the substitute bill as "a fraud, a sham, and a hypocrisy." It's "absolutely toothless," he said, voting against it on the final showdown.

The vote was split this way:

For the substitute: 116 Democrats, 124 Republicans.

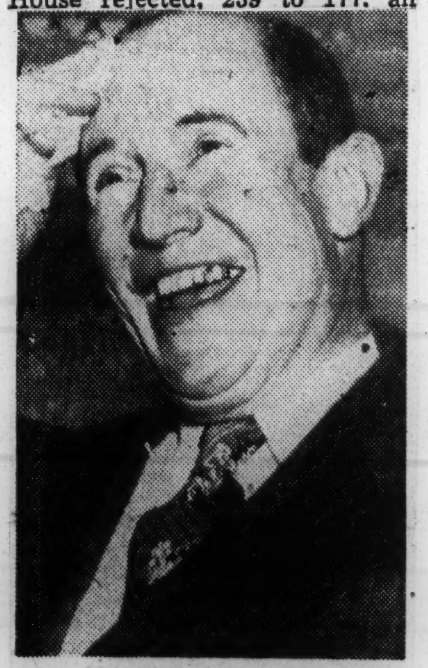
Against: 134 Democrats, 42 Republicans, 1 American Laborite.

Just before the final vote, the House rejected, 239 to 177, an attempt to return the bill to the House Labor Committee, which had approved it.

In general the House members looked spry and chipper as they voted, showing no marks of the 15-hour filibuster that started yesterday noon and ended at 3:20 this morning. It was in the latter hours of that protracted meeting that the Dixie Democrats banded with a group of Repupblicans to write their own ticket.

Advocates of F.E.P.C. have tried since the start of the session to bring the bill to the House floor. It was wedged in the Rules Committee, which refused to give it clearance. The F.E.P.C. men got their chance yesterday under special procedure known as "calendar Wednesday," only to have their triumph backfire on them.

The outlook for similar legislation in the Senate is doubtful. If it is called up next month, some experienced filibusterers are ready to swing into action. Senator Lucas of Illinois, the majority leader, said the House action would not change the Administration's plans to call up an F.E.P.C. bill with teeth in March.



Associated Press Wirephoto.

Representative McConnell His F.E.P.C. bill is passed

6 Kentucky Congressmen Vote for Bill, 3 Against

Washington, Feb. 23 (AP)—Six Kentuckians voted with the majority today as the House passed the F.E.P.C. bill, Three voted against it.

Voting against the bill were Represnetatives Perkins (D.), Morton (R.), and Golden (R.). Voting for were Bates, Chelf, Gregory, Spence, Underwood, and Whitaker, Democrats.

Indiana's delegation voted for the bill. Tennessee's voted against it.

Powerful Powell Bill Dumped

Battered FEPC Pleases South

(Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Last week the House of Representatives passed a toothless FEPC Bill that would set up a commission without enforcement powers . . . a bill that would be able only to "investigate" job discrimination and "recommend" ways to end it.

The substitute was approved after the longest and most turbulent session of the House in years.

The bill, now known as the McConnell Substitute, was offered by Representative Samuel J. McConnell Jr., Republican, of Pennsylvania, and it completely wiped off the slate the Administration bill written by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of New York.

Southerners joined with 104 Republicans to put aside the Powell bill in favor of the McConnell measure. When a final vote was made on the issue, Truman Democrats were divided on whether to support the watered-down substitute, but most of them decided to do so and the roll call showed 240 for, and 177 against, including the Southerners.

The House opened the session at noon Wednesday and immediately Southerners began delaying tactics. There were several quorum calls, a procedure which takes about one-half hour each, and the Administration FEPC Bill, cleared in committee last August, was again being kept off the floor hour after hour by parliamentary "road blocks."

FEPC backers were trying to bring the bill to the floor under the House Calendar Wednesday rule.

Under the Calendar Wednesday rule committee rolls are called alphabetically each Wednesday and the chairman of each committee has the right to bring to the floor any bill passed by his committee, but stalled afterwards.

Last Wednesday was one of the final chances to get action on the Powell FEPC BILL with the teeth in it.

After much confusion, the formal debate on FEPC began at 5:30 in the afternoon and for the next nine hours, until 3:30 the following morning there were excitement, bitterness, name calling, rebal yells, interruptions and disorders throughout the House chamber.

Congressman Powell did a fine job in attempting to guide his bill to a vote and among the brilliant speeches by proponents, Congressman William L. Dawson's stood out as way above average.

However, there is no doubt that defeat of the Powell bill and passage of the McConnell substitute constitutes a major defeat for the Administration. Some Democrats hopefully feel that they can turn it into an asset, however, by going to Negro voters with the story that defeat was caused by a Re-

Taft Continues to Urge FEPC Bill Without Teeth

CLEVELAND (NNPA) — Sen. Robert A. Taft (Rep., Ohio), in the closing days of his campaign for re-election, stuck to his advocacy of a voluntary Federal fair employment practice commission.

He told a large audience at the St. James AME Church forum on Oct. 29, that he favors an educational and persuasive FEPC over a compulsory one.

Holds GOP Control Needed

Replying to a question that followed a speech, in which he held that the future of the colored America "rests in the preponderance of the Republican Party" and that only a Republican-controlled Congress would be independent, Taft said:

"You will recall that mine was the first FEPC bill introduced in the Senate, and it is far more likely that the Republicans can pass this type of legislation than the Democrats, with their Southern affiliations.

Argues for Gradualism

"I believe the proper way to approach this problem is to advance steadily the position of the colored people until it is on an equal with that of the whites.

"Proper education, steady pressure and persuasion will, although slow at the start, proceed far faster to this end that a compulsory law which drags people into court and produces a million lawsuits.

Memorial Day, U. S. A., May 30



Truman Opposes Voluntary FEPC

WASHINGTON, May 25—(AP)—President Truman said Thursday he is against a voluntary fair employment practices commission. Some legislators have suggested this as a compromise. The President's proposal for a commission with power to combat racial discrimination in employment is now stymied in the Senate.

Other subjects dealt with at his news conference:

1. He cold-shouldered the Washington Post's proposal that a "commission on national security" be set up to take a fresh look at this country's security problems.

He said he sees no need for a super-government in this country—that he is trying to run the government under the constitution and will continue to do so.

2. He has no intention right now of doing anything further about the job of Robert Denham, general counsel of the Labor Relations Board.

3. The President said he knows nothing about the conferences Trygve Lie, United Nations secretary general, has had with leaders of Britain, France and Russia looking to easing the cold war tension. He withheld comment until he could talk with Secretary of State Acheson.

FEPC Measure Fight Not Over

Bill to Be Kept Before Senate—Lucas

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON— (NNPA— The fight for fair employment practice legislation will continue in this session of Congress, despite the failure to shut off debate on the motion to take up the bill.

Sen. Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, the Majority Leader, told the Senate last Friday, immediately after the motion to limit debate had been rejected, that the motion to make the FEPC the pending business will be kept before the Senate.

Pointing out that a number of Senators were unavoidably absent when the cloture vote was taken, Lucas said he was sure that another vote to limit debate on the motion to take up the bill will "bear greater fruit."

The Majority Leader said he is willing to set aside FEPC temporarily for the purpose of taking up other measures which are on the Senate calendar, especially resolutions expressing disapproval of President Truman's plans to reorganize the executive departments.

The vote to end the debate on the motion to take up the FEPC bill was 52 to 37. A vote of two-thirds of the entire Senate, or 64 Senators, was necessary to shut off the debate.

Voting for the cloture motion were 33 Republicans and only 19 Democrats. Voting against it were 6 Republicans and 26 Democrats. Twelve Senators were absent, of whom 3 were Republicans and 9, Democrats. An absence has, in effect, a vote against the motion.

Political Debate Ensues

After the vote was announced, the Senate broke out with a political debate over responsibility for the failure to end the filibuster of Southern Senators and pass FEPC legislation.

The debate was a continuation of the controversy begun last Thursday when Senator Lucas charged that Senator Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska, the Minority Leader, had "fastened" on the Senate, through a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats, a cloture rule which the Senate never will be able to change.

Wherry told the Senate and its crowded galleries that the cloture vote showed that the Democratic Party "again has failed to keep its promises." He said:

"The Democratic Party is split into northern and southern wings and cannot deliver on any of its promises.

Cites 78% GOP Vote

"Voting for cloture were 78.5% of the Republican membership of the Senate, but President and his chief lieutenants, Democrat Senate Leader Scott W. Lucas of Illinois and Democrat Senate Whip Francis J. Myers of Pennsylvania were able to muster only 36.5% of the Democrats.

"And despite the fact that the Republican Party has 42 seats in the Senate compared with 54 for the Democrats, we produced 14 more votes for cloture today (Friday) than did the Democratic Party.

"Furthermore, the vote exploded the argument of the Truman-Lucas-Myers leadership that FEPC legislation could be surely obtained if the cloiture rule provided for its adoption upon vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

"The 52-vote in favor of cloture was four short of two-thirds of the Senators present.

"Honest Abe's" Name Injected

"The Senate vote showed that the Republican Party—the party of the Great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln—is the only agency through which equal opportunity legislation can be accomplished."

Senator Lucas replied that everyone knows that the Democratic Party has always been split on civil rights. He added that he did not blame Wherry "from trying to get out from under the rule he fastened upon the Senate, last year."

Sen. Robert A. Taft (Rep., O.) joined in the argument by pointing out that Sen. Garrett L. Withers (Dem., Ky.) who was absent had announced that if he were present, he would have voted against the cloture motion.

That would mean, Taft said, that cloture would have been defeated under the rule advocated by Senator Lucas of a two-thirds vote of Senators present and voting.

Knowland Ribs Lucas

Since the Democrats are in control, Sen. William F. Knowland (Rep., Calif.) suggested that Senator Lucas was in position to seek a modification of the rule.

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (Dem., N. Y.) deplored what he considered "jubilation" on the part of the Republicans over defeat of cloture. "This is no victory for anybody," said Lehman. "This is a tragic defeat of a rightful cause—the cause of giving equal rights and freedom to all our people."

Sen. Irving M. Ives (Rep., N.Y.) said he regretted that his colleague had charged all Republicans with being jubilant over the rejection of cloture. "A great number on this side of the aisle regret the outcome of the voting," said Ives.

Vandenberg Present Though Ill

Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (Rep., Mich.) was on the Senate floor for the vote. It was his first time in many weeks. He has had five operations in the past two months.

A ruling by Senator Vandenberg as president pro-tempore of the Senate during the 80th Congress helped to set the stage for last Friday's action. He ruled that the old Senate cloture rule applied only to a "pending measure" and not to motions to take up a bill.

Compromise Recalled

Vice President Alben W. Barkley reversed this ruling during the first session of the 80th Congress, but on an appeal from his decision his ruling was not sustained by the Senate.

A fight to change the rule encountered a filibuster. When Lucas was about to abandon the fight. Wherry negotiated the compromise which has since become known as the "Wherry rule."

Under it, debate may be limited by a vote of 64 Senators on any matter before the Senate.

When the showdown comes, not only will we be up against Russia, but up against China, Asia, Africa and South America.



GLADSTONE WILLIAMS

Who Killed The FEPC Bill?

WASHINGTON—Democrats are blaming Republicans and Republicans are blaming Democrats for the failure of administration efforts to impose a limitation of debate on the motion to bring up the controversial FEPC bill in the Senate. The word battle over who killed Cock Robin promises to be extended indefinitely.

On one side of the argument, the immediate side, the weight of evidence clearly upholds the Republican claim, but it is possible to find support for the Democratic contention in another phase of the dispute. For the most part, it seems a matter of six of one and a half-dozen of the other. Following are the facts, as nearly as they can be stated impartially:

The vote to choke off debate on the motion to bring up the bill fell 12 short of the necessary two-thirds majority of the Senate. Republicans gleefully point out that more than 75 percent of their members voted to invoke cloture, whereas less than 40 percent of the Democrats went along with them. From the standpoint of simple arithmetic, therefore, it is obvious that the Democrats were more responsible than the GOP for killing FEPC. Had the Democrats voted in the same ratio as the Republicans cloture would have been adopted and the bill would have been formally laid before the Senate for final action.

New Rule But Majority Leader Scott Lucas, in seeking to put the onus of the blame on Republicans, insists that the crux of the issue lies in the new rule adopted by the Senate last year which requires a two-thirds majority of the entire membership, or 64, to invoke cloture. That rule was put through by a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats.

Before its adoption Vice President Barkley, as the presiding officer of the Senate, had ruled that a filibuster could be stopped at any time by two-thirds of those present voting "aye." Sen. Lucas pointed out that there is quite a bit of difference between the Barkley edict and the new rule, the effect of which is to give absentees as much weight as those present and voting.

To illustrate what the Majority Leader means, suppose there were 66 Senators present on a vote to impose cloture—a better-than-average attendance on most votes. Under the old Barkley ruling proponents of cloture would have to poll only 44 votes to put over limitation of debate. Under the new rule substituted at the last session the cloture advocates would have to have 64 votes. Or to put the proposition in reverse, the opponents of cloture would have to muster 23 votes under the old ruling, while they would need only three votes under the new rule to defeat the motion.

At the time the new rule was adopted, supporters of civil rights legislation, which is unlikely to be passed without some means of defeating filibusters, charged that the Senate had dug a pit from which it never would be able to climb. Sen. Lucas himself has told the Senate that it could not "break this rule in a thousand years."

He Had Help Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry, of Nebraska, the Minority Leader, got credit for putting the new rule through, but he was aided and abetted by Sen. Richard B. Russell, of Georgia, floor leader of the Southern forces in the fight against civil rights measures. It may be assumed as a matter of course that Russell and the other Southern Senators would not have gone along with Wherry on the proposal if they had not been convinced it would work to their advantage in future situations of the kind.

Hence, from that angle, Majority Leader Lucas is justified in saying that the basic responsibility in the premises rests upon the Republicans. For without GOP aid Southern Democrats would never have been able to put over the rule on their own.

But as a further point on the Republican side, Sen. Wherry was quick to remind that, with or without the new rule, the test vote last week on cloture would have been the same as results go. Proponents of limitation of debate did not have two-thirds of those voting. Also if the entire membership of the Senate had been present the opponents of cloture would still have had enough votes to kill the matter, based upon the announced position of some of the absentees.

So it is only fair to say the Democrats are more to blame for killing FEPC in the recent test vote, helped though the Southern contingent of the party was by a substantial block of Republican votes. In the long haul, however, the Republicans will bear the heavier responsibility.

Both Parties Guilty of Ducking FEPC

No matter how much they may squirm and point fingers at each other, we are holding both Democrats and Republicans responsible for the fiasco which took place in the Senate chambers on Friday when an effort to take up the Fair Employment Practices (FEPC) Bill was defeated, 52 to 32.

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Last Thursday, the word got around that Senator Taft (R., Ohio) had made a deal with Senator Russell (D., Ga.) whereby he would hold out a half dozen or so GOP votes on the measure in exchange for Southern votes supporting him in blocking the Administration-backed reorganization of the National Labor Relations Board.

Whether such a deal was made or not, the fact remains that certain GOP Senators were absent and that six others voted against cloture. Neither party, therefore, can escape the blame for the failure to get FEPC to the floor.

No other piece of legislation in recent years has caused such a scare in Congress. Why is Congress so afraid to let it come up for a vote?

It's the same old story: Both sides are using FEPC and other civil rights proposals as a political football, or in other words, to get votes. Neither seems to be seriously concerned about getting FEPC passed.

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And we won't forget them at the proper time.

Some of these Senators are like Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh (N.C.) News and Observer, who went out to Chicago to the Democratic jamboree the other day and made a speech against FEPC.

Mr. Daniels gave as his reason the fact that North Carolina has already equalized its teachers' salaries and that some colored teachers are getting higher salaries than white teachers because of their seniority.

The Baltimore Sun applauded Mr. Daniels's judgment. It said Jonathan was right because a Federal FEPC would "interfere with the swift progress the South is making in its own solution of the problem of racial discrimination."

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How did the school teachers get wage equality? We went into the courts and compelled them to do so under the 14th Amendment.

Now North Carolina brags about its equal school teacher salaries, but if we are going to get anywhere in the other places of employment in North Carolina we must have a Federal law under which we can go to court also and compel the employment of those now barred by reason of race or religion.

Prejudice is worse in North Carolina than it is in New York, yet New York finds it necessary to have a State Fair Employment Practices Act and so do 10 other States. All of these acts guarantee no discrimination in jobs.

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GLADSTONE WILLIAMS

George Hits Hard at FEPC

WASHINGTON—It remained for Sen. Walter F. George, long recognized as one of the big oratorical guns of the Senate, to put in some of the most damaging blows yet delivered against the controversial Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission Bill which has been put forward as a part of the President's Civil Rights program.

The Georgia Senator's speech was the highlight of the FEPC debate in the upper chamber during the past week. In it he chided both Democrats and Republicans for vying with each other in claiming parenthood of the legislation. Neither party can assert any legitimate claim to authorship, he declared, adding: "It came out of Communism. It is a basic Communistic concept."

Tracing the origin of the FEPC proposal, Sen. George said that, insofar as the record shows, it was first put forward in the Communist Party platform of 1928. Two suggestions were made by the Communists at that time on the economic and industrial front, he reminded. The first one was that there should be an absolute limitation upon the income of every taxpayer in America. At that outset the figure proposed was $25,000 after taxes, but what they wanted, he said, was "an outright limitation upon income in America of not to exceed $15,000 a year, with an eagerness to reduce it to $10,000, or even below that."

Only a Start Once a limitation is put upon what a man or woman can earn, he asserted, "anyone with the slightest experience should know that, by the sheer force of political pressure, the amount will be constantly reduced."

The purposes back of the limitation are all too clear, he warned, explaining: "The Communists would reduce incomes to the point where there can be no reserves which will build enterprise, which will give jobs to the people. Our Communist friends will then say—'only the State can provide jobs. Only the State can keep the wheels of industry turning.'"

As for the second proposal in the Communist platform of 1928, Sen. George said: "It was that the government should interfere with the management of industry and private enterprise to the point where industry and private enterprise could not function; when, again, our Communist friends would say, 'government must take over; there is no capital; there are no reserves; there can, therefore, be no such thing as private enterprise.' If the government can substitute its will for the will of the manager, the will of the owner, the will of the man who made the enterprise . . . then, of course, the government will take it over.

"So I say again," the Georgian continued, "let no unseemly contest be engaged in here between Republicans and Democrats for the parentage of this un-American concept. Let the Commies have it. Let them keep it."

Sen. George's speech kicked up a furor that lasted for two days in the Senate. It was a big gun whose repercussions continued to throw back an angry echo the day after its delivery. Some of the more ardent supporters of FEPC took exception to his remarks on the grounds that they tended to stamp as Communist sympathizers those who are advocating passage of the bill. Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, was called to order for saying the Georgian's speech was "blasphemy." He challenged the statement that the legislation "has Communistic lineage or Communistic background."

As floor leader for the Southern forces leading the fight or FEPC, Sen. Richard B. Russell, of Georgia, smoothed over the situation, however, by assuring Humphrey that Sen. George had intended no such aspersion.

The George speech, as usual, commanded a large floor attendance and made a deep impression. At its conclusion he received this commendation from Sen. Alexander Smith, Republican of New Jersey: "I thank the Senator from Georgia for his splendid exposition, which is very enlightening."

Rep. James C. Davis, of Decatur, got off a good line on the Humphrey attack on the George speech. "It reminds me," he said, "of a little dog barking at a horse."

Truman Well After calling at the White House during the past week Judge Davis reported finding the President in excellent health and apparently suffering no ill effects from the strenuous Western trip he has just completed.

"The President appeared to be in the best of health," he said. "He looked all right and talked in good spirits. His face is full and he is full of energy. I would say he appeared to be anything but downcast."

Judge Davis said the political implications of the President's cross-country jaunt, during which he followed his custom of making speeches at practically every whistle stop along the route, were not discussed, but it was apparent Mr. Truman was pleased with the reception he got everywhere. The Decatur Congressman went to the White House, along with Sen. George and Rep. Henderson Lanham, of Rome, to urge the President to reconsider the recent order closing the Veterans Administration Lawson General Hospital in Atlanta. Mr. Truman promised them that he would.

Only two members of the Georgia delegation in Congress appear to be taking their opposition seriously this year. The others, including Sen. George, are remaining on the job in Washington, relying on their friends to do whatever is necessary to re-elect them. Rep. John S. Wood, of Canton, and Rep. Don Wheeler, of Alma, both facing stiff opposition, have returned to their districts to get in a bit of campaigning between important votes in the House.

Security Bill After weeks of hearings and study by the Committee on Finance, which he heads, Sen. George has finally reported out the important Social Security extension bill. He plans to lay it formally before the Senate as soon as the FEPC bill is disposed of—perhaps next week.

The Georgia Senator anticipated that he will be able to steer the bill through without difficulty, although several sections promise to be controversial. Already passed by the House, the legislation constitutes an important part of the Administration program. This is one of the reasons why Sen. George will be unable to return to the State to campaign for re-election. His presence on the Senate floor will be needed to pilot the measure through. And no sooner than he completes that task he will be confronted with the responsibility for directing the final writing and passage of the tax revision bill which is now being prepared by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Defeat For a Compulsory FEPC

There will be no compulsory FEPC (Fair Employment Practices Commission) law passed at this session of Congress. That was decided yesterday when the Senate refused to invoke cloture, which would have shut off unlimited debate, or a filibuster.

The compulsory FEPC should have been killed.

It was not communistic, as charged. It would not have done all the evil things its more violent opposition asserted it would. But, it was compulsory. You cannot prohibit prejudice by law.

That is why we have earnestly opposed the bill. It would have worsened, for a long time anyhow, the employment discriminations. It would have subjected business, especially small business, to undue discrimination. Business could have been, and would have been, plagued by accusations which would have to be answered in distant cities before the established bureaus. It was a very bad bill, however excellent the intent of it.

Now, we can go ahead with the FEPC bill which the House passed, with Southern support. It provides for investigation, hearings, conciliation and recommendations. It will work well, as a similar bureau did during the war.

The compulsory, jail-sentence FEPC was wrong. It probably was unconstitutional. It certainly was unworkable.

The other sort we need. It will work.

Shelve FEPC Bill, George, Russell Ask

WASHINGTON—(INS)—Sen. George, Democrat, Georgia, demanded yesterday that the administration "immediately withdraw" President Truman's Fair Employment Practice bill so the Senate "can get ahead with legislation vital to the nation."

George, a veteran leader of the Southern bloc that has successfully filibustered against the measure, said that sentiment for the bill has cooled among many of its former supporters "because of developments of the last year."

The Senator, who has denounced the measure as "Communistic," indicates that growing public concern over charges of Red infiltration on the home front has weakened the drive for a compulsory FEPC. The Georgian declared:

"I am convinced that many prominent men who have gone on record as favoring FEPC would withdraw their support if they were not already committed.

"There is a natural anxiety across the nation to certain disturbing revelations of the last year which puts FEPC in the unfavorable light it deserves."

The opponents of the measure—which would ban discrimination in hiring because of race, creed or nationality—won a first-round Senate victory Friday when the administration failed to gag debate on the bill.

Senate Democratic Leader Lucas, Illinois, has pledged a new "sincere and desperate effort" to end the Dixie talkathon.

Sen. Russell, Democrat, Georgia, another Southern leader, also predicted that FEPC "is dead for this session—it has reached its high tide, and is on the way out."

George reiterated Southern charges that the administration is pressing for FEPC passage "for political reasons."

F.E.P.C. Dead For Session: Cloture Loses

Gag Rule Defeated By 12 Senate Votes

Southern Surge Assures Result; Parties Debate on Which Is to Blame

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON, May 19.—President Truman's civil rights program was torpedoed for this session of Congress today when the Senate rejected cloture on the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill and burst into a row over which party was to blame.

Sixty-four votes were needed to invoke cloture and end the filibuster on the question of bringing the bill up for consideration, but the final rollcall vote stood at only 52 to 32 in favor of cloture. Thus the attempt fell short by twelve votes of the needed sixty-four.

Defeat was assured by a surge of opposition by Democratic Senators from Texas, Louisiana, Virginia, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas and Arizona.

Thirty-three Republicans and nineteen Democratic Senators from Northern and Western states voted for cloture. Twenty-six Democrats and six Republicans voted against it. Twelve Senators were absent.

Torrent of Recrimination

In the torrent of recriminations following the vote, Republicans proclaimed that the results showed that the Democrats could not make good on their civil rights promises, and Democrats countered that the Republicans were trying to make political capital out of the rejection of cloture.

Under the new rule adopted last year, cloture may be invoked only by a majority of two-thirds of the constitutional membership of the Senate, or sixty-four votes. Administration leaders in the Senate had tried in vain at the time to make cloture possible on a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present. But even had this rule been adopted, the cloture petition would have been defeated today, because the fifty-two affirmative votes were four short of two-thirds of the eighty-four Senators present.

The question before the Senate was not whether the F. E. P. C. bill, heart of the President's civil rights program, should be brought to a vote but whether it should be made the pending order of business. The issue of its merits was not at stake.

Southerners Opened Filibuster

Two weeks ago Senator Scott W. Lucas, of Illinois, Democratic floor leader, had moved to have the Senate take it up, but the Southern Democrats immediately started filibustering against his motion. The vote today was on whether this filibustering should be halted and the Senate given a chance to take up the F. E. P. C. bill.

When the effort failed Senator Lucas said he would keep his motion to bring up the bill before the Senate and would have another attempt to obtain cloture at a time when there were fewer absentees. It was generally conceded by Democrats and Republicans alike, however, that today's vote showed there is no practical hope of getting cloture on a civil rights bill at this session.

Although the motion on the F. E. P. C. bill will be kept before the Senate, Senator Lucas indicated that he would not keep the Senate tied up continuously on a resumption of the filibuster but would set his motion aside from time to time to take up other business.

The spectators' galleries were jammed with the largest crowd seen in the Senate this year when the partisan row broke out immediately after the vote.

Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, of Nebraska, Republican floor leader, got things rolling by telling the Senate:

"This shows the Democratic party cannot keep its promise. The Democratic party is split wide open. Seventy-eight and a half per cent of the Republican membership of the Senate voted for cloture, but only 36½ per cent of the Democrats . . . Those in the United States wondering what is going to be done (on civil rights) can see who their friends are and who can make good. . . .

"Today's vote showed that the Republican party, the party of the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, is the only agency through which equal-opportunity legislation can be accomplished."

Lucas Blames Republicans

Senator Lucas shouted back that Senator Wherry and the Republicans were to blame for having "fastened" the "unholy rule" on the Senate requiring a constituional two-thirds vote for ending filibuster. He said that this rule could not be enforced "in a thousand years." He taunted Senator Wherry by calling him "the great minority leader of the Republicans—so-called" and added that "Senator Wherry votes with the other Republicans about once out of twelve."

Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat-Liberal, of New York, charged that Senator Wherry's statement showed that the Republicans viewed the defeat of cloture with "jubilation" and were trying to make political capital out of it.

Senator Irving M. Ives, Republican, of New York, jumped to his feet and answered Senator Lehman with a vehement speech that drew applause from the galleries. He said that he and other Republicans were as sorry as Senator Lehman to see cloture rejected and that he would fight "to the end of time" to get through a civil rights program unhampered by partisan politics.

Today was the first time in the history of the Senate that a vote was taken for cloture to stop debate on a motion to bring up a bill. Under the old rules, cloture could not be applied in the case of a motion to bring up, but only for the purpose of ending debate on a bill itself.

Vote on Cloture

The Senate vote, as compiled by The Associated Press:

FOR CLOTURE—52

Democrats—19

Anderson	Kilgore	Myers
Benton	Leahy	Neely
Douglas	Lehman	O'Conor
Gillette	Lucas	O'Mahoney
Green	Magnuson	Taylor
Humphrey	McMahon	Thomas, Utah
Hunt		

Republicans—33

Aiken	Flanders	Scheppel
Brewster	Hendrickson	Smith, Me.
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Smith, N.J.
Butler	Ives	Taft
Cain	Jenner	Thye
Capehart	Kem	Tobey
Cordon	Knowland	Vandenberg
Darby	Lodge	Watkins
Dworshak	Martin	Wherry
Ferguson	McCarthy	Wiley
	Saltonstall	Williams

AGAINST CLOTURE—32

Democrats—26

Byrd	Hoey	McCarran
Chapman	Holland	McClellan
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	McFarland
Eastland	Johnson, Tex.	McKellar
Ellender	Johnston, SC	Robertson
Fulbright	Kefauver	Russell
George	Kerr	Sparkman
Hayden	Long	Stennis
Hill	Maybank	

Republicans—6

Bridges	Gurney	Mundt
Ecton	Malone	Young

Not present or voting but position announced: Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, said today a report that "there was no such F. E. P. C. bill was "an unmitigated lie." Columnist Drew Pearson wrote the story in his syndicated newspaper column. He said he made a "cold blooded deal" with Senator Russell himself and southern Democrats to defeat the F. E. P. C. by a vote against the N. L. R. B.

Senator Taft said in a formalmotion.

Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat, of Georgia, to hold back enough Republican votes to defeat the F. E. Mr. Pearson countered in a publican colleagues to support of Dixie Senators would votestatement that it seemed "significant a proposal to reorganizecant" that he mentioned six Republicans in his story and that six voted against the F. E. P. C.

Taft Denies Deal

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UP).—Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, said today a report that "there was no such deal" with Senator Russell himself or anything resembling it." He said he consistently urged his southern Democrats to defeat the statement that six Republican F. E. P. C. bill was "an unmitigated lie." Columnist Drew Pearson wrote the story in his syndicated newspaper column. He said the civil

Not voting (D-Ky), Absent with against cloture: Withers unannounced: Millikan (R-Colo) position announced: Downey (D-Calif), Graham (D-NC), Pepper (D-Fla), and Tydings (D-Md).

Senator Lucas (D-Ill), Senator Murray (D-Mont), Thomas (D-Okla), Langer (R-ND) and Morse (R-Ore) Announced as

TAFT AND LUCAS RAPPED ON FEPC

NAACP Leader Says 'Subtle Solons' Feared

(The Associated Press)

Boston, June 26—Negro leader Walter White Sunday charged Sens. Taft (R-Ohio) and Lucas (D-Ill.) with "gross insincerity" in their support of civil rights legislation.

White leveled his blast during a speech before the closing session of the 41st annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of which he is executive secretary.

"The attitudes of 'Mr. Republican' and 'Mr. Democrat' are typical," White declared, "of the gross insincerity, with but few exceptions in both parties, on the civil rights issue."

Discussing legislators "who failed to keep their word," White said the "least dangerous among them are the ranting race-baiters."

White said he included Sens. Taft and Lucas when he referred to the "more subtle politicans who clothe themselves in robes of respectability, smile unctuously at those they are about to double-cross, and then piously campaign for re-election on the ground they were prevented from keeping their promises by those pesky Dixiecrats."

"I have in mind such men as Mr. Taft of Ohio who wrote the 1948 Republican party platform promising unequivocal support of a federal FEPC. But a year later he proposed a toothless measure without enforcement powers."

White continued: "I have in mind the majority leader of the Senate, Mr. Lucas of Illinois, who approached the Senate fight for FEPC with quaking knee and quavering voice much as one would march to the electric chair."

FEPC Is Killed In Senate As Administration Leaders Fail To Choke Off Debate

33 Votes Of Southerners, GOP Bar Further Efforts During Session; Lucas' Plea Emotional, Says Russell

WASHINGTON, July 12—(AP)—The Senate killed FEPC Wednesday.

No prospect remains for revival this session of the hotly disputed proposal to set up a Fair Employment Practices Commission to prevent racial or religious discrimination in the hiring, firing and advancement of workers.

Together, their 33 votes represented more than one-third of the total membership of 96 senators, and under the circumstances this was an ... block against consi... the bill. The F... would have had to ... —two-thirds of the ... bership—to win. Th... 55 and thus fell nine...

The result was ... weeks in advance. L... ...ic Leader Lucas, who calle... ...or the vote, had not shown any hope at all of winning. It was the administration's second defeat on the issue. The count on the preceding roll call, May 19, was 52 to 32. Lucas at that time promised a second vote in view of the number of absentees, and he got it Wednesday strictly for the record.

Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman of Alabama voted aginst a motion to limit debate on the question of considering a Fir Employment Practices Bill.

Like the one in May, Wednesday's vote came on a move to cut off debate on a motion to bring FEPC before the Senate for consideration. Only this time, there hadn't been even a minute of debate.

Resorted To Rule

Under many circumstances, it would appear somewhat premature to order a man to shut up before he had opened his mouth. But Lucas and the other FEPC backers had ample reason to believe from past experiences that the Southerners, unhampered by any debate limit, would try to kill the bill by talking on and on, for weeks if necessary. That is called filibustering.

So the FEPC men restored to the cloture rule, which calls for and end to debate if two-thirds of the full Senate membership support such a move.

They lined up 22 Democrats and 33 Republicans on their side.

The antis got 21 of the 22 votes from states of the Old South (Florida's lame duck Senator Pepper was not recorder), plus the votes of six other Democrats from border and western states, and the same six Republicans who voted with them in May—Bridges of New Hampshire, Ecton of Montana, Gurney and Mundt of South Dakota, Malone of Nevada and Young of North Dakota.

Graham Votes

Senator Graham (D-NC), who like Pepper was a casualty of the primary elections, lined up with the other Southerners this time. He was absent May 19.

FEPC is considered the top measure on President Truman's "civil rights" program and Lucas, as the administration's spokesman, made a strong appeal for the bill. He said that with Americans fighting and dying in Korea, regardless of creed or color, there could not be a more propitious time for its consideration.

Senator Russell of Georgia, leader of the anti-FEPC forces, called Lucas' appeal purely emotional. He said the legislation was of a most revolutionary character and, if enacted, would destroy private property rights. He also contended it would upset the nation's industrial machine at a time when it may be called upon to produce as it never did before.

After the vote, Republican Floor Leader Wherry of Nebraska issued a statement saying the cloture move did not succeed "because President Truman and his lieutenants failed to keep their campaign promises to the people."

FEPC Killed By New Defeat Of Debate Gag

Cloture Motion Gets Only 55 to 33 Vote, 9 Less Than Needed

The Administration's key civil rights bill, compulsory fair employment practices, was killed in the Senate yesterday.

The legislation was buried for the session by coalition defeat of a debate-limiting cloture motion, designed to break a Southern filibuster before it started.

The motion mustered only a 55-to-33 majority, nine votes short of the 64 needed to register a "Constitutional" two-thirds of the Senate.

No Votes Switched

It was the Administration's second attempt of the session to break through solid Southern opposition, and leaders said it would be obviously "futile" to make another.

The first effort last May fell 12 votes shy of the 64 needed for cloture. Yesterday's try showed a three-vote net gain from Senators absent the first time, but there wasn't a single "switch."

Voting to limit debate were 22 Democrats and 33 Republicans. Six Republicans joined Democrats against cloture.

Of the Senators in this area, Harry F. Byrd and A. Willis Robertson of Virginia voted against cloture and Millard E. Tydings of Maryland voted for it. Senator Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland, who voted for cloture last May, was absent.

Graham Opposes Cloture

Senator Olin D. Johnson (D., S. C.). renominated over Gov. J. Strom Thurmond on Tuesday, hurried back to Washington to vote "no." A surprise vote against cloture was cast by Senator Frank P. Graham (D., N. C.), recently defeated for renomination by North Carolina's Willis Smith. Graham declined to say how he would vote during his recent primary campaign.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), although still convalescing from a serious lung operation, showed up to vote for cloture.

With FEPC's defeat a foregone conclusion since the first showdown last May, yesterday's vote was primarily for record-making purposes in the coming campaign. Administration forces were set to blame it on the so-called Wherry cloture rule adopted by a coalition last year while Republicans will charge the Administration never really wanted to pass an anti-discrimination measure.

Morse Tilts With Wherry

Ironically, the first bout in the fight occurred yesterday between Republicans. Senator Wayne Morse (R., Ires.) blamed the whole civil rights stalemate on the "Wherry rule" and called on Republicans to help repeal it.

Senate Republican Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (Nebr.) replied that cloture still would have failed by four votes under the old rule requiring a simple two-thirds majority of those present. He invited Morse to help him "improve" the rule, but said it was stil the "best rule" the Senate would take.

Saying 78 percent of Senate Republicans supported cloture, while only 42 percent of the Democrats went along, Wherry later charged in a statement: "The result proved again that the split Democratic Party cannot deliver on its promises."

Senate Administration Leader Scott W. Lucas (Ill.) led the fight for cloture. With Americans of all creeds and races fighting in Korea, he said, the Senate should pass the FEPC bill now to show the world the United States intends to stop economic discrimination at home.

Senator Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), leader of the Senate's Southern forces, called it a "compulsory jail sentence" civil rights bill. Russell charged it would destroy private roperty rights and upset industry at a time when it must produce more than ever.

FILIBUSTER WINS THIS ROUND

Because nine votes to shut off debate were lacking in the Senate, the Fair Employment Practice Bill is dead for this session. For the meaning of the test ballot taken Wednesday is that a full-fledged filibuster can now be waged against the bill if it should be brought up for consideration. Since the Administration knows it has not enough strength to defeat such a filibuster, it has understandably decided to forego the effort.

Some criticism has been leveled at the Senate leadership for its strategy in this fight, particularly in respect to the decision to try for F. E. P. C. in the first place rather than for less far-reaching legislation, such as anti-lynching or anti-poll-tax bills. And some critics think that even the pussy-footing Fair Employment Practice measure adopted by the House last winter might conceivably have been turned to advantage in the Senate as an opening wedge toward obtaining an enforceable F. E. P. C. law. At any rate, the Administration's "all or nothing" attitude on F. E. P. C. clearly has gained no results, although it is only fair to add that probably no strategy and no tactics could have overcome the uncompromising hostility of controlling bloc of Senators toward the President's entire civil rights program.

This does not, of course, mean that the fight should be abandoned. Quite the contrary. It must and will be continued until this legislation, in conformity with the fundamental concepts of democracy and with the spirit of both party platforms, is on the statute books. It is futile to waste time now wringing one's hands over the failure of F. E. P. C. and related proposals in the Eighty-first Congress. We can hope for greater success in the Eighty-second, and if not then, in the Eighty-third. For of this we are sure: eventual victory in this effort is inevitable.

Gag Rule Veto Kills Senate FEPC Bill

GOP-Dixie Bloc Destroys Chance of Vote This Session

WASHINGTON, July 12—(UP)—A Republican-Southern Democratic coalition in the Senate killed President Truman's Fair Employment Practices Bill Wednesday by refusing for the second time to gag debate on the controversial measure.

The vote scuttled prospects of final action on other racial-rights bills this session and throws the whole issue into the political arena for the Fall Congressional elections.

The vote was 55 to 33 in favor of the gag—nine short of the 64 voted needed. Twenty-two Democrats joined 33 Republicans in favor of it while six Republicans voted with 27 Democrats against it.

Eight Senators were absent.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston, Democrat, South Carolina, fresh from his primary victory Tuesday over Gov. J. Strom Thurmon, rushed back to cast his vote against the Administration.

Sen. Frank P. Graham, Democrat, North Carolina, voted against cloture after refusing to announce his intentions in his recent primary campaign.

It was the second time the Senate has refused to choke off debate this year. The previous time cloture supporters mustered 52 votes—three less than Wednesday. The measure has no chance without such a gag, since Dixie Democrats would filibuster it to death otherwise.

The House passed a watered-down anti-job discrimination measure earlier in the year but the Senate's action left it to wither on the legislative vine.

Sen. Russell, Democrat, Georgia, leader of the Southern opposition, assailed what he called the "misnamed civil rights program," and blasted FEPC as "shot through and through with politics."

three Republicans voted today to end the senate filibuster on the fair employment practices commission bill by invoking cloture. But only 19 Democrats supported them, and the total vote for cloture was 52, or 12 short of the required 64.

Twenty-six Democrats and six Republicans voted against shutting off debate.

With 12 senators absent, Majority Leader Lucas [D., Ill.] said the present motion to consider the FEPC bill would remain the unfinished business, so that another vote on cloture can be taken next week. Persons familiar with the situation said, however, that this was only a gesture, since foes of FEPC in Lucas' party have the votes to prevent cloture with all senators voting.

Debated for Two Weeks

The debate, which lasted two weeks, was on the motion to consider the bill, and not on the bill itself. Southern Democrats led the fight against the bill, but they were joined by some senators who oppose any limitation of debate.

Gallery crowds chuckled as the Democrats professed their zeal for FEPC, and accused the Republicans of defeating it. Sen. Lucas blamed the Republican sponsored anti-filibuster rule, adopted last year.

It requires a two-thirds majority of the senate membership, rather than two-thirds of those present and voting, as under the old rule, to invoke cloture. But it provides, for the first time, that cloture may be invoked against a motion to take up a bill.

Wherry Analyzes Vote

Minority Leader Wherry [R., Neb.] made the response:

The Republicans, with 42 members, gave cloture 33 votes. And the Democrats, with 54 members, mustered only 19.

"Today's vote," Wherry said, "showed that the Republican party—the party of the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln—is the only agency thru which equal opportunity can be accomplished."

Other Republicans pointed out that since 32 votes were cast against cloture, 64 affirmative votes would have been required in the 96 member senate under either the old rule or the new, and that without the new rule a vote on cloture could not even have been taken.

Vandenberg Brought In

The Republicans, rounding up all their strength in town, even brought in ailing Sen. Vandenberg [Mich.], who has not attended a session in weeks, to vote for cloture. Democrats not voting included Sen. Tydings of the adjacent state of Maryland, who is in a close race for reëlection.

Sen. Pepper [D., Fla.], one of the most vociferous of the New Dealers, who lost his bid for reelection in the primaries, was another absentee. Senators Fulbright [Ark.] and Kefauver [Tenn.], also enthusiastic New Dealers, voted with the southern Democrats against cloture.

The Illinois senators, Lucas and Douglas [D.], both voted for cloture.

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'PHONY POSITION'

Guy G. Gabrielson, Republican national chairman, received word of the vote on cloture in the senate fight over the FEPC bill and told members of the G. O. P. national executive committee meeting in Chicago it "perfectly illustrates the phony position of the Democrats."

"The vote of 33 Republicans and only 19 Democrats for cloture shows again that the Republicans are strong and sincere while the Democrats rant and rave for minority groups but don't produce in the showdowns," he said.

Coalition Again Kills FEPC Bill

Senate Refuses To Gag Debate

WASHINGTON July 12 (U.P.)—A Republican-Southern Democrat coalition in the Senate killed President Truman's Fair Employment Practices bill today by refusing for the second time to gag debate on the controversial measure.

SENATE KILLS MOVE TO TAKE UP FEPC BILL

Cloture Defeated by 52-32 Vote

BY WILLIAM MOORE

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, May 19—Thirty-

Let's Let The FEPC RIP

The Senate yesterday disposed of Fair Employment Practices legislation when a 55-to-33 vote on limiting debate killed prospects of reviving this phase of President Truman's "civil rights" program. Sixty-four favorable votes would have been required to impose limitation of debate.

Now the Senate can get along to more important things, such as prosecution of the fighting in Korea, and dealing with Russian aims elsewhere.

The FEPC is the most iniquitous of the so-called civil rights proposals. It would seek to force employers to hire workers without regard to race, color or creed—in favor of the FEPC do so for or personal reasons. The possibilities of enforcement reaching into the ridiculous

subtful that it viction or belief such a law would end graver is the admitted discriminations. nality, for the At any rate, the Senate's vote is good to have someriddance. It is hoped we will hear no more about FEPC until next year's angling for votes gets under way. Let it rest in o believe that peace. o for political im themselves reason of con-

F.E.P.C. Is Hypocrisy In National Politics, Claims Frank Kent

By FRANK R. KENT

AN INCONTESTABLE fact about politics in this country—and, probably, in any country—is that lying and hypocrisy steadily increase as the voting population grows. The larger the vote, the more fruitful the field for the demagogues and fakers. As the electorate expands, the greater the percentage of ignorance, the smaller that of intelligence.

Beyond dispute, this is the basic reason for the cheapening of our public service during the last two decades in which the vote in Presidential elections has gone from 38,000,000 in 1932 to 49,000,000 in 1948. The estimate for 1952 is approximately 55,000,000. Few will dispute that in those years, from the White House down, ethical standards have been lowered while the intellectual and moral inadequacy of our public representatives has reached an all-time high. This, of course, is a direct reflection of a voting population not only larger and more gullible than ever before but so much less sensitive to shock as to raise doubt whether the capacity for effective public indignation has not really been lost.

Perhaps the most convincing illustration of the situation is in the so-called civil-rights program of Mr. Truman, the chief feature of which is the fair employment practices proposal now pending in the Senate. It is the simple truth that among the proponents of this legislation there is more humbug and less sincerity than about any other proposal that has been before Congress in many years. The whole issue reeks with false pretense and sordid politics. Of course, some of its advocates are sincere. Some really believe that the F.E.P.C. bill presents a great principle. And there are certain zealots and crusaders who regard it as embodying the noble cause of abolishing racial discrimination and segregation.

An Issue Made For Votes

But, with rare exceptions, not so much as a trace of sincerity on this issue exists among the politicians in either party. With these, it is wholly a matter of politics. There is and has been for 14 years a contest between the parties to hold the Negro vote in the 10 states of the North where it holds the balance of power. Particularly is this true of the Democratic party, which since 1936 has become more or less dependent on this vote in most of these states and which only began to be interested in the Negro after 1936, when, for the first time, it succeeded in weaning away from the Republicans a large percentage of the Negro vote which had been their basic asset since the Civil War.

The story of how this was done has been told before, but the present situation makes it worth briefly repeating. In 1934, ex-Senator Guffey, of Pennsylvania, sold the idea to James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that with more patronage for the Negro he could carry Pennsylvania. Mr. Farley felt that if this could be done in that state it could in others. He and Senator Guffey sold the idea to Mr. Roosevelt, who enthusiastically co-operated. The start was made by naming a Negro editor from Pittsburgh as an assistant attorney general, the highest public office ever held by a Negro. This was followed by an avalanche of Negro appointments to a large variety of federal jobs, care being taken that the recipients were from the states where the Negro vote is large.

No Principles In This Performance

In the 1936 campaign, the astute Mr. Farley supplemented this by putting on the committee pay roll a large number of Negro preachers, teachers, deacons and others more or less oratorical who were sent through the ten states to spread the gospel that Roosevelt and the New Deal were the true friends of the Negro. As a result of that campaign, more than 90 per cent of the heretofore solidly Republican Negro vote was transferred to the Democrats—and most of it is still Democratic. With considerable reason, Mr. Farley considers this the greatest political coup in our history. Of course, he admits it could not have been done without the powerful aid of Harry Hopkins and his W.P.A. Also the personal popularity and prestige of Mrs. Roosevelt with the Negroes were of great help. Hundreds of thousands of pictures of her taken with male and female Negro students were distributed in places where they would do the most good.

There was not an ounce of principle or sentiment in the whole performance. It was a coldly calculated and cleverly executed political plan. Ever since the Democrats have coddled, cuddled and cajoled the Negro vote in every possible way. The climax came in the 1948 convention when the civil-rights plank, upon which the F.E.P.C. is based, was adopted. Now so deeply committed that, despite the determined revolt in the South, Administration leaders cannot let go without risking loss of a vote that has become vital. Most of them have no interest, belief in or liking for the bill. Most of them will be glad to see it beaten so long as the Negro leaders do not blame them. Most of them know it cannot be enforced if enacted. This is the truth about the F.E.P.C. This is why the breast-beating oratory of its advocates is so obviously phony. This is why their talk of principles, morality and the Constitution is so revolting.

FEPC Bill Sidetracked In Senate

WASHINGTON, June 5.—(UP)—The controversial fair-employment practice bill was sidetracked in the Senate Monday until later in the current session.

Senate Democratic Leader Scott W. Lucas, Illinois, withdrew his motion to bring up the civil-rights measure at this time to make way for other urgent legislation. But he promised another try before Congress adjourns.

"I advise the Senate now and the country that before this session ends, we will have another vote on this FEPC measure," he told the Senate.

Truman Snubs FEPC Foes

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 18—(U.P.)—Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina Sunday called President Truman's failure to invite him to a White House luncheon for Democratic governors "an insult to the people of South Carolina."

Thurmond and Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi, standard bearers for the States' Rights Democratic Party in the 1948 presidential election, were not included among those governors invited to the Truman luncheon to be given Thursday following the National Governors' Conference at Whit Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Nation Urged To Press Senate On Second FEPC Vote July 12

NEW YORK— With the second cloture on the FEPC bill definitely set for July 12, leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week urged nation-wile action by individuals and groups to get senators to vote for cloture in order to shut off discussion on the motion to bring up the measure.

"Every citizen should write his senator to vote for cloture," declared Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary.

Roy Wilkins, administrator of the Association, who has been active all winter in the effort to secure passage of FEPC legislation, pointed out that special requests to vote favorably should be made of the five Democrats outside the South who voted against FEPC May 19, the six Republicans who voted against it, and the nine Democrats and three Republicans who were absent.

PARTIES ON SPOT

"Both parties are on the spot with the FEPC bill," Mr. Wilkins said. "The Democrats cannot claim to be for civil rights in the fall election if they cannot even pass a motion to take up the bill. The Republicans are slightly better, but they don't look too good as the party of Abraham Lincoln with six Senators voting against fair employment. The Senate has fiddled with this bill all session; on July 12 we will know who is truly for civil rights and who is just playing tag."

The absent Democrats were: Dennis Chavez, New Mexico; J. Allen Frear, Jr., Delaware; Sheridan Downey, California; Frank Graham, North Carolina; James E. Murray, Montana; Claude Pepper, Florida; Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma Millard Tydings, Maryland; and Garrett L. Withers, Kentucky.

The absent Republicans were: William Langer, North Dakota; Eugene D. Millikin, Colorado; and Wayne Morse, Oregon.

The five non-southern Democrats who voted against FEPC May 19 were: Carl Hayden and Ernest W. McFarland of Arizona; Pat McCarran, Nevada; Edwin C. Johnson, Colorado; and Robert S. Kerr, Oklahoma.

The six Republicans who voted against FEPC May 19 were: Styles Bridges, New Hampshire; Zales N. Ecton, Montana; Chan Gurney, South Dakota; Georgie W. Malone, Nevada; Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota; and Milton R. Young, North Dakota.

Mr. Wilkins noted that on May 19 FEPC cloture received 52 votes—33 Republicans and 19 Democrats. Twenty-six Democrats and 6 Republicans voted "no." Cloture requires 64 votes .Absence is the same as voting "no." The NAACP administrator urged that letters and telegrams be addressed to the senators at the Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Picket White House For FEPC Action

Ask Senator Robertson To Aid Democracy At Home

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Picketing of the White House to get Congressional action on fair employment practice legislation was highlighted last week by a "demand" that Senator A. Willis Robertson, Democrat, of Virginia, support democracy in his home state with the same vigor that he is supporting it abroad.

The picketing, called a "Vigil for FEPC," is being sponsored by the Progressive party of the District of Columbia and is being directed by George B. Murphy, Jr., who was actively associated with the Presidential campaign of Henry A. Wallace in 1948.

The "demand" that Senator Robertson support democracy in his home state was made by a group of five persons from Richmond, Virginia, who had come to Washington to take part in the daily march in front of the executive offices of the President of Pennsylvania avenue. The group was headed by Estelle Gibson.

The delegation called on Senator Robertson in keeping with a new practice announced by Mr. Murphy of having groups which come here to participate in the White House picketing call at the offices of their respective State Senators..

In a statement the group issued attention was directed to the fact that Senator Robertson had recently invited the attention of the Senate to the presence in the gallery of a group of students from Virginia Union University who were going to Europe for the avowed purpose of fighting Communism.

"We should like to see you support the spreading of democracy for Negroes in Virginia," the statement declared.

The group called on Senator Robertson to join with Senator Scott W. Lucas, of Illinois, the Majority Leader, in supporting efforts to bring FEPC to the Senate floor for debate and a vote on its merits.

Declaring that they "want FEPC as a law--not as a partisan issue in the 1950 elections," a delegation from Pennsylvania, put the fight for passage of FEPC squarely up to Senator Francis J. Myers, of Pennsylvania, the Democratic Whip.

The Pennsylvania delegation presented Senator Myers with a copy of a resolution condemning Senator Lucas "fort his abandonment of the FEPC fight. The resolution also requested President Truman to use his influence with Democratic Senators to obtain a vote on the measure.

Roll-Call List Shows Friends, Foes of FEPC in Senate Vote

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The rll-all vte, by which the Senate rejected, 55 to 33, the motion to limit debate on the motion to take up the Administration's fair employment practice bill 64 affirmative votes being required for adoption), was as follows:

For Limiting Debate

Democrats—22

Anderson, New Mexico; Benton Connecticut; Chavez, New Mexico; Illinois; Frear, Delaware; Gillette, Iowa, Rhode Island, Green; Humphrey, Minnesota; Hunt, Wyoming; Kilgore, West Virginia; Leahy, Rhode Island;

Lehman, New York; Lucas, Illinois; Magnuson, Washington; McMahon, Connecticut; Murray, Montana Myers, Pennsylvania; Neely, West Virginia; O'Mahoney, Wyoming; Thomas, Oklahoma; Thomas, Utah; Tydings, Maryland.

Republicans—33

Aiken, Vermont; Brewster, Maine Bricker, Ohio; Butler, Nebraska; Capehart, Indiana; Cordon, Oregon; Donnell, Missouri; Dworshak, Idaho; Ferguson, Michigan; Flanders, Vermont; Henddrickson, New Jersey; Hickenlooper, Iowa; Ives, New York; Jenner, Indiana; Kem, Missouri Knowland, California;

Langer, North Dakota; Lodge, Massachusetts; Martin, Pennsylvania; McCarthy, Wisconsin; Millikin, Colorado; Morse; Saltonstall, Massachusetts Schoeppel, Kansas; Smith, Maine; Smith, New Jersey; Taft, Ohio; Thye, Minnesota; Vanderberg, Michigan; Watkins, Utah; Wherry, Nebraska; iWley, Wisconsin and Williams, Delaware.

Against Liminiting Debate

Democrats—

Byrd, Virginia; Chapman, Kentucky; Connally, Texas; Eastland, Mississippi; Ellender, Louisiana; Fulbright, Arkansas; George, Georgia; North Carolina; Hayden, Arizona; Hill, Alabama; Hoey, North Carolina; Holland, Florida; Johnson, Colorado; Johnson, Texas;

Johnston, South Carolina; Kefauver, Tennessee; Kerr, Oklahoma; Long, Louisiana; Maybank, South Carolina; McCarran, Navada; McCellan, Arkansas; McFarland, Arizona; McKellar, Tennessee; Roberston, Virginia; Russell, Georgia; Sparkman, Alabama and Stennis, Mississippi.

Republicans—6

lone, Nevada; Mundt, South Dakota Bridges, New Hampshire; Ecton, Montana; Gurney, South Dakota; Malone, Nevada; Mundt, South Dakota and Young, North Dakota.

Not Present, but announced as far the motion—Taylor, (Dem., Idaho; Cain, Washington, and Tobey, New Hampshire, Republicans. Not present, but announced as against the motion —Withers, (Dem., Ky.).

Absent and position unannounced—Darby, (Rep., Kan.); Downey, Calif., O'Conor, Maryland, and Pepper, Florida, Democrats.

A Democratic Failure

The struggle to secure the passage of the Fair Employment Practices Commission, for all practical purposes, appears to be doomed, at least for this session of Congress. Southern democrats and northern republicans, whether they made a deal or not, must take responsibility for its failure.

This means, therefore, that Democratic Party, whose responsibility it is to see that its platform pledges are carried out, has failed the Negro voters at the most important point. This is not to say that Negroes do not appreciate the valiant efforts made and are still being made by Senator Scott W. Lucas, President Truman and a few other senators who have remained loyal to the pledge of their party platform.

Senator Lucas, speaking of his determination Friday to continue the fight, indicated a lack of 12 votes to shut off debate on the issue. These votes represented democratic senators who absented themselves at the most crucial time of the session. There may have been good and sufficient reasons why they were absent. But whatever their reasons the Negro people cannot help from believing that these senators lost a great opportunity to render a unique and wholly moral obligation to them and are therefore, no more sensitive to the hardships and deprivation of Negroes than the southerners who would oppose most of the measures designed to lift the Negro from servitude to human dignity.

It is not a good outlook for the Democratic party among the Negro voters. And it is bound to reverberate to the injury of many of these Democrats when they return to the voters in their respective states. Its not not enough to say that the Negro is casting his lot more and more with the Democratic Party. Negroes are not going to be satisfied with glittering promises once every four years at a National Party Convention. They are going to be guided by the records of the individuals who have a chance but for political reasons, dodge and hedge on the very promises on which they won election to offices by the Negro voters. Negroes are going to want something definite, far more impressive out of the Democratic Party than they received in Friday's showdown on FEPC.

F.E.P.C. Backers In Senate Get 'Showdown' Signatures

Washington, May 16 (AP) — Advocates of the fair-employment-practices-commission bill ran up more than double the required number of signatures today on a petition designed to force a showdown Friday on a move to bring the bill before the Senate.

A cloture (debate-limitation) petition such as was circulated by Democratic Leader Lucas today requires a minimum of 16 senators' signatures. Thirty-six—including 12 Democrats and 24 Republicans—signed up before sundown.

The petition is to be filed tomorrow, and the vote comes two days later. Under terms of the rule as revised last year, it takes the affirmative votes of two thirds of the full membership—64 out of 96— to clamp a limit on time-consuming talk.

This presents a pretty difficult goal for the group that wants to cut off the debate. Seldom are all the senators on hand for a roll call. The burden is on the cloture advocates to get their men there. An absentee is a vote lost, from their standpoint. If they don't get 64 or more, they lose.

This will be the first test of the revised rule.

There was one possibility of delay: Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) said he wants to get a vote tomorrow on resolutions disapproving a couple more of President Truman's reorganization plans.

Southern members strongly oppose the F.E.P.C. bill, which would set up a federal commission to police industry against racial, religious, or color discrimination in employment. Their first line of defense is argument against Lucas' motion to take up the bill. Should they be overridden there, they are prepared to talk at vast length against the bill itself, and it would take a second successful cloture operation to shut them off.

On the other hand, should Lucas, other Truman Democrats and Republicans committed to the F.E.P.C. fail in their Friday effort, it is unlikely that the Senate would spend much more time on the issue this session.

36 Senators Okeh Move To Limit FEPC Debate; Vote Scheduled Friday

Number Is Double That Required To Try To Shut Off Dixie Talkathon; Action May Be Delayed By Johnson

WASHINGTON, May 16—(AP)—Advocates of the Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) bill ran up more than double the required number of signatures Tuesday on a petition designed to force a showdown Friday on a move to bring the bill formally before the Senate.

A cloture (debate limitation) petition such as was circulated by Democratic Leader Lucas Tuesday requires a minimum of 16 senators' signatures. Thirty-six—including 12 Democrats and 24 Republicans—signed up before sundown.

The petition is to be filed Wednesday, and the vote comes two days later. Under terms of the rule as revised last year, it takes the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the full membership—64 out of 96—to clamp a limit on time-consuming talk.

This presents a pretty difficult goal for the group that wants to cut off the debate. Seldom are all the senators on hand for a roll call. The burden is on the cloture advocates to get their men there. An absentee is a vote lost, from their standpoint. If they don't get 64 or more, they lose.

First Test

This will be the first test of the revised rule.

There was one possiblity of delay: Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo) said he wants to get a vote Wednesday on resolutions disapproving a couple more of President Truman's reorganization plans.

Southern members strongly oppose the FEPC bill, which would set up a federal commission to police industry against racial, religious or color discrimination in employment. Their first line of defense is argument against Lucas' motion to take up the bill. Should they be overridden there, they are prepared to talk at vast length against the bill itself, and it would take a second successful cloture operation to shut them off.

On the other hand, should Lucas, other Truman Democrats and Republicans committed to the FEPC principle fail in their Friday effort, it is unlikely that the Senate would spend much more time on the issue this session.

One Visitor Dissents

At least one gallery visitor Tuesday voiced his discontent, very publicly, over the Senate's current action, or lack of action.

"What are we paying these senators for? Why don't they work?" He asked in a loud voice. Capitol police hustled him off for questioning.

Senator George of Georgia said it was unseemly for the Democrats and Republicans to be quarreling over the authorship.

"It came out of communism," he declared. "It is a basic communistic concept."

Florida's Senator Holland complained that the bill was reported out of committee without the benefit of any public hearings. The measure, he stressed, represents a national, not simply a Southern problem.

The House Tuesday ran through a list of minor bills and adjourned early. It will hold memorial services Wednesday for departed members.

Other capitol developments included:

Crime probe — The Senate's special crime and gambling investigating committee hired Harold G. Robertson of Burlingame, Calif., as chief investigator. He will help Chief Counsel Rudolph Halley. Both men were connected with the old Truman war investigating committee.

Southern Democrats Win, FEPC Bill Is Staggered

Senate Votes 52-32 Against Blocking Filibustering; Test May Kill Issue For Session

WASHINGTON, May 19—(AP)—The Senate virtually killed the fair employment practices bill for the session today by refusing to block filibustering by Southern opponents.

The test came on an attempt to choke off debate on a motion to bring before the Senate for consideration this key measure of President Truman's civil rights program. Democratic leader in the Senate urged FEPC backers to put out their "finest efforts and greatest influence" into the fight.

A cloture (debate limiting) petition fell short by 12 votes of getting the required 64 for adoption. A roll call showed 52 "yes" and 32 "no" votes.

* * *

IT WAS a victory for Southern Democrats and dealt a heavy blow to chances of getting action on any of the president's civil rights program at this session.

The Southern triumph had been anticipated, but Democratic Leader Lucas of Illinois said in advance that another attempt to force consideration of the FEPC bill would be made, possibly next week.

His principal hope was to pick up additional votes from senators who were absent. An absent senator, in effect, voted against the cloture (debate-limitation) move.

The vote was the first tryout for the Senate's new rule, adopted last year, under which debate on a motion to take up a bill can be shut off by a two-thirds majority of the entire Senate.

Previously such a motion was not subject to cloture, but under the old rule, once a bill was before the Senate, debate could be halted by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting.

* * *

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME a civil rights issue had reached a showdown vote of any kind in the Senate since July, 1946, when senators rejected a petition to close debate on an anti-poll tax bill.

A similar anti-poll tax bill was brought up in the Republican 80th Congress, but died when the Senate failed to reach a vote on a cloture petition in August, 1948. No action was taken on FEPC in the 80th Congress.

In the present session, the House has voted to set up an FEPC without authority to enforce its rulings. The Senate bill would provide penalties of $500 fine or a year's imprisonment, or both, for violation of the commission's orders.

Sen. Myers (D., Pa.), assistant

HE CITED THESE REASONS:

1. FEPC would assure everybody a right to work without discrimination, and the right to work is the right to live.

2. **The FEPC bill would work even in the South. He said the same objections to it were raised against various state and local FEPC laws and proved to be groundless.**

3. Previous court decisions point to the legality of the proposed law.

Myers reminded the Senate that both Republicans and Democratic platforms pledged support of civil rights legislation. And he said that senators of both parties supported the cloture rule to limit debate and get a vote on these issues.

There was standing room only in the galleries as the Senate reached the vote. Many Negroes were among the spectators.

Several House members, especially Southerners, watched from the rear of the chamber.

Truman's Fight for F.E.P.C. Labeled Phony by Ferguson

Washington, May 15 (AP)—Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) today labeled "a sham" and "a phony" the Truman Administration's move in the Senate for fair-employment-practices legislation.

In effect accusing the Democrats of merely playing politics with the issue, Ferguson told the Senate it is "significant" that Democratic Leader Lucas (Ill.) waited until after the primaries in Alabama and Florida before moving to take up the bill.

To Seek Vote

Southern senators, who have filibustered against the F.E.P.C. in the past, are arguing against even considering the bill.

Lucas has announced he will seek a vote Friday on the question of cutting off debate.

Southerners feel confident they can beat any effort to curb the debate.

Ferguson accused the Administration of trying to "deceive" the American people by saying the Democratic Party is "unified" on civil-rights legislation.

But, he added, Jonathan Daniels, North Carolina national committeeman, "upset the applecart" yesterday at Chicago when he said he could not go along with F.E.P.C.

Doubts Debate Limit

Daniels made known his opposition to F.E.P.C. at a Democratic Jefferson Jubilee celebration. He said passage of F.E.P.C. "would do nothing but aid the Dixiecrats."

He emphasized it's the compulsory feature of the F.E.P.C. bill now before the Senate that he dislikes. He called the measure "a faulty device for a free nation."

Senator Russell (D., Ga.), floor general for Southerners battling the measure, commented: "I don't think it's possible for them to get 64 senators to invoke a gag rule this week."

Under a rule adopted by the Senate last year, 64 senators, or two thirds of the entire membership of 96, can limit debate and thus force a vote on any issue. This is called cloture.

Decline Noted in Job Bias

NEW YORK—An examination of FEPC laws in sixteen states reveals that the decline in discrimination as a result of anti-discrimination legislation "continues to be remarkable."

"A decline, of course, is all that can be expected; it is all that laws against assault, narcotics, or embezzlement have been able to achieve," says John H. Burma in the June American Mercury.

Burma states that contrary to arguments that such legislation breeds ill-will, "Ill feeling and misunderstanding have decreased, not increased."

150 BILLS PASSED

"More anti-discriminatory bills (over 150) were introduced in state legislatures in 1949 than in any previous year," say the author.

"The reason behind minority group desire for anti-discriminatory legislation is simple: there have been no cases where legislation against a type of behavior did not bring a decline in that behavior.

"No law has ever wiped out the act against which it was directed — witness our laws against murder, arson, confidence games and bigamy—but it does cause a decline in such acts."

Legislation that has been passed in various states includes:

GROUNDS GAINED

Fair Employment Practices laws—"No such laws existed in any state before 1941, but since then FEPC laws of varying strictness have been enacted by ten states.'

Education — "Twenty states now have laws prohibiting segregation in educaiton, none of which have been ruled invalid."

Housing—"Since 1941, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin have passed laws prohibiting discrimination in public housing, and New York City in 1949 prohibited discrimination in private housing, too. No significant disturbance over public housing has occurred in any of the above states since such laws were passed."

Civil Rights — "Some twenty-five states have civil rights statutes, none of them adversely ruled against, but both the Texas white primary and Alabama's requirement that Negro voters satisfactorily interpret' the Constitution have been held illegal. It is evident, that as presently interpreted, the Constitution is color blind."

House Repudiates FEPC In Vote On Engraving Measure

WASHINGTON, D. C. -(NNPA)- The House on Monday, May 1 repudiated President Truman's fair employment practice executive order when it voted to deny colored veterans, employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, promotions to apprentice plate printers.

The vote for the bill, which woud bar appointments to the position of apprentice plate printer as the result of a promotional examination the Bureau held last March 15, was 209 to 93.

Both party and sectional lines were crossed in the voting. Southerners voted solidly for the measure. Voting for the bill were 113 Democrats and eighty-six Republians. Voting against it were sixty-three Democrats, twenty-nine Republicans, and one American Labor party member.

Although the issue was made clear that a vote for the bill was a vote against the principle of fair employment practice, both the Majority and the Minority Leaders Representatives John W. McCormack and Joseph W. Martin, Jr., both of Massachusetts, voted for the measure.

DAWSON MAKES PLEA

The vote on the bill followed an impassioned plea against its passage by Representative William L. Dawson, of Illinois, vice chairman of the Democratic National committee and secretary of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

Before the House voted to suspend the rules for the consideration of the bill, Representative Vito Marcantonic, American Labor, of New York, conducted a one-man filibuster. He forced two quorum calls in an effort to present the bill from being brought up.

Speaker Sam Rayburn, who had refused to recognize Representative John Lesinski, of Michigan, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, to move a suspension of the rules to bring up fair employment practice legislation, recognized Representative Tom Murray, of Tennessee, chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, who moved a suspension of the rules and passage of the apprenticeship bill.

In speaking against the bill, Mr. Marcantonio took notice of this fact. "Recognition to call up and pass a bill in this Democratic party Congress depends on whether the bill is pro-or-anti-FEPC," said Mr. Marcantonio. "If your will is anti-FEPC, then not only do you readily obtain recognition, but everything is greased for your anti-FEPC bill to have easy sailing, and you can count on the support of the House leadership," he charged.

Mr. Marcantonio termed the measure "a bill to deprive Negroes of employment as apprentice plate engravers after they have won such employment by promotional examination."

CALLED "DIRTY" JOB

The New Yorker added that "with the passage of this bill we do another dirty job in the interest of white supremacy and this is done in a Congress the majority of which was elected on civil-rights promises.

"Not only has this Congress done nothing for civil rights but in the instance Congress pushes the clock backward again," he asserted.

Mr. Dawson pointed out that colored employees of the Bureau had been denied an opportunity for promotion until the promotional examination was held last March 15.

"Now, a small group of veterans, men who fought for this country will have taken from them by this bill, which is made retroactive in its effect, the only opportunity they have ever had in the history of their employment in the Bureau to promote themselves," he said.

During the debate, Representative Abraham J. Multer, Democrat of New York, asked for an explanation of why the bill was made retroactive to March 1 and 'why this Congress should make it impossible for persons who have already taken civil-service examinations to qualify for appointment if this bill becomes law?"

Mr. Murray argued the "racial question has not one solitary thing to do with this bill." He also argued that FEPC "has nothing in the world" to do with it.

CIVIL RIGHTS HOPE IS DYING IN SENATE

F.E.P.C. Discussion Resumed but Votes Are Lacking to Force Issue on Floor

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 12—The Seenate returned late today to the civil rights issue of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission to combat racial and other discriminations in hiring and firing, but unnder circumstances concededly discouraging to supporters of the program.

It appeared from check made at key Administration points that the F. E. P. C. measure had little chance of even being taken before the Senate for debate. In spite of President Truman's appeal on his Western tour for enactment of the program it was indicated that Administration forces had virtually abandoned hope.

Under debate is a motion to put the F. E. P. C. billl into position where it could be passed, modified or killed by vote. Under a new closure rule designed to limit debate and break down a Southern Democratic filibuster, the votes of sixty-four Senators (a Constitutional majority) are required.

Test Possible Friday

Such a test may be made next Friday, a day on which the strongest force of supporters of closure foreseeable at present might be on hand. This test would be to shut off a filibuster on the pending motion to take up the bill. But it was agreed today that no filibuster had even started.

Orienting prospects to next Friday, forecasts of probable voting to force the F. E. P. C. to a floor contest followed a pattern such as this:

It was "known" that twenty-seven of the fifty-four Democrats would vote against closure. Among the twenty-seven other Democrats, several were still in a "doubtful" status. On the Republican side it was "hoped" by leaders that a maximum of thirty-five of the forty-two would vote for a limitation of debate.

Thus, it was conceded backstage, a realization of top hopes of F. E. P. C. supporters would gather in on more than sixty-two votes, or two short of the requirement. In one Administration quarter it was estimated roughly that the closure move would fall short by from four to eight votes.

Issue Would Be Killed

If this should occur, it was concluded unanimously, the F. E. P. C issue would be killed for the remainder of the current Congress.

Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, the majority leader, appealed to Southern Democrats this afternoon to agree to allow the F. E. P. C. measure to go to the floor formally for a voting test on its merits. He conceded that thus far there had been no filibuster, that in fact comparatively little had been said about F. E. P. C. during the present week because of debates on other issues.

After all, Mr. Lucas argued, the pending question was not F.E.P.C. itself but only whether it should be considered. Southern Democrats disagreed. They held that the F. E. P. C. bill did not "have a right" to floor consideration.

Southerners including Senators Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, Richard B. Russell of Georgia and Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina indicated that they were organized to talk endlessly to bar it from consideration.

At the close of the first week of the struggle, three Southern Senators had taken the floor. Their speeches had not reached beyond two hours. Meanwhile, other business, including the killing of two of President Truman's major government reorganization programs had occupied the Senate.

Southeners' Benched

Brass-throated Southern Senators, apparently eager for battle, were "benched." It appeared through several days that other Senators, among them eager supporters of F. E. P. C., simply would not permit the filibuster to get under way, because of desire to talk about other problems.

Outside Congress, organized support of F. E. P. C. appeared to be mystified, disappointed and angry. Organizations speaking for civil rights, human rights and for the advancement of Negroes bombarded Senators with appeals for a showdown.

Today, when Senator Johnston began his address——the first of the so-called filibuster since last Tuesday—only two other Senators remained in the chamber. One was Senator Edward J. Thye, Republican of Minnesota, who was sitting in as a "watcher" for Senator Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska, the minority leader, and Senator Russell B. Long, Democrat of Louisiana, who fed new arguments into Mr. Johnston's speech by asking questions.

At this stage, it was complained that not a Southern Senator was suffering from hoarseness or physical strain. Questions were asked about "the lost filibuster." The Senate recessed until Monday.

FEPC: Plea For Reason

The one thing certain as the Senate began to debate the fair employment practices bill yesterday was that the country cannot stand a prolonged filibuster. Talkfests in Congress while important legislation awaits action are always damaging to the prestige of representative government at home and of America abroad. This is a tense period in world history. And the spectacle of the Senate talking endlessly to prevent action on a domestic bill could well be the last straw in destroying any hope that the United States can influence events. Not only would it bring Congress into contempt; it would immeasurably injure the cause of representative government throughout the world.

Behind the threat of a filibuster are grave mistakes of judgment. Last year the Republicans of the Senate blundered in preventing the adoption of an effective cloture rule. To be sure, the new rule making it possible to limit debate is an improvement upon the old system of unlimited debate on motions to take up a bill. But it is not an effective safeguard against a minority blockade. The Democratic leadership also made a serious error of judgment in letting the most controversial of the civil rights bills come to a test first. But these errors cannot be remedied at the moment; decisions have to be made in the face of the situation now confronting the Senate.

Four years ago the FEPC bill was taken to the floor of the Senate early in the session and then laid aside after the Southern opposition had filibustered for three weeks and the Senate had voted against cloture. Last year a filibuster prevented the bill from being taken up. This pattern of futility is likely to be repeated unless statesmanship intervenes. With 20 Southerners prepared to talk till the end of time, the bill can be brought to a vote only if 64 votes for cloture can be obtained, and the prospect of getting that much strength for a compulsory FEPC is very slender indeed. Even if some miracle should pull the bill through the Senate, it would probably fail in the House, which last February rejected the idea of a compulsory FEPC and voted 240 to 177 for a voluntary effort to end discrimination in employment. The Senate is thus in danger of humiliating itself and undermining the democratic process and respect for it without any real prospect of achieving the Administration's aim.

In these circumstances it seems to us that the national interest demands a reasonable compromise. Let the opponents of the bill agree immediately to a limitation of debate in return for elimination of all compulsion from the bill. The Southerners' hope of defeating a voluntary FEPC measure is as meager as is the Administration's chance of enacting the more drastic bill. If the issue is the encouragement of fair employment practices by education, conciliation, investigation and publicity, the Senate will almost certainly limit the debate. The chief question seems to be whether this result will come promptly through statesmanlike accommodation or at the end of a desperate struggle that would drag congressional standing in the dust and widen the schism in the Democratic Party.

A voluntary FEPC would not close the issue of using compulsion to end discriminatory employment practices, if that should later prove necessary. It would mean an immediate attack upon prejudices by the means that are currently available—means that would help to promote the unity that is so desperately needed in all free countries today. Of course, it would not satisfy the advocates of a compulsory law, but it would certainly give them more satisfaction than another filibuster ending in a stalemate.

In our opinion, this problem and all others must be faced in the light of the world situation. Men who are enjoying the blessings of freedom should not object to moderating their demands for the sake of conserving our national strength in the present international crisis. Surely it is not too much to ask that in these times reason should prevail in the Senate.

PRESIDENT PRAISES NEGRO TROOP GAIN; RENEWS F.E.P.C. BID

His Committee Sees Full Racial Parity in All 3 Services in 'Reasonably Near Future'

OPPORTUNITIES EXPANDED

Truman Urges Senate Permit Rights Vote—Lucas Hopeful—G. O. P. Asks Closure Change

The text of the President's statement on equality, Page 9.

By AUSTIN STEVENS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 22—Insistent on a Fair Employment Practices bill despite the Administration's defeat in the Senate last week, President Truman today issued a report on the progress in wiping out racial discrimination in the armed services and marked it recommended reading for Senators.

Acclaiming the achievements of his Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, Mr. Truman said the committee had shown what could be done in the "admittedly difficult field."

Reporting to the Chief Executive on the results of twenty-two months negotiation with the Army, Navy and Air Force, the committee said that in the "reasonably near future" equal opportunity for all armed personnel would be assured.

The five-man committee is headed by Judge Charles Fahy, former Solicitor General, now of the United States Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia.

The fair employment proposal, the most controversial part of the President's civil rights program in seeking to prevent discrimination in industry because of race or religion, was stopped in its tracks in the Senate Friday when a motion to limit debate was defeated, 52—32.

Opposition Was Overcome

Mr. Truman announced that the equality report came at a time the Senate "is considering a motion to take up the Fair Employment Practices bill."

"I hope the Senate will take ths report into consideration as it debates the merits of F. E. P. C., and that, as I urged in my State of the Union message in January, it will permit this important measure to come to a vote," the President said.

Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, Democratic leader, said today he had not given up hope of getting the F. E. P. C. bill considered.

"I am going to wait until I can get all of the Democrats here and then try to change a vote or two with the hope that we can get this bill before the Senate."

Under present Senate rules it requires two-thirds of the total membership to impose closure—sixty-four of the ninety-six. On Friday the effort to halt debate on the F. E. P. C. attracted only fifty-two favorable votes; twelve Senators were absent.

A modification of the Senate rules for ending debate was proposed today by six Republican Senators. A resolution introduced by Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Republican of Massachusetts, would impose closure by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Senator Lucas said he thought that there had been enough debate on the F. E. P. C. so that he could bring up his motion, which still is pending, at anytime. The motion remains pending as long as the Senate discusses priority measures, such as reorganization plans.

The Fahy Committee, as it has been generally known, was created by President Truman July 26, 1948. Although it encountered considerable opposition at times, it finally had its recommendations accepted by all the services.

Essentially, these policies broaden considerably the opportunities for Negroes in all services to qualify for and to serve in almost all capacities open to other personnel. For the Navy particularly the new regulations represented an almost complete reversal of earlier attitudes toward Negro opportunity.

Throughout its negotiations with the services, the Fahy Committee insisted that it was not blindly seeking to institute social reform but to show that by permitting Negroes equal opportunity there would be better utilization of manpower and ultimately greater military efficiency.

Some in the military opposed the committee's plans originally on the ground that the gains in manpower utiliaztion would be outweighed by a lowering in overall morale if the segreation rules were abandoned. At one time, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, now Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was outspokenly opposed to the committee's recommendations.

Services' View Challenged

In its report, the committee said that the broader service policies not only were "right and just" but also would "strengthen the nation."

President Truman said he saw in the services' adoption of equality policies a demonstration to the free peoples of the world that the United States was capable of solving its own problems "in accordance with the noblest of our national ideals—the belief that all men are created equal."

Basically, the committee challenged the view held by most services that because Negroes as a group had lower skill and ability, segregation and assignment to lower-grade jobs was justified. Such a policy, the committee pointed out, necessitated the assignment of highly qualified Negroes to racial units where there might be no opening for their skills.

The Fahy Committee had high praise for the Navy's experiments in mixed white-Negro crews aboard ship. At the end of 1945, the committee found, only 5 per cent of the Negroes in the Navy were in general service, 95 per cent in mess service. Today, the committee reported, 42.6 per cent of the Negro personnel was in general service, 57.4 in the messman's branch.

Navy records show, the committee told Mr. Truman, that Negroes are now serving aboard ship and at shore installations in every general service rating. That Negroes are not represented in top grades within every rating, the committee noted, is not because of lack of opportunity but because the new policy is comparatively recent.

Respect Through Competence

In moving from a policy of complete exclusion of Negroes from general service to a policy of "complete integration," the committee said, the Navy was motivated not so much by moral considerations as by the goal of military efficiency and the need to utilize available manpower.

In field studies the committee found that "respect created between individuals through competence on the job—the value which the workman sets upon workmanship—would translate itself over a period of time into personal respect and would facilitate the ac-

Unity of Negroes Marked in Drive for FEPC

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

The total solidification of American Negroes in support of a drive for legislation guaranteeing their civil rights is being pointed out as perhaps the most significant achievement of that racial group's recent history in statements made public in celebration of the 25th annual Negro History Week, now in progress.

The 1950 observance is being marked by mass meetings which have as their central theme definite Congressional action on President Truman's civil rights program, with special emphasis upon the passage of Fair Employment Practice measures. With a definite decline in interest regarding poll tax and anti-lynching action, the FEPC demand has come to be symbolic of the Administration's complete package.

CLOSING OF RANKS

The closing of ranks within the Negro group, according to historians, is attributable to the definite positions taken by its leaders during the second and third terms of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President. It was during these years, according to organizations active in publishing Negro history, that the group "became aware of its political strength and moved to make it felt."

Foremost in the "new political development" are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a number of both temporary and permanent units under the general leadership of A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. With Walter White, NAACP secretary now on leave, Randolph is credited with having virtually forced Roosevelt to issue Executive Order 8802, which established the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices as a war unit.

CIVIL THREAT OF 'MARCH'

The Randolph strategy, according to recounts being made this week, pivoted upon a threat to "march on Washington" if Roosevelt refused to "use his war powers in a humanitarian cause." The Negro organizer is said to have informed the late President that he would plan the Washington incident to "coincide exactly with one of the conferences of the Allied world leaders."

The total support which followed marked, in the opinion of current historians, "the first time in modern Negro history when no appreciable voice within the race was heard to the contrary." The overall drive which has, so far, failed of any appreciable promise of legislative fulfillment, has been participated in by approximately 85 organizations composed of all racial groups.

PRE-WAR EXPERIENCES

The group's concern about employment practices grew out of experiences preceding and during the war years. Prior to the Nation's entry into the struggle, Negroes had been confined to non-skilled positions in both Government and private industry. The major portion of the women habitually moved into domestic service and such semi-professional positions as could be supported by Negro trade.

Brought into training programs by Government order and placed by the U. S. Employment Service functioning under war conditions, the group reversed its previous position and reached appreciable proportions of skilled employment when the war ended. It was largely to "prevent a reversion to the unskilled category" that the drive for the permanent establishment of FEPC was begun.

OUTGROWTH OF DEBATE

The new attitude taken toward skilled labor is the outgrowth of an intra-racial controversy, which marked with some bitterness the beginning of the century for Negroes. The open debate revolved around Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, among the first Negroes to graduate from Harvard University.

Washington, who held that Negroes would prosper in the United States in proportion "as they learned to dignify labor and perform with skill the common occupations of life," was assailed by the liberal arts wing of the group's leadership as indicating that Negroes "had no capacity for higher learning." And while no immediate decision was admitted, Negro education turned sharply away from the Tuskegee pattern for almost the first 35 years of the half century.

As a result, the outbreak of war found the group, according to U. S. Employment Service statistics, with "200 teachers to each bricklayer; two doctors for each machinist; and fifty ministers for each lathe operator."

In Philadelphia, a study of persons registered with the State Employment Service seeking work at the end of 1942, found "no highly skilled Negroes in brackets pertinent to war." The Division of Negro Research and Planning, of the State Department of Labor and Industry, reported at that time, that "the scarcity of Negro skilled workmen in Pennsylvania is arresting as regards its relation to the group's economy."

Meetings marking Negro History Week will continue through Sunday, with discussions scheduled for Y.M. C.A., church and civic centers. The local affiliate of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, official sponsor of the observance, will also be active.

MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSMAN BLOWS HIS TOP OVER FEPC LEGISLATION

Black Dispatch Sat. 4-1-50

Says South Is Whipping Boy of Nation Among Political Schemers

Oklahoma City, Okla.

RACIAL EQUALITY UNTHINKABLE

(By James B. LaFourche)

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — A Mississippi congressman blew his top in the state legislature last week when he said: "If we can elevate him overnight to a position of economic and social equality with the white race, which for more than 2,000 years has enjoyed the benefits of civilization, christianity, education and culture, then we must conclude that civilization, education, culture and christianity are meaningless."

The congressman, Rep. William M. Colmer (D., Miss.), one of the leaders against the FEPC bill, charged Democratic party leaders with fostering racial propaganda for the purpose of remaining in power. Said he:

"All of this race agitation—the arraignment of Negro against the white man, the Jew gentile, the foreign-born against native Americans, unfortunately, is the result of those presently in charge of your and my party heading the siren song of scheming political planners.

"The South is the whipping boy of the nation. It became the target of these schemers in their purpose to garner sufficient Negro votes in doubtful states so that we might continue in power.

"Even our more enlightened Northern brother is now becoming aware of the fact that the true friend of the Negro race is in the South. The intelligent southern Negro has long been aware of that fact."

The Mississippi Solon next scored Russia's policy of converting her satellites, and then taking over their governments. He intimated that war in the future is not impossible, but he let it be known that presently he is concerned with the fate of our Republic right now.

Getting back to the Negro, the Solon said:

"I am not anti-Negro. Neither do I believe Mississippians and southerners generally are anti-Negro.

"We like our Negroes. We live with them on a peaceful and neighborly basis. We are proud of the progress they have made."

treasurer, $5.00.

Snyder, Snyder Separate School, Mrs. Priscilla Black, principal, $5.00.

Stillwater, Washington High School, Mr. Lee A. Ward, principal, $5.00.

Sulphur, Dunbar Grammar School, Mrs. Clara E. Moon, principal, $4.00.

Ft. Coffee, Washington School, Mr. J. H. Swain, principal, $3.50.

Oklahoma City, Tabitha Baptist Church, Rev. Paul Harris, pastor, Mr. A. J. Kirkpatrick, chairman, $3.26.

Guthrie, Mrs. Fannie McElroy Reid, $3.00.

Lima, Lima High School, Mr. W. C. Chandler, principal, $3.00.

Oklahoma City, St. Peter Claver's Church, Father F. X. Schillo, pastor, $3.00.

Oklahoma City, Rev. E. M. Harnesberry, $3.00. ....

Newkirk, Nathaniel Dett School Parent-Teachers Association, Miss Evelyn Moore, principal, $3.00.

Earlsboro, Earlsboro Separate School, Miss Margaret Logan, principal. $2.00.

Seminole County, Nobletown School, Mrs. F. L. Griffin, principal, $2.00.

Total Amount $675.96

The needs of the association for the study of Negro life and history are urgent and its value to America is great. Other persons who have contributions to make to the Negro History Week effort are reminded that it is not too late to send in those contributions. A second publication of contribution will be acknowledged in the columns of the Black Dispatch.

It's Working; Creates No New Problems!

Business Survey Makes Liars Out Of Foes of FEPC

(From Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The annual Senate filibuster farce over civil rights is due to start about this time and what with the chances very slim for enactment of Federal anti-bias legislation the nation's capital this week paid more than passing attention to FEPC laws that are in operation in ten states.

Apparently the more realistic friends of FEPC are fed up with the waste of time, money and effort here as both Democrats and Republicans continue to play "politics" on Civil Rights and they are turning their attention to the more practical and feasible bills in the various State Legislatures.

SENSATIONAL SURVEY

In this connection, Business Week magazine created a sensation among FEPC proponents and opponents here when in its Feb. 25 issue. in the most authoritative FEPC survey yet made, a group of employers stated that the laws have created very few new problems.

The Business Week survey boils down to this:

EMPLOYERS agree that FEPC laws haven't caused near the fuss that opponents predicted. Disgruntled job seekers haven't swamped commissions with complaint. Personal friction hasn't been at all serious. Some employers still think there's no need for a law. But even those who opposed an FEPC aren't actively hostile now.

CREATED NO PROBLEMS

Business Week says that State FEPC Commissions say that the laws have created no new problems for either business or a community. They haven't interfered with any employer's basic right to choose the most competent man for a job, the commissions say. And the unanimous view is that minority groups are finding openings in places barred to them before.

Since 1945 eight states have adopted FEPC laws with teeth, two have "educational FEPCs and, so far, fourteen other states have proposed laws.

Enforceable laws exist in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Washington, Oregon and New Mexico.

Educational laws are in effect in Indiana and Wisconsin.

There are now proposed laws before the legislatures of Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana (they want to add teeth to the present law), Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Utah.

Five cities, including Chicago, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Cleveland, and Minneapolis have enforceable local laws barring job discrimination.

Business Week summarized what State Commissions had to say about the operation of their laws as follows:

CONNECTICUT

"During the 1948-49 reporting period, the commission handled sixty-five formal complaints of job discrimination — fifty-eight against employers, five against employment agencies, two against unions. It also investigated forty cases that did not lead to formal complaints.

"All, but one, were settled without court action

"Generally, the commission reports 'no unfavorable comments from anyone'."

OREGON

"Most of the commission's work thus far has been devoted to 'disseminating information about the law'."

NEW MEXICO

"The commission has 'six or eight complaints' of which three weren't justified. The others are in the process of investigation or conciliation.

MASSACHUSETTS

"In 1948 the commission handled 142 complaints and settled 135 after investigation and conference —without a 'single formal hearing or (having) a matter settled through conference brought into a court of law for further consideration . . . The Massachusetts FEPC reports 'scores of job opportunities opened up for Negroes."

NEW JERSEY

"The commission disposed of 423 formal, 195 informal, and 131 miscellaneous complaints in 1948-49 . . . the commission reports it closed 40 per cent of the cases amicably, through conference; it dismissed 40 per cent for lack of evidence of job bias, and the complainant withdrew in 20 per cent of the cases.

"The commission said that a check of seventy-nine major New Jersey employers indicated: (1) no new difficulties or problems in business policy; (2) no interference with their 'basic right to select the most competent workers for their operations' and (3) 'as far as we know' the law has been 'fairly and effectually administered'. The commission had no complaints of FEPC-bred 'racial tensions' or of anyone's refusing or vacating a job 'because of minority group employment'."

NEW YORK

"The New York board has been functioning smoothly for almost five years. As a result, says its general counsel, Henry Spitz, minority groups have had broader employment opportunities. They're accepted today 'in places where they were never accepted before'. The most noticeable spots: department stores and restaurants.

"There's still resistence to job equality—and a 'great deal' of discrimination. The commission is attacking these through educational efforts."

"WHAT EMPLOYERS SAY"

Business Week says that reports were received from companies operating in Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York, and from the Aluminum Company of America—which has plants in six FEPC states.

Some comments:

Alcoa—"FEPC laws have made very little difference in personnel policies, although the company has made minor changes in application forms to comply with technicalities of the various laws.

"There have been few cases 'in which we have been accused of discrimination by an applicant, where actually no discrimination existed'.

"Posting notices of compliance with the laws tended 'to irritate . . . employes who do not favor FEPC laws'. So the company suggests more educational work among these groups."

Prudential Insurance Company "The company has its home office in Newark, where it employs large white collar work force. neither helped nor hurt—nor has interferred with management's prerogatives. Prudential has run into no opposition from employes to an anti-bias policy, and has had no discipline and grievance problems."

Elizabeth, (N. J.) Iron Works —"Management's normal rights have not been subjected to any serious pressures, and the New Jersey law hasn't 'created any new problems'."

Bridgeport (Conn.) Brass Company—"In Connecticut, none of the 'disastrous results anticipated by FEPC opponents . . . have come to pass—such as mass walkouts of employes forced to work with minority groups, loss of patronage by mercantile establishments, etc'. Instead the law is getting 'voluntary acceptance . . . by the vast majority of employers, employment agencies and unions'."

Hat Corporation of America—"The Connecticut law 'has in no way interferred with our employment practices. It has created no problems whatsoever'."

Allen Manufacturing Company—"This Hartford metal-working company has had no difficulties, is 'much impressed' with the Connecticut law."

Western Electric Company — "Plants under the New York and New Jersey laws 'have not had any difficulty in meeting the requirements of these laws', and the laws have not 'entailed any undue hardship on employers who are trying to do a conscientious job in employe relations'. The laws 'have been accepted generally by the employes'."

FEPC Trot-Out

At President Truman's orders, Senate Majority Leader Lucas again has dragged the FEPC force bill out of the political alley and dumped it on the Senate floor. This political racket is wound up and started going in Washington, probably, to pacify the New York city pressure groups during Mr. Truman's absence in pursuit of Middle and Far Western votes. It will operate as a road block against other and more important legislative business. It has no other than political objectives.

First among these is the retention by Mr. Truman and his political partners of the votes of the minorities which hold the balance of voting power in New York city. Without their support the Truman following would be swamped by the upstate majorities. Second and clearly shaped objective is the nullification of state powers and rights guaranteed by the federal constitution. And third, denied but looming more and more plainly out of the political mists, is the nullification of a right constitutionally guaranteed to the individual citizen in the conduct of his private affairs.

Stripping away its camouflage of hypocrisy, the FEPC proposal is fundamentally a device for setting up federal dictation of private employments—to give the federal government a coercive power denied it by the constitution in peacetime. Once that coercive power were established, it would be easily expanded to such extremes as Mr. Truman's successors cared to extend it, inviting "discriminations" a million-fold worse than those for whose destruction FEPC is now being touted.

Not by coercions such as these will "discriminations" be halted. Coercion on the contrary is the historic weapon for destruction of the individual rights and freedoms whose constitutional safeguards are now under FEPC attack.

Letters to The Times

F. E. P. C. Bill Favored

Senator Benton Urges Enactment of Legislation on Civil Rights

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Arthur Krock's interesting column of May 11, criticizing my speech on the F. E. P. C. bill, should be contrasted by your readers with your editorial of May 10 on the F. E. P. C. Reasonable and honest men may disagree on this issue, and Mr. Krock clearly seems to disagree with your editorial, at least in part. Your editorial says:

"Common sense, as well as experience in state and local legislation of this sort, indicates that the enforcement agency should be able to fall back on legal sanctions if its efforts at persuasion fail. There is no tyrannical power here, unless Congress and the Federal courts be viewed as instruments of tyranny."

The editorial further argues that an F. E. P. C. would "show the world outside our borders that we really mean it when we say that we believe in equality of opportunity." My Senate speech on May 9 documented the international implications of the legislation. Let me now answer those who object to the F. E. P. C. bill, as interpreted by Mr. Krock.

Exemption of Employers

Is the exemption of employers with fewer than fifty employes unconstitutional? The Supreme Court upheld the Federal Unemployment Insurance Act, which exempts employers with fewer than eight employes as well as all farmers and domestics. It upheld the Wagner Act, which applied only to employers; the Petrillo Act, which applied only to broadcasting employes; the Guffey Act, which applied only to the bituminous coal industry; the Sugar Act, which established quotas for offshore refiners but not for those on the mainland. We are all familiar with the many precedents upholding chain-store regulation and taxation according to size. Chief Justice Hughes said: "Congress may consider and weigh relative situations and needs. Congress is not restricted by any technical requirement but may make limited applications and resort to tests so that it may have the benefit of experience in deciding upon the continuance or extension of a policy which under the Constitution it is free to adopt. As to such choices, the question is one of wisdom and not of power."

Is the exemption of employers with fewer than fifty employes a "bad domestic policy"; is it either "a sham" or "an outrider for another bill which will affect all employers"? The opponents who are quoted by Mr. Krock have missed my point here. Although exempting the smaller-type employer—in store or factory or farm—the bill applies to around half of American nonfarm employes and this half are employed by a relatively small number of corporate units.

Applicable to Large Groups

By exempting employers of fifty or more, the bill brings the administrative problem within feasible bounds. But the exemption of smaller firms is based on policy more vital than mere administrative convenience. The bill is designed to apply only to the larger corporations and the labor unions, where the owners and bosses don't know and cannot know their employes. It is difficult for a small employer to fire an efficient worker because of racial prejudice, as it is difficult for him to desert loyal employes in ill health or old age. He knows his men and he has a feeling of responsibility and often of affection which vanishes in the personnel and employment offices of the big corporations, where employment policy tends to be discriminatory as well as soulless.

Are my conclusions sound as to the international impact of discriminatory practices at home? Here I can only refer him to the evidence exhaustively collected in my speech, including testimony by Dean Acheson, John Foster Dulles and others responsible for our foreign policy. My position was not that we conduct our foreign policy merely in terms of its effect on Communist propaganda. Senator Russell's query as to whether we should repeal our Constitution was of course a gibe rather than an argument. We can never hope to win Communist approval, no matter how spotless our record; but we cannot afford to give a whip with which to flay us to our enemies who would destroy us. Our failure to pass the F. E. P. C. Act will hurt us abroad among the very peoples whose alliance we most want and need in the cold war. We can no longer afford to give reasonable men anywhere the ground for reasonable suspicion or justified criticism in this vital area of civil rights.

Origin of Bill

Where in fact did the F. E. P. C. bill originate? Mr. Krock says that according to available records the modern drive for this legislative concept seems to have had its inception in the Communist party platform of 1928 and in The Daily Worker of the same year. Walter White, president of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, replies to Mr. Krock on this point in The Times of May 16 by tracing the movement back to 1909, and even before. I prefer to believe that the F. E. P. C. idea really began in the Book of Genesis itself, where it is written that God created man in his own image. F. E. P. C. is reflected in the Sermon on the Mount and in all true Christian teaching ever since. And F. E. P. C. was first translated into political terms by a document somewhat antedating The Daily Worker, a document which declared as a self-evident truth "that all men are created equal."

Our unfinished business is all too obvious. The F. E. P. C. bill and the rest of President Truman's civil rights program should be enacted into law. Entirely apart from the fact that justice demands it—that we betray our democratic ideals if we refuse it—our national security is involved to a far greater extent than has been publicly recognized. There is no time to lose.

William Benton.

Washington, May 13, 1950.

F. E. P. C. Bill Discussed

Damage Feared to Yearly Growth of Sympathy Between Races

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of May 10 in favor of the F. E. P. C. bill admits that the issue is debatable and should be debated. It will be debated seriously on the floor of the Senate, but as relatively few of your readers will see the Congressional Record the other side of the picture may possibly be presented in your columns.

You say: "The bill declares that there exists discrimination in employment 'because of race, color, religion or national origin,' and asserts the obvious truth, which cannot be too often repeated, that 'such infringements upon the American principle of freedom and equality of opportunity are destructive of the basic doctrine of the integrity and dignity of the individual upon which this nation was founded and which distinguishes it from the totalitarian nations.'" This high-sounding rhetoric in the bill seeks to incorporate into an act of Congress statements and conclusions which are subject to serious doubt.

This nation was founded some one hundred and seventy years ago, and it would be surprising to find today that the employer's liberty of discriminating as to whom he shall hire has been destructive of the basic doctrine which distinguishes this nation from the totalitarian nations. Is it not possible that in destroying the employer's liberty in choosing his employes we would be taking quite a step toward the very basis on which the totalitarian governments are founded? Is it not possible that a national law of this kind would play into the hands of the Communists, whose thesis is to sabotage industry and create racial discontent?

Your editorial then proceeds as follows: "On the premise, however, that discrimination is wrong and is contrary to the basic spirit of American institutions, it would seem to us that if a federal law would make more effective the struggle against discrimination then a federal law should be enacted." This argument is reminiscent of prohibition, where impatient idealists attempted to effect a spiritual reform by national legislation rather than by the slow process of education and local regulation.

It happens that I returned recently from Texas, where my son publishes a country newspaper in a small town in Brazoria County. One of the important employes in his shop is a colored boy in his twenties who works happily with the whites. During my visit there was a county-wide Boy Scout rally where the Scout troops from all over the county did their stunts. There were several colored troops, and while most of the spectators were white, and while the seating arrangements segregated the whites and the blacks, I noticed that the colored troops got more applause for their acts than was given the white troops.

I am familiar with other parts of the South, and I can assure you and your readers that the sympathy and understanding between the races is growing year by year and would be damaged by a national F. E. P. C. bill just as the gradual growth of temperance in the United States was damaged by the Eighteenth Amendment.

Henry Alan Johnston.

New York, May 11, 1950.

Background on F. E. P. C.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I ask permission to submit some first-hand evidence in support of Senator Benton's assertion that we need legislation to lessen violations of civil and human rights and thereby take away from Soviet Russia and other critics their most valuable ammunition against us in areas such as Asia, Africa and Latin America, which contention Arthur Krock derides in his column of May 11.

On a recent tour of the Caribbean, on a trip around the world last year, on a European tour in 1948 and on two trips overseas as a war correspondent I witnessed tragic evidence that both nonwhite and white peoples believe less and less we are telling the truth about our devotion to freedom and equality as long as racial and religious discrimination continue here at home. American Ambassadors and other officials overseas told us everywhere that this is "the $64 question with which we are confronted all the time."

Even less explicable is Mr. Krock's statement that "according to available records, a detailed demand for the F. E. P. C. and other anti-discrimination laws in behalf of Negroes first appeared in the Communist party platform of 1928 * * *."

This is a McCarthyism if ever there was one. I was present at the White House conference in 1941 when for the first time a Fair Employment Practices Committee was created and named. It came into being as result of a threatened march on Washington which was conceived by that most anti-Communist trade unionist, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, an A. F. L. union.

Such aims were voiced nineteen years before the Communists did so in 1928 in the call which resulted in formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1909. Negro churches and other organizations have cried out against denial of the right to work by employers and labor unions long before the October revolution and even before Marx and Engels began to write. Mr. Krock does a dangerous disservice to accuracy and reason when he states that Negroes and other Americans opposed to job discrimination aped the Communists instead of its being the other way around.

Walter White.

New York, May 11, 1950.

F. E. P. C. as Democratic Bulwark

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Allow me to congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES upon its forthright editorial of May 10 in support of a Federal F. E. P. C.

It is heartening to those of us who are rallying all of our resources for enactment of this urgently needed legislation to have the editorial support of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Particularly appreciated is your call for an end to the filibuster and your exposure of it as "legislative blackmail."

I need not reiterate here the reasons why the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and some sixty other organizations have given top priority to F. E. P. C. in the civil rights program. The establishment of equality of job opportunity would give tangible proof to our foes abroad that America is truly a democratic country in practice as well as in professions. The support of THE NEW YORK TIMES in this effort to establish such a democratic bulwark is of the utmost importance to the maintenance of American prestige abroad.

ROY WILKINS,
Acting Secretary, N. A. A. C. P.
New York, May 10, 1950.

SENATE ROW BREWS OVER CIVIL RIGHTS

Petition to Force Vote Received —Senator Long Promises Last-Ditch Filibuster

By C. P. TRUSSELL
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 17 — Bitterness between supporters and foes of the bill to create a Fair Employment Practices Commission mounted today as the Senate received a petition to force a showdown on the measure at 1 P. M. Friday.

Signed by forty Senators, the petition was designed to limit debate on a motion to force the bill to floor consideration and a vote. Forty signatures is twenty-four more than enough to put a closure (debate-limiting) petition before the Senate. But the forty signers represent twenty-four less than enough votes to carry the motion.

This evening Senator Russell B. Long, Democrat of Louisiana, son of the late Senator Huey P. Long who attained note as a filibusterer himself, said:

"For years those who propose this monstrosity have been on notice that Senators from the South will oppose it until the last flicker of strength leaves their bodies. That is no secret. Everyone knows that is a fact."

Even though the Friday test should force the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill to a voting test, Mr. Long added—and Administration spokesmen seemed still to doubt that it would—the bill would not be allowed to reach a vote.

Pledges Fight to End

"If there is the slightest doubt in anyone's mind, let me say now—and I believe there are a substantial number of Senators who share my view," Senator Long said, "that I will be here fighting this legislation morning, noon and night—all night if need be—from now until the end, whenever that might be, six days, six weeks or six months from now.

"You will not pass it!"

If such a filibuster should set in, Mr. Long contended, the Administration might as well blow kisses of farewell to many of its vital legislative programs, including:

1. The proposed increase of capital structure of the Commodity Credit Corporation to support farm prices. ("The poor farmer," he said, "he just doesn't have enough votes in the right places.")
2. Expansion of the Social Security program, with liberalized benefits, which Mr. Long contended was being advocated "with crocodile tears" by F. E. P. C. supporters. ("Why," he exclaimed, "they are blocking the very legislation they claim to hold near and dear.")
3. Aid to small business, which President Truman urged in a message to Congress last week. ("The only help F. E. P. C. will give the small business," he added, "is help to ruin him."
4. Tax relief still under consideration by the House Ways and Means Committee. ("I venture to assert," Mr. Long said, "that scarcely one among us has refused to promise our constituents some sort of tax relief.")
5. Continuation of rent controls. (Do Senators who have been loud in their demands for a continuation of rent control really mean it, or are these preachments just for the garnering of votes?")
6. The $40,000,000,000 appropriation bill, with its July 1 deadline.

Election Year Cited

Senator Long contended that when log-jams developed, supporters of civil rights would not remain in Washington to clean up the legislative slate. This was an election year, he observed, when lawmakers were determined to return to the hustings at the earliest possible moment.

Southern Senators up for reelection, he added, had to survive only their early primaries (as a primary victory meant election) and could return to Washington, if need be, to carry a filibuster on until Christmas.

He concluded that after, say, July 15, the Senate could not even muster a quorum to carry on an F. E. P. C. fight or any other business.

This challenge came while Senators' feathers were still ruffled over earlier episodes of the day.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota and a leading civil rights advocate, had used what were called "strong words" against Southern Senators in his defense of the F. E. P. C. measure. On two occasions points of order raised by Southerners, Senators Tom Connally of Texas and Spessard L. Holland of Florida, forced Mr. Humphrey to take his seat at top-flight of his belligerent oratory while the Senate decided to let him proceed "in order."

In one instance Mr. Humphrey had asserted that foes of F. E. P. C. had set out to "delude" the American people. As Rule IXX of the Senate provides that no Senator shall cast aspersion upon a colleague, Senator Connally objected. Mr. Humphrey was seated and later allowed to proceed "in order." Then Senator Humphrey attacked assertions made yesterday by Southern Senators that the foundation of F. E. P. C. legislation was laid, not by either the Republican or Democratic parties, but by the Communist party in its platform of 1928.

Calls Claim "Blasphemy"

Senator Humphrey said last night that such a claim constituted "blasphemy." He repeated it today. Senator Holland raised a point of order and Senator Humphrey was ordered to sit down again. Tempers, after much recrimination, melted temporarily to let the Minnesotan finish his speech.

Senator Holland insisted, however, on entering into the record "the true charge that the real original source of the suggestion that a Government agency be set up to control employment practices was a platform plank in the Communist party platform of 1928."

Senator Humphrey disagreed heatedly.

"I can assure the members of the Senate, my distinguished colleagues," he said, "that this proposed legislation has its antecedents in the divine characteristics of the Christian faith, of the Judeo-Christian faith, of the teachings of the Catholic and Protestant spiritual leadership.

"Therefore, to associate it with everything that is in complete opposition to the moral standards of this country is not what it should be. The argument does not have merit."

Courier Editorials

The FEPC and Popular Education

WHILE FEPC legislation is currently marking time in the United States Senate with indication of early resumption of debate, it is appropriate to appraise some aspects of this proposal which are not usually considered.

Whatever may be the legal merits or demerits of this legislation and whatever may be the prospects for passing in the Senate, its mere introduction and the bickerings, debate and denunciation to which it has been and will be subjected, make it a good thing for the country.

It has caused more people to think seriously about the problem of color and creedal discrimination in employment than anything possibly could.

Most people have so many personal concerns and problems that they do not think much of the other fellow nor care very much about his fate.

In short, they are just indifferent unless they come into contact with the problem in some way, such as knowing a Negro or Jew who has been denied employment because of color or creed.

Since tens of millions of white Americans have no such personal contacts, there is no way for them to know the difficulties that beset those who find the doors of employment slammed in their faces through no fault of their own.

Being without knowledge, they are also without sympathy, which means that they are indifferent, and therefore inactive.

Indeed, since most people are conservative, they actually resent having unpleasant circumstances brought to their attention, and are, of course, opposed to any revolutionary change.

Then, too, even if they do favor change, most people are afraid of what their associates may think and do if they back that which is unpopular.

Along comes the FEPC and throws the whole issue of economic discrimination based on color or creed in the national lap.

It makes headlines on page one of the nation's newspapers.

It is debated in clubs, stores, barbershops and the halls of Congress.

It holds up the nation's business in Washington for days and weeks, delaying legislation that many different groups want, causing untold irritation and frayed tempers—making people think and talk.

That happens to be popular education at its best, and it is through popular education that the color, class and creedal prob-

All innovations have been greeted with skepticism and hostility, and the FEPC legislation has been no exception to the rule; probably not in any other way.

* * *

Certainly there is hardly an adult person in this country who does not know what FEPC means and stands for; and whether he is for or against it, he has been forced to think about it, and thought comes before action.

One of the greatest handicaps that has faced colored people in the past has been indifference on the part of the majority of American white people.

A great gain has been made when they have learned that there are unfair employment practices based on color and creed, and that these make our democratic pretensions a mockery.

Twenty years from now, whether or not an FEPC law is passed, we shall look back and wonder why there was so much opposition to a matter of simple justice and of good sense.

A Meaningless FEPC

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More and more those who think progressively are beginning to realize the need of a third party in this country. The downright surrender last week by both of the old parties to Southern reaction is another positive exposure of this necessity if the nation is to move forward in social thinking.

It will be recalled we said early in the Truman administration, "No chain is stronger than its weakest link," meaning that irrespective of the good intentions of the President, it would be impossible for him to pull Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia up to his level of judgment. Last week we saw the Dixiecrats pull the liberal element of the Democratic party down into the gutter of shame. As the count stands of the moment, both the Republican and the Democratic parties have utterly repudiated and turned their backs upon the solemn promises made in Philadelphia two years ago.

Despite the disappointment suffered by millions at the disgraceful apostacy of a Democratic congress we want to assess the proper value to the stubbornness of the President in his insistence on the passage of civil rights legislation. Despite the downright treasonable attitude of his associates we believe that continued insistence of the President upon Congress to pass this legislation is doing more to arouse the conscience of America to the hypocrisy sheltered in our institutions than any one single individual who has occupied the presidency. It should in actuality reverse the thinking of those who have hitherto felt "No good can come out of Nazareth." Truman come from Missouri, a part of the slave South during ante-bellum days. The southeast tip of Missouri is just across the river from Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee, and yet in the White House today we have a man from Missouri who offers a formula for human freedom that would warm the cockles of the heart of William Lloyd Garrison.

The Black Dispatch has always sought to be fair in its evaluation of men and parties, and we say here and now that President Truman, who in every public utterance continues to ding-dong on civil rights, is doing something to the thinkig of America that is knifing reaction in an unseemly way. What he is doing will of course not affect the elderly group who are joined to reaction, but the impact of his new philosophy in the realm of social adjustment is bound to bear fruit in the next decade.

The bill as it was passed last week is practically meaningless. It is on the level of many of the efforts of our interracial movements which are always proposing a "survey" of facts already the common knowledge of all. The present FEPC legislation sent to the senate proposes that congress will have the right to "investigate, educate and recommend." We believe Representative Marcantino properly described the present situation when he said that reaction had cut off the legs and arms of FEPC and handed it back to President Truman. You can realize fully that FEPC as enacted by congress is utterly helpless when Congressman Rankin of Mississippi voted for the substitute submitted by Representative McConnell. Negro Republicans should keep in mind that McConnell is a Pennsylvania Republican who maneuvered GOP strategy in an effort to embarrass the President.

No one should falter in his approach to this type of legislation because of this temporary barrier erected in the House. The fight now goes to the Senate where there can be a continued fight to build up moral fiber in the masses of the people. That is what the Truman leadership is doing. Slowly but surely there is coming an open cleavage between right and evil in this nation on the altar of civil rights. More and more of the dominant group are gathering courage and beginning to speak out. We feel as though the approach Representative Hays of Arkansas has made to FEPC, while still reactionary, shows a tempering of spirit down in Dixie on the subject, which is noteworthy. While Representative Hayes is opposed to FEPC, he shows willingness to discuss the subject with candor and frankness. This is unquestionably progress, as compared to the rabid ranting of other Southerners who are die-hards on any question dealing with social, economic or political equality for black citizens.

Whites and blacks, minority groups, and all lovers of fair play and justice must resume the fight for FEPC in the Senate. It is perhaps unthinkable that the bill will pass in its present form in the upper house for the filibuster will be used effectively by those opposed to this legislation, but the larger view proves that continued pressure for social decency will have its proper effect among the masses of the people.

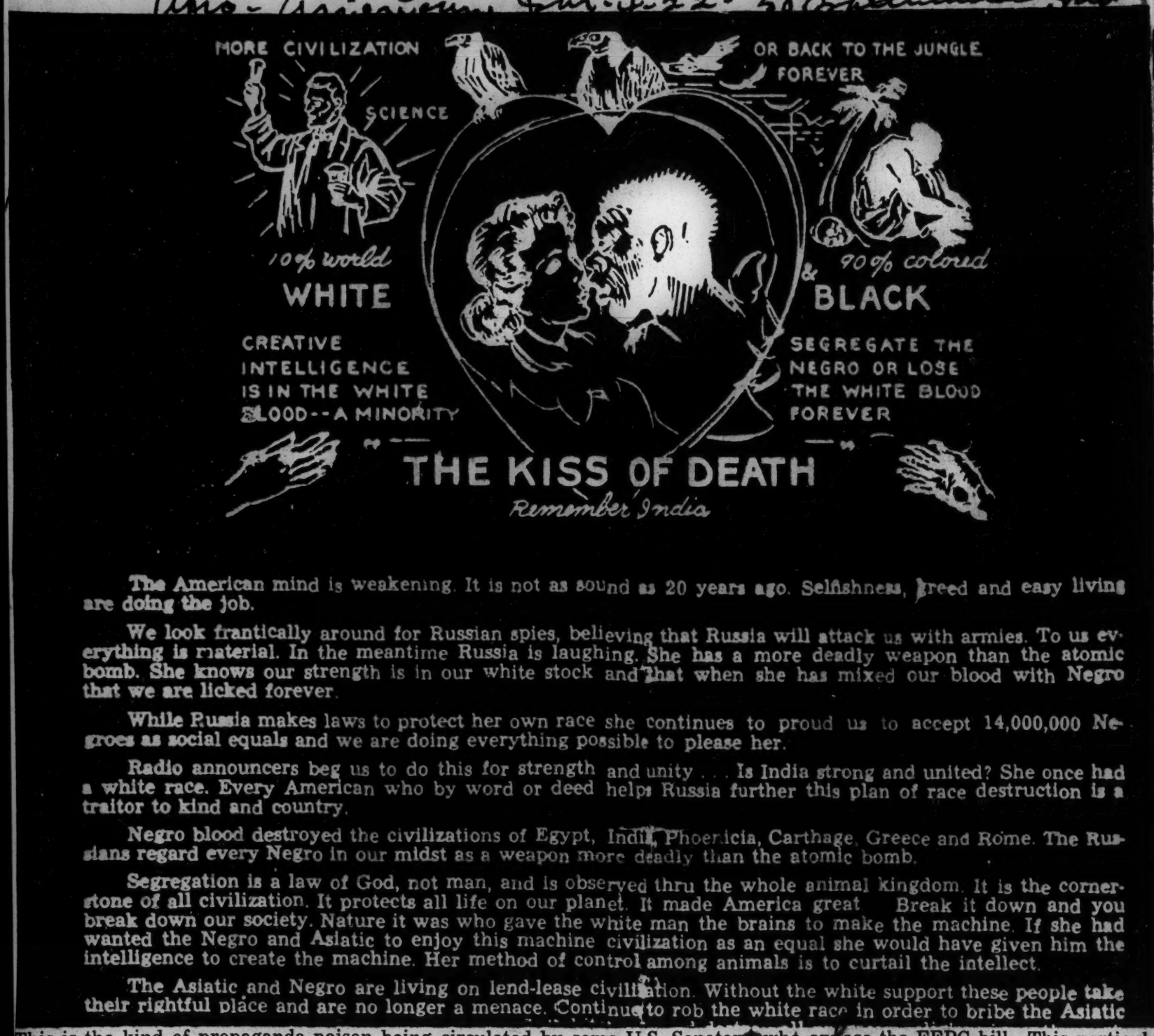
After all, the fight for FEPC is an abbreviation of the broad principle which we feel should be spelled out clearly and imbedded in the constitution of the United States, and there never will be pure democracy practiced in this natoin until this is done. Several years ago we proposed in an NAACP conference in Chicago that such an amendment be sought. Not only with respect to the economic self of minority groups should the laws be harsh and unrelenting, but embedded in the constitution there should be provided guarantees for the social, political and absolute equality of every citizen of this republic.

The ancient Persians recorded the story of Haman, who was finally hanged on the gallows he had prepared for Mordecai. Somehow we cannot resist belief that reaction in America in this atomic age is making the same sacrifice on the international scene. We suspect that the action of Congress with respect to civil rights last week is today being grotesquely presented as we write these lines to millions of people in Asia who will gather suspicion and fear of Western culture and attitude towards dark people.

Perhaps when later we in a crucial hour seek alliances in manpower in other sections of the earth we will feel the true reaction that stems from selfishness and hate. Sometimes in the life of men and nations there come realization "We gather in the harvest what we sow."

Black Dispatch
Sat. 3-4-50

The Kind of Propaganda Some U.S. Senators Distribute



The American mind is weakening. It is not as sound as 20 years ago. Selfishness, greed and easy living are doing the job.

We look frantically around for Russian spies, believing that Russia will attack us with armies. To us everything is material. In the meantime Russia is laughing. She has a more deadly weapon than the atomic bomb. She knows our strength is in our white stock and that when she has mixed our blood with Negro that we are licked forever.

While Russia makes laws to protect her own race she continues to proud us to accept 14,000,000 Negroes as social equals and we are doing everything possible to please her.

Radio announcers beg us to do this for strength and unity . . . Is India strong and united? She once had a white race. Every American who by word or deed helps Russia further this plan of race destruction is a traitor to kind and country.

Negro blood destroyed the civilizations of Egypt, India, Phoenicia, Carthage, Greece and Rome. The Russians regard every Negro in our midst as a weapon more deadly than the atomic bomb.

Segregation is a law of God, not man, and is observed thru the whole animal kingdom. It is the cornerstone of all civilization. It protects all life on our planet. It made America great Break it down and you break down our society. Nature it was who gave the white man the brains to make the machine. If she had wanted the Negro and Asiatic to enjoy this machine civilization as an equal she would have given him the intelligence to create the machine. Her method of control among animals is to curtail the intellect.

The Asiatic and Negro are living on lend-lease civilization. Without the white support these people take their rightful place and are no longer a menace. Continue to rob the white race in order to bribe the Asiatic

This is the kind of propaganda poison being circulated by some U.S. Senators who oppose the FEPC bill. This particular piece was found in the waste basket of a Senator in his Washington office by a shocked Federal employee. (See editorial on page 4).

Leaders Fail Party Chief

Ignore Pledges Which Won Victory in 1948

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON —(NNAP) — Not only has fair employment practice legislation suffered from a series of postponements in the Senate, but President Truman's civil rights program has almost completely bogged down.

Skulduggery among Congressional leaders is chiefly responsible for the legislative situation that has engulfed the civil rights program.

'Rights' Pledges Cited

If it had not been for President Truman's strong espousal of civil rights, it is very probable that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York would now be President.

Heavily colored populated districts in California, Illinois and Ohio supplied the margin of electoral votes of those States, without which Mr. Truman would have been defeated in the 1948 Presidential election.

The chairmanship of important Congressional committees held by Democrats are due entirely to Mr. Truman's victory, which wrested control of the 81st Congress from the Republicans.

Committee Chairmen

Heading important Senate committees as a result of Mr. Truman's election are: Senators Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina, Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia, John L. McClellan of Arkansas;

Walter F. George of Georgia, Tom Connally of Texas, Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Edwin C Johnson of Colorado, Pat McCarran of Nevada, Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, Dennis Chaves of New Mexico, and Carl Hayden of Arizona.

Fight Leader

Under the circumstances, Democratic members of Congress would be expected to show some gratitude to Mr. Truman for his almost singlehanded victory with his party split and a Dixiecrat ticket in the field and aid him in carrying out the campaign promises he made to win that victory.

But the Democratic Congress Mr. Truman has on his hands appears to be almost as much opposed to his program— especially civil rights legislation— as was the Republican— controlled 80th Congress.

FEPC Measure Called Legislative Monstrosity As Senate Fight Opens

Russell Fires First Round, Cites Red Approval Of Bill

WASHINGTON, May 8—(AP)— Senator Russell (D-Ga) bitingly attacked an FEPC bill in the Senate Monday as a "legislative monstrosity" based on Russian ideas.

Leader of the tightly-knit Southern opposition, Russell opened the fight as the Senate plunged grimly into the civil rights dispute that may hold up other business for weeks.

At issue was a proposal to set up a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC), to prevent discrimination in hiring because of race, color, religion or national origin.

The bill itself was not before the Senate. The debate, bitter from the start, was on a motion to bring the measure up for discussion.

Senator Elbert Thomas (D-Utah), chairman of the Labor committee which reported the bill to the Senate without recommendation last year, declared that the measure is designed to right a wrong which "fairly shouts for remedy."

'Copies Russia'

While Thomas denied that the bill contains any open or hidden threat of a social revolution, Russell insisted that we will not defeat Russia in either the cold war or a shooting war by copying any part of the Russian system."

"I, of course, do not charge that every person supporting this bill are Socialists or Communists," Russell said. "Many good Americans have been deceived.

"I do, however, unhesitatingly assert that every Socialist and every Communist in the United States, every person who believes in government ownership and operation of our industries, are ardently supporting this measure and all of its sanctions."

Senator Ives (R-NY) said the FEPC bill, which he favors, is patterned after a New York State law which "has worked and is working successfully." He said civil rights, especially the anti-discrimination bill, are fundamental to the American concept of freedom and should be above party considerations.

Steps On Toes

Senator Lucas of Illinois, the Democratic leader, made the motion to take up the bill. In doing so, he stepped on the toes of not only the Southern opposition, but also other senators who want to get quick votes disapproving some of the 21 government reorganization plans submitted by President Truman.

Those plans take effect automatically unless one House or the other disapproves individual reorganization proposals by May 23. Lucas said he will oppose any move to set aside the FEPC debate this week to act on the reorganization resolutions. Nevertheless Senator Taft (R-Ohio) has announced that he will seek a vote Thursday on a resolution disapproving a plan which would have the effect of changing some features of the Taft-Hartley law. Senator Robertson (D-Va) wants action, too, on disapproval of a plan to put the Comptroller of the currency under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

May Get Cloture Test

It appears that the Senate's new and so far unused cloture (debate limitation) rule will get its first test on FEPC. Unlike the old rule, it provides for limiting debate on a motion to take up a bill, as well as on a bill itself. Sixty-four members, a two-thirds majority of the entire senate membership, must vote for cloture to make it effective. Due to the usual number of absentees, that is expected to be a difficult goal to attain.

Although the Southerners announced in advance they are prepared to talk at great length, none ogf the usual trappings of a filibuster such as night sessions, were expected this first week.

The House has passed an FEPC bill, far short of what Presidtnt Truman asked. It provides for only voluntary compliance with the commission's recommendations. The FEPC couldn't go to the courts to put them into effect.

Look For Filibuster—

FEPC Bill Raises Head Again

BY JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON, May 8—(AP)—The Senate today was getting set to tackle a bill to set up an FEPC—Fair Employment Practices Commission.

The purpose:

To make it unlawful for an employer to refuse to hire a worker because of his color, religion, or national ancestry.

For example: A Negro, a Jew, or a person of Japanese ancestry.

If the bill became law, it would be the job of the FEPC, a five-man board, to see the law was not violated by employers in the ways described above.

Democratic senators from the South, where there is sharp segregation between the white and Negro races, are prepared to talk the bill to death.

This technique, the filibuster, has worked before, may work again. It works this way:

The Southerners talk in relays for hours, preventing the Senate from acting on the bill. This stops the whole work of the Senate.

* * *

THE IDEA BEHIND IT: That in the end the rest of the senators will give up, drop FEPC, and go on to something else. The filibuster could take weeks.

In their 1948 campaign platforms the Democrats and Republicans came out against discrimination toward job-seekers because of race, color, or religion. But neither party platform specifically mentioned FEPC.

President Truman, though, has made FEPC part of his civil rights program. He's asked Congress, controlled by Democrats, to pass an FEPC law, an anti-lynching law, and a law abolishing the poll tax in the South. Congress so far has done none of those things.

Last year the Truman Democrats maneuvered to bring up an FEPC bill but the Southern Democrats began a filibuster before the bill itself could be considered. They won their point and the bill never came up.

This year the Truman administration introduced in the House an FEPC bill which would have done this:

* * *

IF A WORKER FELT he had been denied a job because of his color, race or religious belief, he could complain to the FEPC Board. The board would look into his case.

Then, if the FEPC decided the employer had violated the law, it could order him to stop. If he didn't, the FEPC could ask a federal court judge to compel the employer to stop discriminating in his hiring.

But—

Once this bill got out on the House floor it was amended so that if the amended bill became law, this is what would happen:

The FEPC could look into a complaint of discrimination but even if it found out there had been discrimination, it couldn't do anything but ask for voluntary compliance with its orders. It could not compel the employer to obey it. The House passed this bill.

* * *

REP. JOSEPH MARTIN, Republican leader in the House, said this substitute bill met the requirements of the Republicans' 1948 campaign promises. He said: "This is an FEPC bill."

But Mr. Truman's Democratic leader in the House, Rep. McCormack of Massachusetts, didn't like this substitute bill passed by the House. He aid it didn't comply with his party's 1948 campaign promises.

Now the bill awaiting Senate action is just about the same bill as that first offered in the House this year—giving the FEPC power to make an employer obey orders to stop discriminating.

So there is a difference between the House-passed bill and the one in the Senate. The Senate bill, its friends say, has teeth. They complain that the one the House passed had its teeth pulled out.

So even if somehow a Southern filibuster failed and the Senate passed the kind of bill just mentioned, it couldn't become law unless the House agreed to scrap the bill it passed and accepted the Senate bill. There's no certainty it would.

Battle To Start On Civil Rights

Sen. Lucas Brings Up FEPC In Senate

WASHINGTON, May 8—(AP)—Sen. Thomas (D., Utah) launched the administration drive today to bring a fair employment practices bill before the Senate—with Southern lawmakers organized to fight.

Thomas told the Senate that discrimination in employment is a flagrant wrong which fairly shouts for a remedy. And he denied the

(See Marlow Story, Page 8.)

Senate Shunts F. E. P. C. to Debate, Killing Truman's Labor Board Plan

By C. P. TRUSSELL
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 10—Thirty Republicans and twenty Southern and border state Democrats suddenly took over the Senate late today and sidetracked the pending civil rights issue.

They shunted aside the question of creating a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission and forced consideration, instead, of a proposal to kill one of President Truman's most controversial reorganization plans.

This plan would abolish the independent office of General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, established by the Taft-Hartley Act. Senator Robert A. Taft, co-author of that law, contended that the President sought to veto an enactment of Congress that was three years old.

The Ohio Republican moved he could do so under priority provisions written into law that a decision as to this be made the order of business. His proposal won by a vote of 50—22, despite bitter fighting by Senator Scott W. Lucas, the majority leader, to hold the Senate's nose to the F. E. P. C. grindstone.

Complicating the situation was the fact that seven more resolutions seeking to nullify Presidential reorganization plans were awaiting their turns for consideration. Unless either the Senate or the House disapproves the eight controversial plans by midnight of May 23, they will go into effect automatically.

Senator Lucas had promised that all of these eight dissenting resolutions would receive consideration before the deadline. He noted that Senators now pressing for action on reorganization plans were among those who had criticized him for not taking the issue of the Fair Employment Practice to the floor sooner than he did. He said he could not understand Mr. Taft's present insistence upon displacing the F. E. P. C. issue.

Mr. Taft retorted that if the issue went over until next week the Senate would be faced with another highest priority question, that of seeing whether the votes of sixty-four Senators could be mustered to force a limitation of debate (under a closure petition) on the question of calling the F. E. P. C. measure to the floor. Strategy of Southern Democrats who have threatened a filibuster is directed toward preventing it reaching the floor.

Divergent Aims in Coalition

This afternoon's voting indicated that the controlling coalition, able to muster better than a two-to-one majority against the majority leader, had more than a single purpose.

Southern Democrats appeared to be willing to vote for about anything that would displace the F. E. P. C. issue. Seven Southern Democrats who had opposed the Taft-Hartley Act itself, voted today for a voting showdown on the President's "veto" plan. Republicans, most of them supporters of the F. E. P. C. bill, seemed to be more interested at this stage in rescuing the Taft-Hartley law.

Under the Government's Reorganization Act, debate on any resolution seeking to upset a Presidential plan may run for ten hours. On the surface, this would appear that eighty hours of debate was due before the midnight deadline of May 23. Senator Taft said he did not want ten hours of debate on his resolution on the National Labor Relations Board.

Senator Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska, the minority leader, asked unanimous consent to cut ting debate to three hours, with a vote taken at 2 P. M. tomorrow. Mr. Lucas objected. Senator A. Willis Robertson, Democrat of Virginia, served notice that he would call up a resolution to defeat another reorganization plan, designed to place the office of the Controller General into the Treasury Department. He said he wanted only a single hour of debate.

Senator Lucas objected again.

Lehman Motion Fails

"If a reorganization resolution is held so important," he snapped "we had better devote the full ten hours of debate to it."

Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat-Liberal of New York, who, because of a wide variety of debate on other questions was able to make the only speech concerning he F. E. P. C. issue during the day, jumped up. He moved that the Senate remain in session tonight to dispose of reorganization matters and return to the F. E. P. C. question tomorrow at noon. His motion was held to be "out of order."

Senator Taft said he would move tomorrow that debate on his resolution be held to three hours. Senator George D. Aiken, Republican of Vermont, declared that the Senate was "circumventing the majority leader" in quarrels that followed. They were over the allocation of debating time between proponents and opponents of reorganization plans.

Mr. Aiken predicted that the Administration forces could not muster the sixty-four votes to limit debate on the F. E. P. C. issue. Mr. Lucas said he would keep on trying.

Debate Drifts From F. E. P. C.

Even before displacement of F. E. P. C. issues, the Senate debate had drifted to other fields. Long speeches dealt with registration plans and President Truman's travel to dedicate the Grand Coulee Dam and make "a non-political" address in Washington State. Senator Harry P. Cain, Republican of Washington, said that that project was "the most dedicated dam in all history," and that Mr. Truman himself was one of its past dedicators.

The issue of the proposed Fair Employment Practice Commission itself was given only a brief moment in the Senate during the day's proceedings. Senator Lehman, speaking for less than ten minutes, said:

"It is not what we now say on F. E. P. C., but what we do that will be closely watched, not only in this country but in many other areas of the world. From now on it will be our performances, not our polemics that wil count on this issue.

"Our standing in the world and our influence in internatioal relationships are as much at stake on the F. E. P. bill as on any measure which has been or will be before us for consideration and action."

THE F. E. P. C. BILL

For the first time in the five years that the battle has been actively waged, there is at least the bare possibility now that a bill to establish a Federal Fair Employment Practice Commission may be passed by Congress. Such legislation is, of course, still unlikely in the face of bitter opposition and threats of filibuster. But at least the House has already approved an F. E. P. C. bill, and the Administration seems to be serious in its present effort to push one through the Senate. The measure which the House adopted in February lacked any enforcement provisions; but, as we said at the time, if it had not been for the atmosphere of political cynicism that surrounded its passage it might well have been an acceptable first step for federal F. E. P. C. legislation. Be that as it may, the bill now under discussion in the Senate would establish without further preliminaries a full-fledged fair employment practice system, with the necessary enforcement provisions to give it meaning.

In view of the grossly exaggerated charges that have been brought against this measure (S. 1728), it may be worth while to look at its actual provisions. The bill declares that there exists discrimination in employment "because of race, color, religion or national origin," and asserts the obvious truth, which cannot be too often repeated, that

> * * * such infringements upon the American principle of freedom and equality of opportunity are destructive of the basic doctrine of the integrity and dignity of the individual upon which this nation was founded and which distinguishes it from the totalitarian nations * * *.

The bill forbids both employers and labor organizations (of more than fifty persons) to practice discrimination based on "race, color, religion or national origin." To enforce this prohibition, it establishes an F. E. P. C. which, in cooperation with local agencies, shall investigate complaints, and shall attempt to eliminate violations of the law by "conference, conciliation and persuasion." If these methods fail, the F. E. P. C. can, after hearings, order compliance, such orders to be enforceable in the courts.

Two points cannot be emphasized too strongly. One is that the discriminatory practices which the law forbids are only those based on race and religion, etc. Such statements as those of Senator Russell of Georgia this week that the bill would "nationalize" industry or that it would establish thought-control are downright silly. But there are serious and conscientious opponents of the bill who fear that it really does represent a dangerous extension of federal powers. On the premise, however, that discrimination is wrong and is contrary to the basic spirit of American institutions, it would seem to us that if a federal law would make more effective the struggle against discrimination—as we think it will—then a federal law should be enacted. And this line of thought leads to the second point to be emphasized in the Senate bill. That is that some form of compulsion is required. It may never be used; it is of course to be hoped that it would never have to be used. But common sense, as well as experience in state and local legislation of this sort indicates that the enforcement agency should be able to fall back on legal sanctions if its efforts at persuasion fail. There is no tyrannical power here, unless Congress and the federal courts be viewed as instruments of tyranny.

An effective F. E. P. C. bill will not suddenly end discrimination, but it should tend to ameliorate the degrading economic conditions imposed on a too-large percentage of America's population, and—not least important—show the world outside our borders that we really mean it when we say that we believe in equality of opportunity. Both Democratic and Republican platforms in 1948 endorsed the principle embodied in the F. E. P. C. bill. It is not unreasonable to believe that if the matter should actually come to a vote in the Senate an F. E. P. C. bill would be passed. The great obstacles are, of course, the filibuster and the threats —actual or implicit—that committee work on other important legislation will be held up until F. E. P. C. is definitely laid aside. These are tactics of legislative blackmail that disgrace their proponents.

Although we think that the arguments in favor of a federal F. E. P. C. outweigh those against it, honest men may disagree. The issue is debatable and should be debated. But to try to kill this legislation once again via filibuster is to betray the democratic system and the American method of government.



JACK TARVER

No Danger of FEPC Passage

The Fair Employment Practice Commission Bill is up in the Senate again.

So is the Southern contingent's dander.

The FEPC? The FEPC is the hardy perennial in the Administration's garden of promises.

It is the number one chapter in the Truman textbook, "How to Win Votes and Influence Minorities."

Seriously, the FEPC is one of the most far-reaching pieces of legislation ever introduced in Congress. It's mere mention in Washington can send blood pressures up in Mississippi.

In fact, its introduction at this time means another 100,000 votes for Herman . . . as if he needed them.

Yessir, the FEPC is that ideal political issue, one which gains support at home for both its supporters and opponents. This may come as a surprise to some who had thought it served only the purpose of keeping civil-rights advocates in office and Southern filibusters in good voice.

Incidentally, I am not one of those who fear the passage of the FEPC. Its advocates are too smart politicians ever to kill such a profitable issue.

FEPC a False Issue

We have a notion Administration leaders and the Republicans who clamor so for an FEPC with jail sanctions would throw up their hands in consternation if Southerners and others opposed to the bill suddenly were to withdraw their objections.

FEPC is such a palpable vote-catching scheme, designed exclusively to snare the minority votes in the big and crucial cities that extremists of both parties would feel betrayed if it were passed. The longer FEPC remains an issue on which they can capitalize the better they will like it. They have no real taste for enacting the measure into law. But it is a fool-proof vehicle for swinging a concentrated bloc of votes.

FEPC, as proposed, obviously is unconstitutional. The ideal of nondiscrimination against employees or prospective employees because of race, creed or color is undenied. But to say that an employer is to be jailed and fined because he prefers one person for a job over another, though their qualifications be equal, is to take from him the freedom of choice that is guaranteed under the Constitution.

Moreover, situations would arise under an FEPC which would run to the ridiculous. Practically every disgruntled employee could claim he was discriminated against unlawfully.

The surest way to end the annual, elaborately staged squabble over FEPC is for Congress to pass and send to the States for ratification the proposed Lodge amendment to the Constitution. This would require a division of electoral votes of each State in accordance with the popular vote. It would take from the minority groups the balance of power in such States as Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois.

Those who profess to be all out for a jail-sanction FEPC are those largely responsible for blocking the Lodge Amendment in Congress so far. It would destroy the fake issue on which they have been piling up votes for years. They have had help from ultra-conservative Republicans who somehow have been led to believe the amendment would hurt the Republican Party. We don't believe it would.

Southern Congressmen would be utterly safe, we are convinced, in offering to withdraw opposition to—yea, even to support—FEPC in return for the extremists' vote in favor of the Lodge Amendment. There promptly would ensue an ignominous retreat. For with the Lodge Amendment the FEPC would have no political meaning. It is a completely false issue. Those who make of it an annual pump-primer for votes are doing a disservice to the country.

Once Again The FEPC

The administration is bringing its FEPC bill to the fore again—this time in the Senate. There's likely to be a lot of talk, but it probably won't get very steamed up for some days. And in the end this effort, too, seems almost sure to fail.

Sen. Lucas, majority leader, moved to take up the bill. But he has indicated he will not demand continuous sessions and will let debate go forward this week without trying to shut it off under the new rule for stopping talk.

The Southern opposition will, of course, maintain its steadfast resistance which so far has proved so successful. It will not consist simply of time-killing tactics. The conviction of the South on this measure is very deep and our people are sure that the arguments against any such measure are overwhelming, on the basis of experience and reality.

In order to shut off debate, 64 senators—or two-thirds of the full Senate membership—would have to agree. That such a lineup could be formed seems highly questionable.

But even if the Senate should end the debate, there would be the question of agreeing on the provisions of such legislation. In the House, compulsory provisions of an FEPC bill were eliminated. It does not seem likely that the House would reverse itself.

Consequently, while another administration effort is being made for the record, it probably will fall short like the rest.

Truman Eases Plea For FEPC

Says in West Rights Won't Hurt Dissenters

A BROAD TRUMAN—TRAIN — (AP) — President Truman took on two weighty adversaries yesterday — the Senate's filibustering critics of his civil rights proposals and former President Herbert Hoover.

The touring President turned from a dedication of Grand Coulee Dam to voice an appeal to Congress to pass a pending Fair Employment Practices Commission bill.

The appeal was made in an address at Gonzaga University in Spokane, Wash.

Mr. Truman softened his call for enactment of the civil rights bill with a claim—obviously directed at long-talking Southern Democrats—that "we can advance the common welfare without harming the dissenting minority."

Earlier, at the dedication of a new generator unit for the dam project, Mr. Truman fired back at critics—including Hoover—who describe his "Fair Deal" program as heading down "the last mile" toward socialism.

The President didn't mention Mr. Hoover by name, but not many who listened to his speech had any doubt he was referring to a statement by the former President.

Mr. Hoover said Aug. 10, 1949, at Palo Alto, Cal., on his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary:

"We have not had a great socialization of property, but we are on the last mile to collectivism through Governmental collection and spending of the savings of the people."

The President brought up the civil rights issue for the first time on this 6,000-mile report to-the-people trip into the West as Senate action on the FEPC bill remained stymied.

FEPC Bill Sidetracked For Senate To Debate Plan To Change NLRB

Lucas's Plea Brushed Aside By Coalition

WASHINGTON, May 10.—(AP)—Brushing aside Majorty Leader Lucas's pleadings, the Senate by a vote of 50 to 22 Wednesday detoured from its civil rights dispute to consider an adverse report on one of President Truman's reorganization plans.

The setback for the administration was obvious and embarrassing. At one point Republican Floor Leader Wherry apologetically essayed to take over some of Lucas's normal duties, but Lucas stopped that with an objection.

A coalition of 30 Republicans and 20 Southern and border state Democrats supported the motion by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) to switch the subject of debate. Lined up against the motion were 18 Democrats, mostly administration wheel-horses, and four Republicans — Senators Aiken (Vt.), Hendrickson (N.J.), Ives (N.Y.) and Margaret Chase Smith (Maine).

The plan that Taft wants to kill provides for the reorganization of the National Labor Relations Board. It would take away the independent authority of the board's general counsel, provided by the Taft-Hartley Act, and vest it in the board itself.

Puts Through Motion

Taft put through his motion and brought up a resolution to disapprove the plan late in the third day of Senate debate on Lucas's own motion to take up the controversial Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) bill.

The proposed NLRB reshuffle is one of 21 reorganization plans President Truman sent to Congress March 13. Each is due to take effect automatically May 24, unless in the meantime it is disapproved by a majority of the full membership of either the House or Senate.

With the deadline only two weeks away, Taft insisted it is "obvious" the disapproval resolution should be acted upon at once. No end is in sight to the FEPC dispute; the bill itself not even being before the Senate, but only a motion to take it up.

Senator Robertson (D-Va) likewise served notice that when the NLRB matter is out of the way, he will ask the Senate to kill another reorganization plan, that would put the comptroller of the currency under the supervision of the secretary of the treasury.

After the coalition rode roughshod over the administration on the 50 to 22 roll call, Taft and Wherry tried to cut down the debate time on the reorganization plan from the normal 10-hour maximum to three.

Apologizing for taking over the normal duties of Lucas as majority leader, Wherry proposed that the Senate vote on the NLRB plan Thursday at 1 p.m.

Lucas quickly blocked that by objecting to the unanimous consent request.

"If this is so important we had better debate it 10 hours," Lucas said bitterly.

A question then arose as to who would control the debate time, a job usually assigned by Lucas as majority leader.

Wherry suggested that the signals be called by Taft, as leader of the opponents to the plan, and Senator Humphrey (D-Minn), who favors the reorganization.

Refuses Again

Once more Lucas refused to give his consent. Senator Aiken (R-Vt.) complained about the attempts to "circumvent the majority leader (Lucas)."

But Aiken also told Lucas that "a lot of shadow-boxing" was going on in regard to passing FEPC, as indicated by the vote Wednesday. Aiken said the roll call demonstrated there is no chance of mustering the 64 votes required to limit debate and pass FEPC.

Lucas replied that as majority leader he would continue his efforts to push for a decisive vote on that anti-discrimination bill, No. 1 on Mr. Truman's civil rights program.

Lucas would only admit that the Republicans, with the help of some Democrats, had "scored a little victory under peculiar circumstances."

"We are going to take the full 10 hours to debate this measure," Lucas declared.

Senator Humphrey delivered a short speech upholding the NLRB reorganization plan, and the Senate finally quit at 5:13 p.m.

FEPC Is Snare For The Ignorant Hill Tells Senate

WASHINGTON, May 9—(AP)—Sen. Hill (D., Ala.) said today the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill and other "so-called" civil rights measures are "sectional legislation."

In a speech prepared for Senate delivery, he said:

"The FEPC bill is an attempt upon the part of states practically free from the race problem to sit in harsh judgment upon their sister states where the problem is always heavy and sometimes acute."

Hill said the bill would not help those "it professes to help." Instead, he said, "it will magnify antagonisms and multiply conflicts. It will obstruct the solving of the South's problems in the only way those problems can be solved—by the people of the South."

* * *

HE SAID THE BILL would "impair the understanding and harmony for which most Southerners are working so earnestly and which history shows we are achieving in large measure."

Referring to Southern progress in recent years, he said:

"It is not token legislation of the FEPC type that will improve the lot of Negroes and other minority groups. It is constructive, affirmative programs—education, hospitals and health centers, public health and prevention of disease, decent homes and housing on the farm and in the city, adequate wages and economic security under our American free enterprise system.

"I WARN AGAINST the evils of this bill. It is a snare for those who are zealous but ignorant, well-meaning but without understanding. It is a delusion for those who seek in it the answer for their hopes and needs."

Southerners To Pick Up Steam, Russell Says

WASHINGTON, May 9— (AP) —Sen. Russell (D., Ga.) predicted today that Southerners fighting fair employment practices legislation will pick up strength "as we continue to expose this thing."

Debate on a motion of Democratic Leader Lucas of Illinois to make the bill the pending business in the Senate got under way yesterday.

To shut off an expected Dixie filibuster against the motion will take the votes of 64 senators, but a decision on the issue is unlikely before next week.

* * *

RUSSELL, DIRECTING strategy for the Southerners, didn't claim the 33 votes necessary to defeat a debate-limiting move but he told a reporter he is sure the other side lacks the 64 votes to put it over.

He said there are 10 votes that cannot now be placed on one side or the other. If these 10 should be split evenly, he said, it would give the Southerners the 33 votes they need.

Hill, Sparkman Warm Up For Filibuster

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9 — Alabama's two senators were prepared today to talk as long as necessary to defeat FEPC in the Senate.

Both Lister Hill and John Sparkman warned their colleagues that backers of a compulsory FEPC might dangle a "voluntary" FEPC as bait.

This would be done, they said, to help defeat a filibuster which is ready to start rolling and which is regarded as the only means of defeating the civil rights measure.

* * *

SPARKMAN EXPLAINED that the real danger lies in the possibility that limit might be put on debate, thus killing a filibuster.

He is afraid this might be done indirectly.

"There are some senators," Sparkman said, "who might agree to cloture (limiting debate) if they thought the worse result would be a voluntary FEPC. . . . So, to get these extra votes, some supporters of FEPC will agree to back a substitute amendment that would make FEPC purely voluntary. Once cloture was invoked in this way, the issue would simply be a choice between voluntary and compulsory FEPC and the choice would be made by a simple majority vote.

* * *

"THE BIG DIFFERENCE IS, of course, that proponents of FEPC would have no trouble getting a majority, but those 64 votes they would have to get to invoke cloture is something else again."

This threat of parliamentary evasion of the 64-vote cloture requirement has Southern forces worried. They are working hard against it. And already there are some compensations.

A few senators who personally object to filibuster tactics also object to prospective maneuverings of the pro-FEPC group.

In this category, reportedly, are Sens. Estes Kefauver, Tennessee; Claude Pepper, Florida, and Frank Graham, North Carolina.

Hill predicted: "I think we can defeat compulsory FEPC."

Truman Again Asks Passage Of FEPC Bill

President Attacks 'Fair Deal' Critics In Dam Ceremony

ABOARD TRUMAN TRAIN, May 11—(AP)—President Truman took on two weighty adversaries Thursday—the Senate's filibustering critics of his civil rights proposals and former President Herbert Hoover.

The touring President turned from a dedication of Grand Coulee Dam to voice an appeal to Congress to pass a pending Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) bill.

The appeal was made in an address at Gonzaga University in Spokane, Wash.

Mr. Truman softened his call for enactment of the civil rights bill with a claim—obviously directed at long-talking Southern Democrats— that "we can advance the common welfare without harming the dissenting minority."

Earlier, at the dedication of a new generator unit for the dam project, Mr. Truman fired back at critics — including Hoover — who describe his "fair deal" program as heading down "the last mile" toward Socialism.

No Name Called

The President didn't mention Hoover by name, but not many in the crowd who listened to his dedication speech had any doubt he was referring to a statement by the former president.

Hoover said Aug. 10, 1949 at Palo Alto, Calif., on his 75th birthday, that "not by trying to wipe out difference in religion or in tradition or customs of our society and our government, but instead by holding fast to the common welfare while we can achieve unity without eliminating differences—we can advance the common welfare without harming the dissenting minority."

The measure before the Senate would set up an FEPC with powers to enforce its orders against discrimination on grounds of race, creed or color. The House conflicts—but instead by holding fast to the common welfare while we can achieve unity without eliminating differences—we can advance the common welfare without harming the dissenting minority."

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The measure before the Senate would set up an FEPC with powers to enforce its orders against discrimination on grounds of race,

Democrats Opposed to FEPC, Senator Ferguson Charges

Claims Talk of Civil Rights Support Is an Attempt To 'Deceive' People

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to the New York Times and The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON—A weekend incident at the Democratic Jefferson Jubilee at Chicago changed the course of Senate debate on the civil rights issue yesterday.

Sen. Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, accused the Administration of attempting to "deceive" the people by representing that the Democratic Party, outside of a Southern Democratic Senate bloc, was united behind the civil rights program.

Ferguson said that at Chicago Jonathan W. Daniels, North Carolina national committeeman, had "upset the apple cart" by refusing to go along with the party on the Administration proposal to create a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission. Further, he contended, speeches made in the recent Alabama primary election campaign by Sen. Lister Hill and John Sparkman had tied the Democratic party itself, distinct from the Dixiecrats, to a strong and effective movement to defeat FEPC.

Noting that charges had been made that a coalition of Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans was in operation to kill this most controversial of the Civil Rights measures, Sen. Ferguson alleged that if "a conspiracy" existed, it was one between Northern and Southern Democrats.

This set off a round of hot debate, in the course of which Sen. Russell B. Long, Democrat of Louisiana, contended that Republicans, rather than being coalition allies of Southern Democrats, had voted consistently against things which the South needed. Republicans appeared to be pierced to the quick at this charge. They took turns in reminding the South that they had supported agricultural and other measures carrying large benefits to those below the Mason-Dixon line.

In this atmosphere, Sen. Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio, minority domestic policy chief in the upper house, announced formally that he intended to join Democrats in an attempt, this week, to force the FEPC bill to a voting test.

At this stage the FEPC bill had not reached the floor officially. The present debate is on whether it should get floor status. When Sen. Scott W. Lucas, of Illinois, the majority leader, moved 10 days ago that the bill be called up, Washington expected one of the toughest, most gruelling filibusters in history to break out from the South.

Developments have not borne this prediction out.

There appeared from back-stage huddles to be little necessity for prolonged debate in this Civil Rights case. Minds for voting seemed to have been made up long ago. It was evident, it was conceded in cloakrooms and corridors, that few if any minds could be changed by speeches made in a Senate chamber usually containing no more than four members.

Yesterday, Sen. Olin D. Johnston, Democrat, of South Carolina, denounced the FEPC bill as being "Communistic and unconstitutional." If it were enacted, he held, "we might as well kiss individual liberty good-bye."

The Senate storm, however, was set off by Sen. Ferguson. He contended that democratic support of the FEPC program was "phony." Had Daniels not "upset the apple-cart" at Chicago, he held, the people might have believed that the democratic party was behind civil rights despite Dixiecrat opposition.

Ferguson laid strong stress upon the speeches of Sen. Hill and Sparkman in the Alabama primaries. As loyal administration men on most issues, he said, they had called on the Alabama voters to draw away from the Dixiecrats and return to the Democratic Party itself as the most effective way to beat civil rights legislation.

At this point Sen. Taft challenged the Democrats to supply sufficient votes in a test due next Friday to shut off a Southern filibuster, whether one exists then or not. The votes of 64 Senators

Debate In Issue—

FEPC Backers Win Enough Signatures To Force A Ballot

BY JOHN CHADWICK

WASHINGTON, May 17—(AP)—Far more than enough senators have now signed a petition to force a vote, expected Friday, on whether to choke off further debate on a motion to bring a fair employment practices bill before the Senate.

Thirty-six senators—24 Republicans and 12 Democrats—quickly signed the cloture (debate limitation) petition after it was put in circulation yesterday. Only 16 were needed to bring it up, but 64 will be needed to make it effective.

* * *

DEMOCRATIC LEADER LUCAS of Illinois, urged all senators to be on hand for a vote at noon (EST Friday.

The vote might be delayed if Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.) succeeds in the meanwhile in getting the Senate to act on two of President Truman's reorganization plans which he opposes.

Johnson Calls Off Postal Rate Hearing

WASHINGTON, D. C. -(NNPA)—Dixiecrats apparently have decided to stall such parts of the Administration's legislative program as is possible so long as fair employment practice legislation is before the Senate.

Senator Olin D. Johnston, of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, announced Saturday that he has called off all hearings on the postal rate bill as well as all other hearings before his full committee after Tuesday, May 9.

The reason he assigned for cancellation of hearings was the decision of the Democratic Police Committee to bring up FEPC in the Senate.

Johnston said he was notifying both the Democratic and Republican Policy Committees of his action and was also notifying witnesses scheduled to testify before his committee that "all hearings have been postponed indefinitely and that no future hearings will be scheduled until the FEPC bill has been defeated or otherwise disposed of."

ALL OUT WAR

On a visit to South Carolina last week, Johnston said, he found "the people there most antagonistic to the FEPC legislation, "and, therefore, he was declaring an "all-out war against this un-American proposal."

Nothing in his statement indicated whether he had consulted colored voters as well as the whites, all of whom he must face in a primary election in which he is opposed by Governor J. Strom Thurmond, the Dixiecrat candidate for President in the last election.

Although there is other important legislation pending, some of it of "vital importance" to farmers, labor and business, Johnston said, advocates of FEPC were demanding its consideration.

"Consideration of the FEPC will necessarily delay and be directly responsible for non-passage of many important bills at this session of Congress," said Johnson.

He added that he was "prepared to wage a most vigorous and exhaustive campaign" against its passage similar to the filibusters in which he has engaged against civil rights legislation during his six-year term. He said he will leave "no stones unturned in order to secure its defeat and death."

Earlier in the week, his colleague, Senator Burnet R. Maybank, Democrat, of South Carolina, warned that the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, of which he is chairman, will not have time to consider a rent control extension bill while the FEPC fight is in progress.

Demo Leaders Admit Defeat By Dozen Votes In Current FEPC Fight

New Cloture Move Expected In Coming Week

WASHINGTON, May 18.—(AP) — Administration spokesmen Thursday conceded defeat by at least a dozen votes Friday in their effort to end debate on a motion to bring a Fair Employment Practices (FEPC) bill before the Senate.

The most optimistic forecasts gave their side a maximum of 52 votes, or 12 less than the 64 required to choke off the Southern drive against the civil rights measure, a key point in President Truman's "Fair Deal" program.

It was understood, however, that Democratic Leader Lucas of Illinois would permit the FEPC motion to remain before the Senate and file another cloture petition next week. A number of the 12 senators expected to be absent Friday will then be back in Washington.

Friday vote will be the first time that the Senate has been able to ballot on a move to limit debate on a motion to take up a bill. A rule passed at the last session makes it possible.

Bill Up For Debate

Lucas moved May 5, almost two weeks ago, to bring up the bill for debate. Technically the ensuing debate has been on that motion, rather than directly on the bill, which would bar discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color or national origin.

As a matter of fact, the senators spent much of the two weeks talking about other topics, and voting on disputed parts of President Truman's reorganization program.

Unofficial checks made on the eve of the vote indicate the administration will muster around 20 of the 54 Democratic votes for the debate-limiting cloture rule, and the Republicans 31 or 32 of their 42 votes.

6 Republicans Oppose

Six Republicans are known to be opposed to it, and three and probably four more will be absent. The Democrats expect at least eight absentees.

The bulk of the heavy Democratic vote against the cloture motion will come, of course, from Southern Democrats who have used the weapon of the filibuster —unlimited debate—consistently and effectively to fight off FEPC and similar measures.

In the current dispute they have hammered on three contentions: That the Senate labor committee sent FEPC to the Senate calendar without hearings; that the bill itself was first inspired by American Communists; and that it would cause civil unrest and strife.

Proponents of the measure have attacked the Communist charge as an attempt to deceive the American people. They contend the passage of the measure would provide equal employment opportunities for all.

Lucas told the Senate Thursday that discrimination in the United States is harming the cause of democracy throughout the world.

"It is one of the most powerful weapons which the Communists have in the battle which is now being waged all over the world for the minds of men," he said.

Earlier in the day, Senator Long (D-La) raised a cry of "stool pigeon" against the bill, and Senator Stennis (D-Miss) said it ought to be called a "civil strife" measure.

Long argued that the bill would require employers to inform on each other to the federal authorities about hiring practices.

The FEPC Bill

The following editorial is reprinted in part from THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 10, 1950.

"For the first time in the five years that the battle has been actively waged, there is at least the bare possibility now that a bill to establish a Federal Fair Employment Practice Commission may be passed by Congress.

"_____ In view of the grossly exaggerated charges that have been brought against this measure (S. 1728), it may be worth while to look at its actual provisions. The bill declares that there exists discrimination in employment 'because of race, color, religion or national origin,' and _____ forbids both employers and labor organizations (of more than fifty persons) to practice discrimination based on 'race, color, religion or national origin.' To enforce this prohibition, it establishes an F. E. P. C. which, in cooperation with local agencies shall attempt to eliminate violations of the law by conference conciliation and persuasion.' If these methods fail, the F. E. P. C. can after hearings, order compliance, such orders to be enforceable in the courts.

"Two points cannot be emphasized too strongly. One is that the discriminatory practices which the law forbids are only those based on race and religion, etc. Such statements as those of Senator Russell of Georgia this week that the bill would 'nationalize' industry or that it would establish thought-control are downright silly ____ The second is that some form of compulsion is required. It may never be used, it is of course to be hoped that it would never have to be used. But common sense, as well as experience in state and and local legislation of this sort, indicates that the enforcement agency should be able to fall back on legal sanctions if its efforts at persuasion fail. There is no tyrannical power here, unless Congress and the federal courts be viewed as instruments of tyranny.

"An effective F. E. P. C. bill will not suddenly end discrimination, but it should tend to ameliorate the degrading economic conditions imposed on a too-large percentage of America's population, and — not least important — show the world outside our borders that we really mean it when we say that we believe in equality of opportunity. Both Democratic and Republican platforms in 1948 endorsed the principle embodied in the F. E. P. C. bill. It is not unreasonable to believe that if the matter should actually come to a vote in the Senate an F. E. P. C. bill would be passed. The great obstacles are, of course, the filibuster and the threats — actual or implicit — that committee work on other important legislation will be held up until F. E. P. C. is definitely laid aside. These are tactics of legislative blackmail that disgrace their proponents.

"Although we think that the arguments in favor of a federal F. E. P. C. outweigh those against it, honest men may disagree. The issue is debatable and should be debated. But to try to kill this legislation once again via filibuster is to betray the democratic system and the American method of government."

Wherry Blames Dems' Split

FEPC Rated Hopeless

By STANLEY ROBERTS
(Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—"The vote on closure shows very definitely that the Democratic party cannot keep its promises. The Democratic party is split wide open. I point out that 78½ per cent of the Republican membership of the Senate voted for closure, and only 36½ per cent of the Democrats voted for closure."

Thus spoke GOP Minority Leader Kenneth Wherry on the Senate floor last Friday afternoon just after signing a 52 to 32 defeat to limit debate on a motion to take up the Fair Employment Practices bill. Sixty-four votes would have been required for approval.

Senator Wherry's revelation was nothing new to many political realists here who now realize that if President Truman does nothing to convert a large segment of his own party to civil rights measures that he advocates, his future promises in that connection will have about as much substance as a filibuster.

PARTY SPLIT DEFINITE

Senator Wherry significantly pointed out that for the first time in the history of the United States there was an out-and-out vote on the issue of applying cloture under a petition filed to close debate on a motion.

The refusal of the Senate to end the filibuster against the FEPC bill must be attributed primarily to the schism within the Democratic party.

It was noted this week by observers here that President Truman commanded only nineteen votes within his own party while twenty-six other Democrats voted for a filibuster on even a motion to take up the bill.

HAD LARGE GALLERY

The Washington Post, nominally friendly to Truman, conceded editorially that "It was the Republicans who rallied to the support of democratic procedure in the Senate, voting 33 to 6 for cloture."

Mr. Wherry's strong language was before an enormous Senate gallery audience, predominantly persons hopeful that FEPC could be debated. It included the following statement:

"The people of the United States who are wondering what is going to be done can see from this vote who their friends are, and who can make good on their promises. Despite the fact that the Republican party has only forty-two seats in the Senate compared to fifty-four for the Democrats, we produced this morning fourteen more votes for cloture than did the Democratic party.

52 SUPPORT CLOTURE

"The vote of fifty-two Senators in support of cloture was four votes short of the number required under the old rule, which provided that there must be a two-thirds vote of the Senators present in order to adopt cloture.

"Therefore, so far as the followers and advocates of FEPC are concerned, it does not make any difference whether the vote today had been taken under the old rule or under the new rule, it would have failed to provide cloture.

"Even under the old rule, the vote today, failed by four votes to provide cloture. On the basis of the showing made on the Democratic side, if we are to have cloture after a petition has been filed asking for cloture, the majority leader had better endeavor to have the rule amended so as to provide for a constitutional majority rather than a rule providing for a two-thirds vote of the Senators who are present.

LINCOLN PARTY PRAISED

"Today's vote in the Senate shows that the Republican party is the party of the great emancipator Abraham Lincoln, and that the Republican party is the only agency through which equal opportunity for legislation of this kind can be guaranteed to the voters of the United States of America."

In the face of this GOP denunciation, Democrats gave ground and it was almost pathetic to see Truman's man "Friday" — Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois—admit that "the Democratic party has always been split upon the subject of civil rights."

Mixed emotions were evident, perhaps those that occasionally bring about drastic political realignments, as Lucas admitted a simple, confusing, disgusting truth to those Negroes who for eighteen years have been allied with a party, which is unable to pass legislation in their behalf, although continually accepting and seeking their votes.

SOUTHERNERS DOMINATE

"I do not think there is anyone," said Lucas tragically, "whether he be a Democrat or a Republican, who does not believe that the Senators who come from the South have a very deep conviction and take a very tenacious position with respect to the issues which are involved in the proposed (FEPC) legislation."

There it was: there was, finally the admission from the Truman administration to Negroes that the South was in the saddle. That it could and would rule this nation when civil rights was about to unfold as a law of the land.

And even though Mr. Lucas promised he would continue the battle despite the setback, the FEPC bill appears today to be dead as far as the Eighty-first Congress is concerned.

Senator Lucas indicated that he is willing to lay aside the FEPC motion from time to time to clear the way for other legislation until he is ready to make another test of the cloture rule. He did not set a definite time for the next attempt.

BILL NEEDS CLOTURE

However, FEPC proponents know this fact: no cloture, no FEPC. And the cloture motion Friday was twelve votes short of the required sixty. All twelve absentee votes will be needed and as the New York Times pointed out Sunday, "The feeling was that Mr. Lucas' cause was hopeless and that, eventually he would have to withdraw his motion and give up on FEPC for the Eighty-first Congress."

Senator Lehman, Democrat of New York, a strong supporter of the civil rights' program, called the Friday vote "one of the most discouraging occurrences" of his public career.

Senator Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, also an advocate of civil rights, said "he was not going to berate Republicans. He said he felt the Democrats themselves needed a little talking to."

"If the Democratic party is going to survive," he said, "it had better make up its mind to fulfill its commitments to the people."

Truman Okays Foe of FEPC

(Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Crusading newsmen and columnists, encouraged to believe the true stand of President Truman on FEPC legislation, should have been reflected on his recent endorsement of Emery W. Allison for the Missouri Democratic Senatorial nomination, have focused attention on the fact that Mr. Allison killed off unusually strong FEPC legislation in the Missouri Senate a year ago.

Mr. Allison is considered to be a Democrat of very reactionary leanings, and critics of the President recount facts which tend to show Mr. Truman is fully aware of such leanings.

They cannot reconcile themselves to the diametrically reversed position of the President in is home state, as opposed to his willingness to incite outright intra-party rowing among the Democrats over his long implemented lip-service for a broad civil rights program, nationally.

INDICATED CHOICE

In attempting to remove the dark cloud of doubt which the Allison endorsement has engendered among staunch Fair Deal advocates, Mr. Truman has declared that he, "as a Missourian," would vote for the man of his recorded blessing.

It is no secret that the Missouri Democrats, this year, are out to remove one of the two Republicans Senators — a very embarrassing situation to the administration — from office.

In August, Mr. Allison will seek to oust Senator Forrest C. Donnell and reduce by one-half the Missouri Senatorial rebuke.

RACE BILL DIED

A year ago, a bill which would have permitted colored Americans to attend the University of Missouri graduate and professional schools, when such courses were not available at the Lincoln University, cleared the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature and was sent to the State Senate.

After being bottled up there for eight months, the measure was finally brought to the floor by Senator C. R. Hawkins, Brumey, Mo., Republican, on the very last day of the session.

After a short debate, lasting about thirty minutes, Mr. Allison moved to adjourn and the hard work of liberal whites, as well as that of an organized effort of colored Americans, had proved unavailing.

The political brow-furrowing, now apparently bent on gaining major national attention, is centered in Mr. Truman's endorsement of such an obvious opponent of civil rights' legislation, under any sort of circumstances.

Truman Calls For Compulsory FEPC Promises Veto Of Voluntary Plan

WASHINGTON—With a second Senate test on the Administration's fair employment practices bill slated for mid-June, President Truman has issued a blunt warning that he will not accept a voluntary FEPC program. He said that is what exists now.

Mr. Truman who has repeatedly advocated congressional adoption of a compulsory FEPC made known his intentions to veto a voluntary plan at his weekly press conference and underscored his determination to bring the legislation to a Senate vote if possible.

Mr. Truman's announcement followed on the heels of a staff conference of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination which voted at their meeting in Cleveland to "continue an unrelenting fight" to win adoption of the FEPC bill and other elements of the President's program recommended more than two years ago by his Committee on Civil Rights.

Representatives of 14 of CIO's most powerful unions were present at the meeting called by Chairman James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, to discuss methods of improving and intensifying CIO methods of fighting all forms of discrimination against minority groups.

The President's announcement coincided with a statement by Senate Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D., Ill.) that he proposed to muster the full strength of civil rights advocates in an effort to invoke the cloture rule and get the FEPC bill before the Senate.

A move to limit debate and bring a vote on FEPC failed last week. But Lucas says he will make the next try when he was sure of having all those in favor on the floor. Approval of the cloture vote requires 64 votes, 12 more than proponents of the measure were able to line up for the initial try which was blocked by the Dixiecrats.

Meanwhile, members of Henry Wallace's Progressive Party have taken up a five-day-a-week vigil outside the White House where they declare they will picket until the Senate acts on the FEPC bill.

Among the first day marchers were Paul Robeson; Former Minnesota Governor Elmer Benson and C. B. "Beany" Baldwin, national secretary of the Progressive Party. New York's Rep. Vito Marcantonio says he too will join the picket line, "as soon as I get the chance."

George B. Murphy, Jr., assistant to Benson, said he felt President Truman's support of FEPC has been "purely lip service" when asked why the group was picketing the White House in view of the President's long-time advocacy of civil rights laws.

Murphy said his group did not think Mr. Truman was doing everything he can to obtain passage of the FEPC bill. "He should go on the air and talk to people and exert other pressures," he proposed.

While the marchers paraded outside, a group of Catholic students and educators inside the White House praised the President on his efforts to improve civil rights.

Dennis Duffy of the University of Minnesota, president of the National Newman Club Federation, told reporters that the President "deserved congratulations" for his firm civil rights stand.

Barkley Says FEPC Law Is A Certainty

ATLANTIC CITY — Despite the Dixiecratic filibuster in the Senate, an FEPC bill designed to eliminate job discrimination because of race, color or creed, will pass "sooner or later."

This prediction was made Friday by Vice-President Alben W. Barkley in his address to more than 1,000 delegates attending the 27th convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AF of L.

Bill's Backers Beat Retreat

(Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—President Truman is backing down. Sharp indication that administration Democrats have abandoned the fight for a strong Federal Fair Employment Practices bill and have changed their viewpoint and strategy on the civil rights issue came this week with the announcement that they are ready to compromise with a watered-down FEPC.

The compromise FEPC bill was written by Senator Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.), former national chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action and leader of the ADA fight in the 1948 convention, which resulted in the writing of the strong civil rights' plank into the party platform as well as formation of a Dixiecrat party.

Moreover, the bill has the backing of administration leaders, including Majority Leader Scott Lucas of Illinois.

COMPROMISE BILL

Conceived as a compromise between the administration's original bill and the "toothless" Voluntary bill passed by the House several months ago, the measure provides for enforcement, but only of a sharply restricted nature.

Under the Humphrey bill only companies doing business with the Government would be subject to punishment for violations, and even then, the principal penalty would be in the form of "sanctions," which means that the guilty concern would lose its Federal contract, or be barred from such business.

HUMPHREY IN LIAISON

The Humphrey measure would not apply to individuals and no one would be fined or sent to jail as the administration's bill provides.

In view of the fact that the Minnesota Senator has been the liaison man on FEPC between the White House, labor and civil rights organizations and Congressional leaders on all sides, the compromise represents a drastic change in Democratic strategy of a defeatist nature.

The fifty-two to thirty-two Senate vote Friday to limit debate on a motion to take up FEPC. Sixty-four votes were needed for approval:

FOR CLOTURE—52.

Democrats—19.

ANDERSON	LUCAS
BENTON	MAGNUSON
DOUGLAS	McMAHON
GILLETTE	MYERS
GREEN	NEELY
HUMPHERY	O'CONOR
HUNT	O'MAHONEY
KILGORE	TAYLOR
LEAHY	THOMAS (Utah)
LEHMAN	

Republicans—33.

AIKEN	KNOWLAND
BREWSTER	LODGE
BRICKER	MARTIN
BUTLER	McCARTHY
CAIN	SALSTONSTALL
CAPEHART	SCHEPPEL
CORDON	SMITH (Maine)
DARBY	SMITH (New Jersey)
DONNELL	TAFT
DWORSHAK	THYE
FERGUSON	TOBEY
FLANDERS	VANDENBERG
HENDRICKSON	WATKINS
HICKENLOOPER	WHERRY
IVES	WILEY
JENNER	WILLIAMS
KEM	

AGAINST CLOTURE—32.

Democrats—26.

BYRD	JOHNSTON (S. C.)
CHAPMAN	KEFAUVER
CONNALLY	KERR
ELLENDER	LONG
EASTLAND	MAYBANK
FULBRIGHT	McCARRAN
GEORGE	McCLELLAN
HAYDEN	McFARLAND
HILL	McKELLAR
HOEL	ROBERTSON
HOLLAND	SPARKMAN
JOHNSON (Colo.)	STENNIS
JOHNSON (Tex.)	RUSSELL

Republicans—6.

BRIDGES	MALONE
ECTON	MUNDT
GURNEY	YOUNG

Not present or voting but position announced as for cloture: CHAVEZ, Democrats, of New Mexico; FREAR, Democrat, of Delaware; MURRAY, Democrat, of Montana; THOMAS, Democrat, of Oklahoma; LANGER, Republican, of North Dakota, and MORSE, Republican, of Oregon.

Announced as against cloture: WITHERS, Democrat, of Kentucky.

Absent with position unannounced: MILLIKIN, Republican, of Colorado; DOWNEY, Democrat, of California; GRAHAM, Democrat, of North Carolina; PEPPER, Democrat, of Florida, and TYDINGS, Democrat, of Maryland.

Ives' Proposal To Drop FEPC Criticised

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The proposals of Senator Irving M. Ives, Republican of New York, to abandon the fight for Congressional enactment of a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act was challenged last week in a sharply worded letter to the senator from Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights. The Council is a cooperative program of seven Negro fraternities and sororities.

Senator Ives had written the Council expressing the view that the federal effort should wait until 25 more states enacted FEPC laws. Henderson expressed disappointment that Senator Ives who had been one of the leaders of the FEPC fight in Congress would adopt such an attitude.

"Certainly if the advocates of social and labor legislation had taken that view our country would still be without an adequate social security system and satisfactory protective labor legislation," Henderson wrote.

* * *

"NEITHER CAN I agree with your view that the present cloture rule was not responsible. It is true that we may not have obtained cloture under the old rule, but had the Barkley ruling been upheld there was a strong likelihood that the effectiveness of the filibuster would have been curtailed.

"You, yourself, recognized this parliamentary situation when you voted to uphold the Vice President. I hope you will continue to work with Senator Morse and others who are seeking to liberalize the present rule," Henderson said.

Henderson declared the fight for FEPC would go on and plans are already being made for the next Congress.

Six-Month Battle On FEPC Promised

By Mary Spargo
Post Reporter

Speaking for Southern opponents of FEPC legislation Senator Russell Long (D., La.) last night served notice on the Senate that the Southern bloc would fight night and day for six months if necessary to kill the Administration bill.

The youthful Southerner took the floor late in the evening after tempers had already flared high in the argument over whether the Senate should take up the measure.

Earlier in the day, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) was "sat down" twice under Senate rules for remarks interpreted as reflecting on the good faith of members of the Senate.

He was allowed to proceed both times almost immediately, however.

Humphrey was first "called to order" by Senator Tom Connally (D., Tex.) for having said—with emphasis—that preventing the FEPC bill from coming before the Senate "is an effort to delude the American people."

The chair ruled that Humphrey should take his seat. Later he was permitted to proceed on motion of Senator Richard Russell (D., Ga.) that he be allowed to continue "in order."

In a few minutes Humphrey was again directed to take his seat after Senator Spessard L. Holland (D., Fla.) objected to a reference to communistic fatherhood of FEPC legislation as "blasphemous."

The day before Senator Walter F. George (D., Ga.) had said it was neither the Republican nor Democratic Parties which had fathered the controversial legislation but the Communists.

"To intimate that this legislation by any stretch of the imagination has communistic lineage or communistic background is exactly what I have said, blasphemy," Humphrey declared.

After he was permitted a second time to resume, Humphrey quoted a list of Catholic, Jewish and Protestant religious groups he said supported FEPC and claimed that these citations showed the legislation had its inspiration in "Christianity" and not in communism.

Both Republican and Democratic leaders attempted to calm the stormy Senate, reminding the body that a highly controversial subject was under discussion.

Senators Irving M. Ives (R., N. Y.) and Herbert Lehman (D., Lib., N. Y.) came to Humphrey's defense. Ives said that when New York was considering its own FEPC law, the Communists "were very definite in objecting" to this kind of legislation because, he said, they wanted extreme penalties that would wreak it.

Meanwhile yesterday, Senate Majority Leader Lucas filed the formal petition signed by 26 Republicans and 14 Democratic Senators to invoke cloture-closing of debate—of the motion to take up the bill. The vote will be taken at 1 p.m. Friday.

If cloture fails to get the necessary 64 votes, it is understood that Administration leaders will temporarily lay aside the measure to get ahead with appropriation and other bills.

In his speech Long told the Senate: "I am not saying that a white man should not live with a colored man if he wants to, I am not saying that if white men and colored men are in the same ship they should not be able to share the same cabin if they are so disposed, but I deny the Federal Government's right to tell them that they have to share the same accommodations, that they have to live side by side, that they must mix and mingle with one another whether they want to or not, because to me the most fundamental thing about American freedom is the right of man to choose his own company and the right of a man to be left alone when he hasn't done anything wrong."

Cloture Fails In Senate's FEPC Battle

Administration Gets Only 52 of 64 Votes Needed to Cut Off Debate on Motion

By a vote of 52 to 32 the Senate yesterday refused to choke off debate on a motion to take up the hotly-disputed Fair Employment Practice Commission bill.

The vote, 12 short of the necessary 64 to invoke cloture and halt the Southern filibuster—in effect blasted any hope that President Truman could obtain the key measure of his civil rights program this session. Fifty-two voted for cloture, 32 against it.

Backers of the key measure promised to try again, but there was little doubt, in reviewing the absentees, whose absence contributed to the Administration defeat, another try even with the full Senate membership present would be unsuccessful.

Discouraging, Lehman Says

Senator Lehman (D.-Lib., N. Y.), advocate of FEPC, called the result one of the most discouraging occurrences in his experience in his experience in public affairs.

The cloture move was not aimed at curbing debate on the bill itself, which never has formally been before the Senate. It was designed to shut off further talk on a motion by Democratic Leader Lucas (Ill.) to bring the measure up for consideration. Two weeks ago yesterday Lucas moved to call up the bill, and Southern opponents announced their intention of trying to talk it to death.

They were pubilant over the success of their strategy yesterday.

Senator Russell (D., Ga.), who served as floor leader for the Southerners and others opposed to FEPC and cloture, said May 19 should be "a day of rejoicing" for persons who sincerely believe in the right of petition and individual freedom and human liberty.

133 GOP Votes for Cloture

Republicans were quick to point out that a far larger proportion of their number voted for closing off the debate than among the Democrats.

The Republicans' score: For cloture, 33; against, 6.

Democrats. For, 19; against, 26.

Senator Wherry of Nebraska, the Republican floor leader, immediately claimed that the roll call demonstrated that his party ". . . the party of the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln . . . is the only agency through which equal opportunity legislation can be accomplished."

Senator Taft (R., Ohio), said in a statement:

"There are a number of reasons why the cloture resolution failed on FEPC.

"1. The Democrats were only able to muster 19 votes or 35 percent of their 54 membership. Surely President Truman could have persuaded most of the 9 absentee Democrats to be present and some of the 26 adverse Democrats to support cloture. I have not seen the slightest pressure either from President Truman or the Democratic National Committee such as that brought on various recent measures.

"2. Senator Lucas chose to bring up the FEPC bill, the most controversial of all civil rights measures, rather than the antipoll tax or anti-lynching measures.

"3. Senator Lucas did not bring up the bill at the beginning of the session, the best time to defeat a filibuster. He brought up the oleo bill, the Kerr bill and many other matters of relative unimportance. He brought up this bill in the midst of many primary elections concerning sitting Senators, at a time when 21 reorganization plans had to be disposed of by May 23, and when many vital measures are pressing for attention."

Lucas had complained that the present cloture bill, requiring the votes of two thirds of all the Senators to shut off debate on a motion, had been fastened on the Senate "by coalition of Republicans and Southerners," led by Wherry.

The rule is the result of a hot Senate fight last year over proposals to change the Senate's method of procedure. Prior to that fight, it had been decided that there was no way under the Senate rules to limit debate on a motion.

Wherry took the lead in putting across the two-thirds rule as a compromise. Lucas declared it would not work to limit debate, while Wherry claimed it would if enough Democrats went along with Republicans.

Yesterday was the first test of the revised procedure.

The bill would set up a permanent Federal commission and instruct it to prevent discrimination in the hiring, firing and promotion of workers on account of color, race, religion or national origin. The commission would be empowered to go to the Federal courts to enforce its decisions.

Twelve members of the Senate were absent yesterday on the decision vote. All 12 of them would have to support a cloture move on a second go-around if debate were to be limited. And one of the absentees—Senator Withers (D., Ky.)—was formally announced as opposing application of the rule.

Thus Russell confidently claimed 33 votes, an absolute block against any chance of the other side getting two thirds of the total, eventure, if all Senators were present and voting.

Twenty of the 22 Democratic members from the Old South opposed the debate limit, with only Senator Graham of North Carolina and Pepper of Florida absent and with their positions unannounced. The Southerners were joined by six Democrats from western and border States, and half a dozen Republicans—Bridges of New Hampshire, Ecton of Montana, Gurney and Mundt of South Dakota, Malone of Nevada, and Young of North Dakota.

Where 12 Senators Were

The Associated Press reported that of the 12 Senators who did not vote, only one—Senator Tydings (D., Md.)—was in town. Members of Tydings' office staff said they did not know why he was absent from the session.

The AP located the other 11 thus:

Senator Chavez (D., N. Mex.), who is in his home State campaigning.

Senator Murray (D., Mont.). Mrs. Murray died this week and the Senator has taken her body to Montana for burial.

Senator Frear (D., Del.). He is in Utah on Senate Banking Committee business.

Senator Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.). He is campaigning in his home State.

Senator Langer (R., N. Dak.), who has gone home on personal business.

Senator Morse (R., Oreg.). Oregon's primary was being held yesterday and Morse, seeking renomination, is there for it.

Senator Withers (D., Ky.). He had an engagement to make a commencement address in Kentucky.

Senator Millikin (R., Colo.). He has been in Colorado all week to fill a number of speaking engagements.

Senator Downey (D., Calif.). Ill and out of town.

Senator Graham (D., N. C.). Ill and out of town.

Senator Pepper (D., Fla.). Resting in Florida after the primary campaign in which he lost his bid for the Democratic renomination.

Pearson Charge Denied

In the flurry of Senate speeches after the test, Senator Russell (D., Ga.) called columnist Drew Pearson a "liar" for writing that Southern Democrats had made "a deal with Republicans" to defeat cloture.

Russell said Pearson is "the Prince of Liars" and a "skunk." He recalled that President Truman once referred to Pearson as "an S.O.B."

"This is not the first time I've been accused of making a deal with Republicans," Russell said, adding that Pearson knew this charge was "utterly without basis and without foundation."

Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa said Pearson's story was "fantastically untrue." He told the Senate Pearson had written that he (Hickenlooper) was to vote against cloture under the "deal." As a matter of fact, Hickenlooper said, he had always been for cloture and had made a special trip here from Iowa to vote for it.

Hickenlooper pointed out that he had written a letter several days ago asking to have his name added to the petition for cloture. Lucas verified this fact. Pearson had said that some of those named might make "a last minute" switch, and the Iowa Senator was pointing out that his was not a switch at the last minute.

Senator Taft said in a statement he had "urged every Republican to vote for cloture on the FEPC publicly and privately." As for Pearson's column, Taft said: "The whole story is an unmitigated lie."

Pearson subsequently issued this statement: "It is significant that although Senator Taft denied my story that he made a deal to de-

liver six Republican votes to the Southern Democrats against FEPC, exactly six Republican votes turned up on the Southern Democratic side. The actions of these six Republicans speak louder than Senator Taft's words."

FEPC Dilemma

Jonathan Daniels' outspoken speech at a Chicago forum featuring the President's Cabinet brings into sharp focus the dilemma facing the Administration in connection with the FEPC bill. At no time has the Administration had the votes to pass the bill in the face of the bitter opposition from the Southern wing of the Democratic Party. It has used FEPC as a handy political issue, without any real prospect of turning promises into legislation. President Truman has pretended that it was a question of pushing the measure through over the opposition of a few reactionary Dixiecrats. But Mr. Daniels' opposition is plain notice that the liberal elements in Mr. Truman's own Southern following are fighting him on the issue of making the FEPC compulsory.

Mr. Daniels, as he pointed out in his speech, was one of the few Southerners to vote for Mr. Truman's nomination at Philadelphia in 1948 and to take an active part in his campaign. Like other progressive leaders in the South, however, he fears that the FEPC fight will strengthen the cause of the Dixiecrats and enable them "to hide behind the civil rights issue while they fight every progressive measure." In other words, the Administration is pressing the fight for civil rights at the point where the greatest opposition is encountered. Instead of moving step by step toward attainment of its laudable goal of eliminating discrimination, the Administration has got itself entangled in a mere vote-making maneuver.

The Senate will vote Friday on the limitation of debate on the motion to take up the Administration's FEPC bill, and Senator Taft has announced that he will support cloture. Even if the preliminary filibuster is thus broken, however, it will break out again so long as the Administration's compulsory bill is before the Senate. The Republicans, who are also playing political football with the issue, are not likely to agree to a limitation of debate for the sake of getting the Democratic bill passed. They have their own measure to push and will undoubtedly try to substitute it for the Administration bill if cloture switches the debate to the merits of the legislation itself.

The House has already accepted the counterpart of Senator Taft's voluntary FEPC. Apparently the Administration will have to accept this measure or withdraw from the fight to avoid wrecking the remainder of its program. The choice thus open to the President is not a happy one, but he should have realized that he cannot make campaign promises which his own party has no prospect of fulfilling without placing himself at the mercy of the Republicans.

We have felt that, because of the gravity of the international situation and the demoralizing effect of a filibuster, the Senate should promptly accept the House bill setting up a voluntary FEPC. Mr. Daniels' thinking seems to be running along the same line. The President could salvage some credit for himself and his party by asking his Senate leaders to eliminate the compulsory provisions of the bill. The alternative promises to be another fiasco that would give a hollow sound to fresh promises from the stump.

Sen. Graham Reiterates Opposition To FEPC Bill

RALEIGH, N. C. -(NNPA)- Senator Frank P. Graham, Democrat, of North Carolina, last Tuesday night reiterated his opposition to the Truman Administration's fair employment pratice bill.

In a radio speech, carried over a Statewide network, Senator Graham said with respect to FEPC:

"I have long made clear my opposition to the use of Federal compulsions in matters of race relations, as specifically illustrated in the compulsory FEPC bill as recommended by the President and adopted as planks in the national platforms of both political parties.

"North Carolina has been an example to the South and the Nation of the more effective enduring ways of progress in interracial relations based on the increasing influences of religion and education for cooperation, mutual respect and goodwill in the minds and hearts of the people in the states.

"The compulsions of the FEPC bill would cause tragic setbacks in such progress in North Carolina."

Senator Graham was a member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights which recommended enactment of FEPC legislation containing legal sanctions for enforcement. The committee's report does not show that he dissented from this recommendation.

Glory For All

The FEPC bill, to dictate the employer's hiring policies and provide more snoopers and red tape, was defeated in the Senate yesterday. It failed when the Senate refused to adopt a gag rule to keep Southern Senators from talking it to death.

The vote on the cloture or debate-limiting motion showed 52 yes and 32 no votes; but under the rules it required the affirmative votes of two thirds of the Senate membership of 96 and so fell short a dozen votes of the 64 needed.

The action provided glory and satisfaction for all, except the misguided element that sincerely believes in FEPC. That element is not nearly as strong as the vote might indicate.

Northern Senators, of both parties, who voted for cloture, can point with pride to the fearless fashion in which they laid lance in rest in the Great Crusade. It should make their names blessed among embattled minorities that are strong in their constituencies—while at the same time they knew all along it would not pass.

The picture cherished in some quarters, of Republicans advancing in serried array to rescue the beleaguered South, scarcely materialized. Only six Republicans voted against cloture, while of the 52 who voted for it, 33 were Republicans and 19 Democrats. Of course, the way the South has turned a cold shoulder to the G. O. P. all these years, you can hardly say they owe us anything.

Southern Senators demonstrated anew that measures odious to the South can be fought and killed by men who retain their places, power and prestige within the Democratic Party. It was not just by their votes alone—they were able to enlist enough support from outside the South, in the Yankees who voted with them or ducked the red hot issue.

There is little doubt that giving FEPC the aspect of an anti-Southern crusade has given it a strength among the bigoted and timorous far greater than its actual, sincerely motivated strength. It puts the heat on Northern Senators to an extent we in these parts find it hard to comprehend.

Unquestionably a great many people up North realize the malevolent aspect of FEPC, entirely apart from any sectional angle. It is gratifying that some Northern Senators, though a minority of them, refused to knuckle under to the crusaders. It is whispered, whether correctly we do not know, that we might have had more of them with us if they had been needed.

So, after this latest virtuous gesture has run its expected course let us hope the Solons will get down to something tangible and beneficial—like implementing the Hoover Report and saving hundreds of millions of taxpayers' shekels from the toils of bureaucracy.

Paper Filed To Curb Talk On FEPC

40 Senators Sign Petition On Cloture; Southerners Confident

WASHINGTON, May 17—(AP)—A petition to clamp a limit on debate in the Senate's current civil rights dispute was filed Wednesday, bearing 40 signatures.

Sixty-four senators, two-thirds of the entire membership, must support the move Friday if the debate is actually to be cut off.

The petition, singed by 26 Republicans and 14 Democrats, calls for limiting further talk on a motion to bring formally before the Senate a bill to establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC). Southern senators, violently opposed to the bill itself, have been fighting even the motion to call it up for debate. The bill would set up a compulsory system designed to prevent discrimination in the hiring, firing or promotion of workers on account of their color, race, religion or national origin.

Should all the 40 petition signers be on hand and vote for cloture (debate limitation) Friday, the FEPC backers still would have to rustle up 24 additional votes to put the gag on the men from Dixie. The Southerners have expressed confidence they can block application of the rule, noting that the burden is on the other side to get the votes.

Prepared To Talk

And should the rule be applied and the bill brought up for discussion, the anti-FEPC group is prepared to talk at great length against the measure itself. The rule would have to be applied a second time to stop them, they say.

As a practical matter, if the Truman Democrats and pro-FEPC Republicans don't win or come very close to it Friday, the whole subject probably will be dropped for this session.

It is bound to be the subject of hot discussion, however, in the fall political campaigns.

There were some heated moments in Wednesday's debate, before the Senate turned aside temporarily to consider some of President Truman's government reorganization plans.

Twice Southern senators called down Senator Humphrey (D-Minn), a pro-FEPC man, contending he was casting reflections upon them.

At one time he accused them of "deluding" the American people. At another, he declared it is "blashphemy" to contend that the bill has a Communist background.

Each time, Humphrey was ordered to take his seat. Then he was allowed to go ahead with his speech, under caution to observe the Senate rules which forbid reflections upon another senator's integrity or honor.

The FEPC Bill

The following editorial is reprinted in part from THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 10, 1950.

"For the first time in the five years that the battle has been actively waged, there is at least the bare possibility now that a bill to establish a Federal Fair Employment Practice Commission may be passed by Congress.

"_____ In view of the grossly exaggerated charges that have been brought against this measure (S. 1728), it may be worth while to look at its actual provisions. The bill declares that there exists discrimination in employment 'because of race, color, religion or national origin,' and _____ forbids both employers and labor organizations (of more than fifty persons) to practice discrimination based on 'race, color, religion or national origin.' To enforce this prohibition, it establishes an F. E. P. C. which, in cooperation with local agencies shall attempt to eliminate violations of the law by conference conciliation and persuasion.' If these methods fail, the F. E. P. C. can after hearings, order compliance, such orders to be enforceable in the courts.

"Two points cannot be emphasized too strongly. One is that the discriminatory practices which the law forbids are only those based on race and religion, etc. Such statements as those of Senator Russell of Georgia this week that the bill would 'nationalize' industry or that it would establish thought-control are downright silly ____ The second is that some form of compulsion is required. It may never be used, it is of course to be hoped that it would never have to be used. But common sense, as well as experience in state and and local legislation of this sort, indicates that the enforcement agency should be able to fall back on legal sanctions if its efforts at persuasion fail. There is no tyrannical power here, unless Congress and the federal courts be viewed as instruments of tyranny.

"An effective F. E. P. C. bill will not suddenly end discrimination, but it should tend to ameliorate the degrading economic conditions imposed on a too-large percentage of America's population, and — not least important — show the world outside our borders that we really mean it when we say that we believe in equality of opportunity. Both Democratic and Republican platforms in 1948 endorsed the principle embodied in the F. E. P. C. bill. It is not unreasonable to believe that if the matter should actually come to a vote in the Senate an F. E. P. C. bill would be passed. The great obstacles are, of course, the filibuster and the threats — actual or implicit — that committee work on other important legislation will be held up until F. E. P. C. is definitely laid aside. These are tactics of legislative blackmail that disgrace their proponents.

"Although we think that the arguments in favor of a federal F. E. P. C. outweigh those against it, honest men may disagree. The issue is debatable and should be debated. But to try to kill this legislation once again via filibuster is to betray the democratic system and the American method of government."

Our Opinions

What Is Behind The FEPC Fight

EVERY NOW AND THEN some old tory, who regrets the passing of the horse and buggy, tries to pull a fast one by questioning the motives of those who are fighting for fair employment practice legislation.

Similarly, the professional Negro-baiters and the Dixiecrats are always trying to prove that the sponsors of FEPC are a bunch of wild-eyed dreamers who are either unAmerican or plain nuts.

To these critics of FEPC legislation we offer a few facts which have been made public in Chicago by Thomas H. Wright, executive director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. The facts speak for themselves.

Although only 9 per cent of the Chicago labor force is non-white, statistics show that non-whites represent 22 per cent of all unemployed. Further 40 per cent of the Chicago workers who have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits are Negroes.

Mr. Wright points out that "rising unemployment has given impetus to refusal to hire because of race or creed." In other words, racial discrimination at the factory gates is mounting as the competition for jobs grows keener.

The job situation in Chicago is merely a reflection of what is taking place all over the country today except in those states which have been wise enough to adopt fair employment practices legislation. Racial and religious discrimination in the job field can be shown in statistics but the figures do not tell of the human misery, the anger and crime which follow in the wake of rising unemployment.

Those who question the motives of the sponsors of FEPC legislation should take a second look at the naked facts. They should visit the ghettos and see qualified and able men and women who are idle but eager to make a contribution to the nation's industry and welfare. They should talk with the young trained and skilled men and women of the race who are being turned away from the jobs for which they qualify simply because they are colored.

The fight for F E P C is no academic, ivory tower, ideological adventure in American politics. It is a fight for elemental opportunties to work for a living on jobs for which the applicants are completely qualified. It is a fight for simple justice and fairplay which is in the American tradition.

We question the motives of those who are against FEPC. We want to know why they condone and support a situation that penalizes a citizen because of his color or his religion. We suspect that they are being influenced by those who want to destroy the American principle of equality of opportunity. Fair Employment practices legislation represents the American way and those who fight it are doing the country a dis-service, believe it or not.

SETBACK FOR F. E. P. C.

Though the result had been anticipated, yesterday's vote in the Senate is nonetheless a severe setback for hopes of the enactment of a Fair Employment Practices Bill at this session of Congress. The Democratic leader, Mr. Lucas, talks cheerfully of carrying on the fight—which he must do—and of having another vote at a later date when more Senators are present. But it is clear from yesterday's tally that by mustering 32 votes the opponents of F. E. P. C. need only to hold their lines intact in order to defeat any future move to apply cloture—that is, cut off a filibuster. These 32 Senators, it must be noted, are not merely opposing F. E. P. C.: they are making a mockery of democratic government by opposing even the right of the Senate to vote on the merits of that question.

Of the 32, no fewer than 26 are Democrats and only 6 are Republicans. Republican votes, in fact, would have adopted a cloture rule yesterday by a majority of five to one. Democratic votes defeated it—considerably more than half of the Democrats present having lined up to thwart the will of a Senate majority and to repudiate a platform promise. This result should give pause to President Truman before he sallies forth again to portray the Democratic party as the stalwart champion of progressive social legislation.

Services Action Cited In Bid To Boost FEPC

By AUSTIN STEVENS

Special to The New York Times and The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON—Insistent on the issue of a Fair Employment Practices Bill despite the Administration's defeat in the Senate last week, President Truman yesterday issued a report of progress in wiping out racial discrimination in the Armed Services and marked it recommended reading for Senators.

Acclaiming the achievements of the White House-named Committee of Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, Truman said the committee had shown what can be done in the "admittedly difficult field."

Reporting to the Chief Executive on the results of 22-months of negotiation with the Army, Navy and Air Force the committee said that in the "reasonably near future" equal opportunity for all Armed Forces personnel would be assured.

The five-man committee is headed by Judge Charles Fahy, former Solicitor General, now of the United States Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia.

The fair employment proposal, the most controversial part of the President's civil rights program, was stopped in its tracks in the Senate Friday when a motion to limit debate was defeated, 52-32.

Truman announced that the equality report came at a time the Senate "is considering a motion to take up the Fair Employment Practices Bill."

"I hope the Senate will take this report into consideration as it debates the merits of FEPC, and that," the President said, "as I urged in my State of the Union message in January, it will permit this important measure to come to a vote."

The fair employment measure seeks to prevent discrimination in industry because of race or religion.

The Fahy committee, as it has been generally known, was created by President Truman July 26, 1948. Although it encountered considerable opposition at times the committee finally had its recommendations accepted by all the services.

Essentially, the policies broaden considerably the opportunities for Negroes in all services to qualify for and to serve in almost all capacities open to other personnel. For the Navy particularly the new regulations represented an almost complete reversal of earlier attitudes toward Negro opportunity.

Throughout its negotiations with the services the Fahy committee insisted that it was not blindly out to institute social reform but to show that by permitting Negroes equal opportunity there would be better utilization of manpower and ultimately greater military efficiency.

Defeat Of The FEPC

The refusal of the Senate to end the filibuster against the FEPC bill must be attributed primarily to the schism within the Democratic Party. On this issue President Truman commanded only 19 votes within his own party, while 26 Democrats voted for unlimited talk on even the motion to take up the bill. It was the Republicans who rallied to the support of democratic procedure in the Senate, voting 33 to 6 for cloture. One must remember, too, that debate could not have been cut short even if the Republicans had been unanimous for taking up the bill.

Of course, the heavy GOP vote for cloture does not mean that 33 Republicans were lined up for the Administration's FEPC bill. If the Senate had agreed to take up the issue, Senator Taft would undoubtedly have moved for substitution of his voluntary FEPC for the compulsory measure favored by the President. With heavy support from the Southern Democrats, this strategy would doubtless have been successful; and, since the House has already accepted the substance of the Taft bill, a voluntary FEPC would soon have been in action. As we pointed out before the vote was taken, the President's one chance to get any kind of FEPC legislation on the books this year was to agree to a commission without enforcement powers. His unwillingness to move a step at a time in promoting fair employment practices means that no step at all can be taken.

President Truman said last week that he would carry on the fight for "laws that will guarantee all our citizens equal rights and equal opportunities." At the same time he said that he hoped "by next January some of the obstructionists will be removed." Does this mean that he will campaign throughout the South against the obstructionists who support for his cause. There is no encouragement for repetition of such a vendetta filibuster every time any sort of antidiscrimination bill comes before the Senate? Does nothing to convert this large segment of his own party to the civil rights measures in this sphere will have about as much substance as a filibuster speech.

President Roosevelt attempted such a purge in 1938 after the ill-conceived court-ures that he advocates, his future promises

34b 1950

Hawaii State Bill

NO PLACE FOR RACISM

On the eve of the signing in Honolulu of a new constitution for the proposed state of Hawaii, an ugly charge was made by Joseph R. Farrington, the Territory's delegate to Congress. "Race prejudice," said Mr. Farrington, "* * * is the core of the opposition to statehood for Hawaii." We hope that Mr. Farrington is wrong. But if he is not wrong, and if the race question really is the basis for serious opposition, then he is certainly right in adding: "The way to beat it is to get it out in the open. The overwhelming majority of the American people will have nothing to do with that kind of argument."

They will have nothing to do with it primarily because the argument is immoral and strikes at the heart of the American principle. Ours is not a racist state; and if by every other criterion Hawaii deserves admission to the Union—as we believe it does—then it is a flat denial of the very spirit of American democracy to exclude Hawaii because its population contains a high percentage of Orientals. In the face of any such racial argument, the act of admission would indeed be a most convincing demonstration to our friends in Asia, at a time when we badly need friends in Asia, that this nation as a democratic state has no place for any theory of racial supremacy or superiority. As for Hawaii itself, the most recent House report states that "every Congressional investigation has disclosed that there is virtually no race problem in the Territory."

In any case, the fact of the matter is that almost 90 per cent of the people of Hawaii are American citizens, and it is preposterous for us to continue to bar them from the full rights of American citizenship. They desire statehood; their record merits it; and the factors of non-contiguity and of distance are no longer of significance in the air age. As a committee of Congress stated a dozen years ago, "Hawaii has fulfilled every requirement for statehood heretofore exacted of territories."

Both parties have endorsed statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, too. Statehood bills passed the House in March, and have both been approved by a Senate committee. The goal is now within reach. There is nothing in the international situation to militate against this great step, and there is much to favor it. The Senate should pass both statehood bills, and do it this summer.

Race Bias Held Peril To Hawaii State Bill

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HONOLULU, July 21—Joseph R. Farrington, Hawaii's delegate to Congress, said here today that racial prejudice menaced passage of the Hawaii statehood bill in the United States Senate.

Mr. Farrington, here for the signing of the new Hawaii State Constitution tomorrow, said that the most serious opposition to the Hawaii and Alaska statehood bills was being led by Senator Hugh Butler, Republican of Nebraska, and "is composed largely of Dixiecrats."

"This opposition is based on race prejudice," the Hawaii delegate declared. "That is the core of the opposition to statehood for Hawaii. The way to beat it is to get it out in the open. The overwhelming majority of the American people will have nothing to do with that kind of argument."

The Hawaii Constitution will be signed by the sixty-three elected delegates who drafted it. Then it will be submitted to the Hawaii electorate and Congress for approval.

HELLER BILL

Washington,D.C. (NNPA) Representative Louis B. Heller,Democrat of New York, last Thursday,introduced a far-reaching joint resolution which would prohibit race or religious discrimination by the states,their political subdivisions and their institutions in the distribution of benefits under Federal grants-in-aid programs. Under the terns of the resolution whenever the President shall determine, after such investigation as he may deem reasonable, that any state, political subdivision or state-supported institution is practicing race or religious discrimination in the distribution of benefits under any Federal grants-in-aid program, he shall direct the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold further Federal payments under such program to such state,political subdivision or institution until such discrimination is discontinued.
A preamble to the resolution declares that "the American idea of equality op opportunity requires that all benefits accruing to the individuals of the states from grants-in-aid by the Federal Government to the states shall be distributed without regard to race,color, religion,creed,or National Origin."
If the resolution should be adopted,various Federal State Programs operated on a segregated basis in the South would be hit. Among them would be the land-grant colleges, the hospital construction program,public health services, housing, social security and employment services.

Daily World
Sun. 4-30-50
Atlanta,Ga.

That Coalition Again

That old saw about politics making strange bedfellows was never more pointed than in last week's coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans on the House Rules Committee.

By a vote of 9 to 2, this strange alliance teamed up to force through a motion asking the House to restore the committee's power to bottle up bills and prevent them from coming to the floor for a vote.

Last January this committee lost some of its power by passage of a new rule permitting chairmen of other committees to bypass the rules group and bring legislation to the floor after 21 days.

Increased pressure for a return to the "good old days" came last week following a wrangle over the administration's Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) Bill. The motion requesting the change was made by Rep. E. E. Cox, Georgia Democrat, and rabid foe of the measure.

Voting with him were three Dixie Democrats—Howard W. Smith of Virginia, William M. Colmer of Mississippi and John E. Lyle Jr., of Texas; one Northern Democrat, James J. Delaney of New York, and four Northern Republicans—Lee E. Allen of Illinois, Clarence Brown of Ohio, Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts, and James W. Wadsworth of New York.

Voting against the resolution were two Democrats, Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois, committee chairman, and Ray J. Madden of Indiana. Rep. John McSweeney, Ohio Democrat, twelfth member of the committee, was absent.

Had the four Northern Republicans on the committee voted against the motion, it could have been beaten by a 6 to 5 vote.

There is no question about it but that the Southern Democrats who seek a return of the committee's former power did so largely because they are opposed to President Truman's civil rights program despite their insistence that they are primarily interested in economy.

That they were joined by Republicans, who also would like to sabotage the President's program, is indeed regrettable.

As long as the Rules Committee can keep legislation from coming up for a vote, it is possible for legislators coming up for election this year to keep from going on record with their votes.

Since the platform of the two major parties contained planks pledging civil rights legislation, it would be embarrassing indeed for some of the doubletalkers if their votes were recorded.

If the committee motion prevails, and there is belief in some quarters that it will, it will then be necessary to revert to the old 218-signature petition method to get a bill out. There is still the possibility that the FEPC bill can be brought out on January 23.

As long as both parties stoop to such crude tactics, making a political football out of the civil rights program and other social legislation, there is little hope for passage of any of these measures.

Only through non-partisan or bi-partisan effort, with neither party seeking the glory, can we hope to get such bills passed. If Congress can forget partisanship on foreign policy, why not do the same with domestic matters which are equally important?

The voters should keep this in mind when election time rolls around again, but, should they forget, we'll remind them.

For D. C. Racial Inquiry

Human Rights Bill Approved 5 to 2 by Senate Committee

By Thomas Winship
Post Reporter

A bill to create a commission on human rights here cleared its first legislative hurdle late yesterday, passing the Senate District Committee by a 5-2 vote.

Committee approval followed a testy tangle, and after Chairman Matthew M. Neely (D., W. Va.) barely won his usual fight for a working quorum of at least seven members.

Voting for the bill were Senators Neely, Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.), Joseph W. McCarthy (R., Wis.), Edward L. Leahy (D., R. I.) and Lester W. Hunt (D., Wyo.).

Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) voted "no" on final approval after losing 5-2 an amendment to limit commission investigation to "unlawful" racial discrimination in employment, education and public accommodations. The measure as it stands permits inquiry into complaints "alleging" discrimination.

Senator Allen J. Frear, jr., voted "present," saying his views would be conditioned by Senate debate on FEPC.

The measure calls for an 11-member commission to be appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation. It's primary assignment would be to apply the Golden Rule to District racial problems, investigate reports of violation of civil rights, and prepare recommendations for legislation.

Kefauver urged the committee to withhold action on the bill until District home rule becomes law.

Home Rule Contention

"The commission would be far more effective," said Kefauver "if an elected city council directed it rather than Congress."

Neely, author of the bill, snapped back: "House passage of home rule this year doesn't have a bit more chance than a snowball in hell. They will never get the necessary 60 petition signatures to bring home rule to a vote."

For this reason, said Neely, the civil rights bill should not be delayed.

Kefauver, who sponsored and steered home rule legislation through the Senate last spring, took vehement issue with Nelly, also a home rule supporter.

"I really believe home rule will come out on the House floor this session," Kefauver replied, "if we continue to work hard for it."

Neely, a bear for punctuality, broke precedent yesterday when he waited 13 minutes for a quorum. He made a personal trip to the Senate floor but returned empty-handed.

An eight-minute sweat for a seven-man turnout was the most he has tolerated in the past. But he cleared himself by announcing "five minutes for a quorum," otherwise no meeting would be the standing rule in the future.

Even so, it was story of fleeting quorums during yesterday's meeting. As the first vote neared on the Kefauver amendment, Senator McCarthy was called from the commitee room. He left his proxy with Chairman Neely.

But that wasn't enough, in Neely's opinion. Throwing up his arms in despair, Neely said:

"I see much opposition to this bill. We might just as well quit."

A committee aide dashed out, returned with a smiling Senator McCarthy, and business continued.

Though the measure was officially reported out of committee, Neely announced the seven absent members would be polled. A complete vote is expected to show perhaps four more in opposition.

Kefauver said he would file a minority report to the Senate emphasizing his two main arguments: 1—Home rule should come first, and 2—residents should not be held "in public ridicule" for practices not definitely "unlawful."

Negro Lobbyist for White Group

Of four Negroes officially registered as lobbyists in Washington, D. C., out of a total of 250 behind-the-scenes operators in the nation's capitol, according to a July Ebony story, Moss Kendrix is the only Negro who lobbies for a white organization.

Kendrix represents the National Education Association of 825,000 teachers seeking federal aid to education, Ebony says and continues: "Working techniques run the gamut from the loud, blustering of bewhiskered Edgar G. Brow for the National Negro Council to the backslapping of effusive Leslie S. Perry of the NAACP. In contrast to these two is the quiet, efficacious Elmer W. Henderson, who like Kendrix is the epitome of the behind-the-scenes operator."

Three Lobbyists in Washington

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Only three Negroes are registered as lobbyists in the nation's capital, according to the latest listing in the Congressional Record.

The big three are Edgar G. Brown, National Negro council; Elmer W. Henderson, American Council on Human Rights, and Moss H. Kendrix, National Educational associa-

Reports turned into congress revealed the following information about these men.

Brown is director of the National Negro council with offices at 1717 Euclid Street, N. W., in Washington. Total income for the past quarter reported has been $435 and for the year 1950 through first two quarters has been $641. All income has been in the form of dues.

The organization has spent $1,336.36 cents for the first six months of 1950. Most of the funds were spent for public relations and advertising services, with a smaller sum spent for travel, food and lodging.

He is working for the enactment of civil rights and rent control legislation. His drive is to last indefinitely.

The American Council on Human Rights has offices at 1130 Sixth St., N. W., here. Its present program will last for the duration of congress with a program calling for F. E. P. C., civil rights, and social welfare legislation.

Its budget for a year is $17,500.00 with $2,500 a year contributed by each of seven Greek letter organizations, Kappa Alpha Psi, Alpha Phi Alpha, and Omega Psi Phi fraternities, and Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, Zeta Phi Beta, and Sigma Gamma Rho sororities.

During the past quarter each group contributed $625 for its expenses thus giving it a total income of $4,325. It spent $1,750 for wages, salaries, and other necessary expenses.

As legislative assistant in the legislative-federal relations division of the NEA, Kendrix has offices at 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W. The NEA's interest is in federal bills relating to education, particularly federal aid.

For the quarter, it had an income of $122.08, and for the year $1,322.08 It spent $9.73 during the quarter and $326.72 for the year.

Notably missing from the list of lobbyists were the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Women and the National Council of Negro Women. The N. A. A. C. P. in the past had a paid man, Leslie Perry, and the NCNW had an unpaid volunteer worker here.

Clarence Mitchell is the new N. A. A. C. P. lobbyist, but had not registered at the time of this report.

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Anti-Red Measure Which Could Outlaw NAACP Facing HT Veto

McCarran Bill Gives Board Wide Powers

Aimed at Communist-Front Groups; Registration Provision Blasted

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —President Truman has indicated that he will veto the McCarran-Mundt-Ferguson anti-Communist bill. At his press conference last Thursday Mr. Truman told reporters that the bill had been made worse in its revision by Sen. Pat McCarran, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, by inclusion of a lot of matters.

The McCarran bill is a omnibus measure. It embraces five different bills relating to the control of subversive activities and protection of the internal security of the nation.

It contains certain provisions relating to the prevention of the naturalization of subversive aliens and the strengthening of alien registration requirements.

General purpose of the section of the McCarran bill, taken from the Mundt-Nixon bill, is to control and impede Communist activity. With this purpose there is general agreement. The argument, however, has been advanced that the provisions are unconstitutional in some respects and will be ineffective.

Chief Objection

Chief objection to the bill has centered on the registration requirements. The bill would require Communist-controlled and Communist-front organizations to register and to file annual reports with the Attorney General. These reports would include detailed data as to income and expenditures.

In addition, these organizations would be required to file current membership lists, and members of such organizations would be required to register themselves with the Attorney General if the organizations omitted their names from the lists.

The standards of criteria to be applied by the Subversive Activities Control Board in determining whether an organization is a Communist- controlled organization or a Communist - front organization have been criticized as unconstitutionally vague.

Wide Powers for Board

Core of the objection to the bill of liberal organizations is that it leaves the board free to classify as a Communist - front organization any group which is promoting any political objective which is also being promoted by any Communist - controlled organization.

If this criticism is valid, the board could classify the NAACP as Communist—front organization. The NAACP advocates antilynching legislation, the outlawing of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting, creation of a Federal FEPC and the enactment of President Truman's civil rights program.

The Communist party of the United States also advocates these political objectives. Three members of the Senate Judiciary Committee — Sens. Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia and Frank Graham of North Carolina, both Democrats, and William Langer, (Rep., N. Dak.)—give that interpretation to the section of the bill in question.

In a minority report on the McCarran bill, they said:

"It is this great discretionary power to be vested in a Subversive Activities Control Board that is so dangerous to freedom of speech and press. An organization which espouses one or two unpopular issues which happen to coincide with the Communist 'party line' can be ruined.

"There are people who are quick to take advantage of a time of national concern to brand as Communist or Red those who advocate, for example, minority causes which Communists also support for purposes of disruption. Never before have we given to any administrative officers powers of censorship capable of such terrible abuse."

President Truman
Revised plans for a New Dept., of Health, Education and Security

For Health, Education

Truman Proposal Would Broaden Aid to Needy

courier Jour. 6-10-50
341 Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—An Administration move which could have far-reaching effects in strengthening Federal benefits to needy persons was taken last week when President Truman submitted to Congress revised plans for a new department of health, education and security.

Under the proposal, the head of the new department would become the tenth member of the Cabinet, and the present Federal Security Agency, headed by Oscar Ewing, would be absorbed.

The plan was widely interpreted here as a method of the President to enforce the promises of his Fair Deal program to provide better aid to the sick, old and needy of the nation, and almost immediately met with opposition from those opposed to the administration's support of compulsory national health insurance.

WELFARE DEPT.

In submitting the plan, the President said that it " .. . is designed to meet the major objections which were raised in opposition to the 1949 plan when it was disapproved by the Senate."

This plan called for the creation of a new welfare department and was defeated by the Senate, which strongly opposed the centralizing of statutory authority in the Secretary, as recommended by the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, in that the plan threatened in matters of health and education unduly to subordinate professional judgement to non-professional domination.

The President said the present plan is not open to this criticism, and said:

WOULD KEEP POWERS

"Under the present plan, the Surgeon General and the Commissioner of Education retain all the statutory authority and duties now vested in them. The Public Health Service and the Office of Education remain intact as statutory entities with statutory functions.

"The Surgeon General and the Commissioner of Education will have the same relationship to the Secretary of the new department that they now have to the Federal Security Administrator."

Mr. Truman said that the health and education officials would report directly to the Secretary so that he would be in a position to transmit their views to the President and Congress.

This, he said " . . . was an additional safeguard against the fear of the possibility that the views of these officials could be unduly subordinated."

Anticipating the objections of those who oppose national health insurance, the President said:

MORE ADVANTAGES

"Consistent with the Reorganization Act itself, the plan neither provides for any new program nor extends or enlarges existing programs beyond the scope of present legislation."

However, he said:

"The present plan retains one of the major advantages of the 1949 plan to permit the Secretary to establish central administrative services for the department in the interest of efficiency and economy."

While the Secretary of the new department would have the authority to centralize for the department such services as budgeting, procurement and accounting, the President said that the authority would be limited "so as not to infringe on the substantive professional responsibilities retained by officials within the department."

He called another advantage of the plan the provision for a uniform method of appointing the Surgeon General, the Commissioner of Education and the Commissioner of Social Security. At present the Surgeon General must be selected from the commissioned regular corps of the Public Health Service.

NOT MANDATORY

Under the new law, this would become discretionary rather than mandatory, and all three positions would be filled by the President, subject to Senate confirmation.

The President called the creation of the new department long overdue. Moreover, he said that the proposal represented an important step forward in streamlining the executive branch for economy and efficiency despite the changes necessary to meet critics who killed the 1949 plan.

His plan for the new department was coupled with plans for the revamping of the Treasury Department. This new proposal eliminated the 1949 plan feature calling for the subordination of the Controller of Currency to the authority of Secretary of the Treasury, John W. Snyder.

EFFECTIVE IN JULY

The plans could become effective July 31 unless a constitutional majority in either House rejected them. But if either House took an adjournment of more than three days, Congress would have to extend the session to cover the days lost or the plans would be nullified.

Submission of the plans for a new health. education and security department has already touched off widespread speculation in political circles, and especially among anti-Fair Dealers who maintain that the plan has too many political features.

These critics emphasize that liberal FSA Administrator Oscar Ewing may be the leading candidate for the secretaryship of the new department, and contend that Ewing has consistently been a strong advocate of compulsory national health insurance.

Should the plan be approved and Ewing appointed Secretary, Anna Arnold Hedgeman, now administrative assistant to the security director, would move into an even more vital role in the field of public aid, it is believed here.

Congressional Roundup

Preparedness Program Is Taking Shape

Post Herald
mon. 7-31-50

Lawmakers Answer President's Call

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers

WASHINGTON, July 30 The preparedness program slowly begins to take shape in Congress. Here's what happened the past week:

34 Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE BILL

President Truman asked for $10.5 billion for work on a mighty military machine. That sum will enable an increase of 600,000 men in our armed services. Of the total, the Air Force will get $4.5 billion, the Army will bet $3 billion and the Navy $2.6 billion. The rest will go into various emergency funds.

TAXES

To help pay the bill and to try to stem inflation Mr. Truman asked for a $5 billion increase in taxes. Here's how it would hit:

Individuals—Income taxes would go up from 10 to 20 per cent, depending on the earnings. Rates would be rolled back to the 1945 levels and would be effective Oct. 1. The higher exemptions and income-splitting provisions adopted in 1948 would be retained under the President's program.

Corporations—Tax rate on earnings over $50,000 annually would be moved up from 38 to 45 per cent. Increases also were recommended for earnings below that figure. The proposed rates would be retroactive to Jan. 1.

It was estimated that the increases in personal income taxes would produce $3 billion and the corporation increases would yield another $1.5 billion. The remaining $500 million would be collected by plugging loopholes in present tax laws.

President Truman emphasized that this was only the starter—a temporary plan to serve until a comprehensive program can be prepared. Action on it won't come until after the November elections.

CONTROLS

The big question was how far to go.

Elder Statesman Bernard M. Baruch warned that President Truman's middle - ground proposal didn't go far enough. Many congressmen agreed. Mr. Baruch recommended an all-out mobilization with a wage-price ceiling over the entire economy. He said also there should be rationing and a stiff tax program.

The House Banking and Currency Committee accepted the Truman plan, but only after the Baruch recommendations, sponsored in the committee by Rep. John C. Kunkel (R., Pa.), were rejected, 10 to 9. Mr. Kunkel said he would try again when the bill gets to the House floor.

President Truman's program of controls calls for allocation of essential defense materials, incentives for production and credit and speculation restrictions. It doesn't mention wage or price ceilings or rationing.

SERVICE FREEZE

The House passed and the President signed a bill to hold 295,000 members of the armed forces in service for a year after their present enlistments expires.

CEILING LIFTED

Both houses whipped through a bill lifting all restrictions on the size of our military forces.

AIR FORCE

Chairman Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee revealed that the Air Force is working toward 69 combat groups. It now has 48. The Air Force hopes to reach 58 groups in a year and the 69 by Jan. 1, 1953.

NAVY

The Senate passed a bill authorizing $350 million for modernization of the Navy and for experimental work. Includeed is $40 million for development of atomic-powered submarines.

ARMS AID

President Truman signed the $1.2 billion bill to pay for arms going to free nations abroad. It is routine legislation. The President already has said he would ask Congress for an expansion of the arms aid program.

The Coast Guard would conduct stockpiling of strategic materials. That sum would increase the total billion.

STOCKPILING

President Truman asked for an flood control and rivers and harbors expenditures by $5. The Senate rejected the amendment. mitted an amendment to reduce provided for such purposes since the end of World War II to $2.6

ECONOMY

Everybody seemed to agree that Without opposition, the House non-essential expenditures should be cut. But there was no agreement on what is non-essential. The Senate continued work on the $34 billion appropriations bill, pausing here and there to increase House-approved items and to reject proposals for reductions. Many of the cuts were suggested by Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) who finally sub-scribed to the searches.

SHIP SEARCH

Without opposition, the House passed a bill authorizing search of the entry of vessels carrying bombs. foreign flag ships entering United States waters. Purpose of the bill is to guard against sneak

HOUSE VOTE KILLS HEALTH PROPOSAL

Times-Picayune

Truman Plan for Separate Department Rejected

June 7—11—50

(The Associated Press)

Washington, July 10 — The House Monday killed President Truman's plan to create a new department of health, education and security.

34 b

It adopted a resolution of disapproval. That killed Mr. Truman's plan to create the department by use of his general government reorganization powers.

The resolution was approved 249 to 71.

New Orleans, La.

'Socialized Attacks'

The major organizations of physicians and dentists had opposed Mr. Truman's plan. They contended it would be a step toward government health insurance which they have fought as "socialized medicine."

It was the first time this session that the House has rejected a reorganization plan submitted by Mr. Truman. The Senate has killed six.

Under the plan, all the agencies now constituting the federal security agency would have been transferred to the new department, headed by a secretary with cabinet rank. The major agencies under FSA are the office of education, the social security administration and the public health service.

Opponents of the proposal argued that this would be a step toward "socialized medicine." Oscar Ewing, federal security administrator and an advocate of compulsory insurance, presumably was in line for the cabinet post.

Charge Denied

Democrats who supported the plan denied it had any bearing on socialized medicine. They said only Congress could bring this about by passing necessary legislation.

Rep. Holifield (D-Calif.) called the talk about socialized medicine "a smokescreen."

Rep. Kearns (R-Pa.) called the plan "a step in the wrong direction." He said the office of education "should be taken out of the hands of politians and put into the hands of educators."

Social Security Bill May Reach Truman by End of Next Week

Evening Star Aug 23 1950 Washington, D. C.

By the Associated Press

Congressional leaders hoped today to place on President Truman's desk before the end of next week a bill to boost Federal old-age pensions. It would also bring 10 million more workers into the retirement system.

Pension rates for persons retiring in the future would be increased about 100 per cent, while payments to about 3 million persons already drawing benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance program would go up an average of 77½ per cent, effective October 1.

Maximum benefits for a family would be raised from $85 to $150 a month.

To finance the expanded social security program, payroll taxes collected by the Government would more than double over the next 20 years, rising from $2.5 billion this year to about $6 billion in 1970.

The taxes are paid by employe and employer on a 50-50 basis.

Among those to be brought into the programe are 5 million self-employed, 1 million domestic servants and 700,000 regularly employed farm workers.

The legislation as it now stands is a compromise of Senate and House bills worked out by a conference committee.

Agreement on the measure was reached yesterday, although the committee will meet again next Tuesday to go over a final draft.

Chairman George of the Senate conferees said that unless some substantial changes are made at the last minute, the bill should be ready for final congressional action after the Tuesday session.

Payroll taxes under the compromise bill would be collected on annual earnings up to $3,600 instead of $3,000, as at present. The tax would rise from 2 per cent in 1954 to 2.5 per cent in 1960, to 3 per cent in 1965 and to 3.25 per cent in 1970. It applies to employer and employe alike.

The method of collecting the tax from newly covered domestic workers and farm hands is left up to the Treasury Department.

The conference committee agreed to a House provision extending the public assistance program for needy aged, dependent children and the blind to the totally and permanently disabled. An estimated 200,000 persons will receive payments under this.

Social Security to Gather Farm Employes Under Wing

650,000 to Be Covered When Truman Signs Bill

By MAX HALL
(The Associated Press)

Washington, Aug. 22—

Our hired man, he' around all day,
An' waters the horses, an' feeds 'em hay;
Taxes will soon take part of his wage.
But he'll get a pension in his old age!

Regular full-time farm employes, about 650,000 of them, will be gathered under the wing of social security next year for the first time, if President Truman, as expected, signs the new social security bill passed by Congress last week.

This means only farm employes, not the farmers who employ them.

But social security taxes will be paid by both the farmer and the farmhand.

The total amount paid to the government will be 3 per cent of the employe's cash wages. For example, if a farmhand gets $300 in a three-month period, the farmer who employes him must mail $9 to the government. He may deduct $4.50 of this, or one and a half per cent, from the farmhand's wages. He must supply the other $4.50 himself.

How and when will the farmer pay this money?

Quarterly System Set Up

According to expectations at the internal revenue bureau, he will pay it quarterly. That is, he will send in the money at the end of each "calendar quarter" in which the employe has met all the requirements for social security coverage.

(The calendar quarters are January-February-March, April-May-June, July - August - September, and October-November-December.)

In order to be covered in a calendar quarter, a farm worker must be "regularly employed" on a "full-time basis" during the quarter. He must perform work on at least 60 days, and be paid cash wages of at least $50, during the period. But that isn't all.

In order to be covered for this particular calendar quarter, he must have been working continuously for the same employer during the preceding calendar quarter. In other words, he must work a "preliminary quarter" without coverage, before he can even begin to be covered.

Effective Jan. 1

This clause is designed to keep out of the program migratory, seasonal, or occasional workers.

The farm hand provisions of the new bill go into effect next Jan. 1.

But social security officials said Tuesday that the last three months of this year may count as the "preliminary quarter."

So here's the way it could work for a full-time, year-round farm employe:

October-November - December, 1950, will be his "preliminary quarter."

January-February-March, 1951, will be his first calendar quarter of coverage. One and a half per cent may be deducted from his wages during that quarter, and he becomes eligible for an old age pension and survivors insurance.

The employer will send the deducted money to the government in April or thereabouts (details have not been announced), matching it with one and a half per cent from his own pocket. He will repeat the process after every calendar quarter.

When coverage has been established, if any calendar quarter passes thereafter in which the worker's cash wage is less than $50, he is not covered for that quarter and no tax need be paid.

To resume coverage, he must start all over, with another preliminary quarter of continuous employment before coverage can begin.

Now we come to a complicated point:

After coverage is established, if any calendar quarter passes in which the worker gets $50 or more from the same employer but works less than 60 days for that employer, he is still covered for that quarter. But, after that quarter he must start all over with another preliminary quarter.

'Farm Defined'

The definition of "farm" in the new bill includes greenhouses, orchards, ranches, nurseries, ranges, and places where fur bearing animals are raised. Employes whose work is directly in connection with the operation of the farm are included even if they are bookkeepers, cooks or mechanics.

Besides the estimated 650,000 people who work on farms, the new bill brings into the social security program an estimated 200,000 agricultural "off-the - farm" workers, most of them regular employes of fruit and vegetable packing sheds and processing plants.

Overhauling of Social Security Is Voted in House by 374 to 1

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The House today approved, 374 to 1, a sweeping overhaul of the Social Security program after rejecting President Truman's plea for last-minute changes.

The bi-partisan bill, raising old age benefits by an average 90 per cent and bringing 10,000,000 additional workers under coverage, now goes to the Senate for final Congressional action.

The lone "no" vote was cast by Rep. John W. Byrnes, R., Wis. The real test had come earlier when the chamber narrowly defeated a Democratic move to send the bill back to a Senate-House conference committee. The vote was 188 to 185.

Mr. Truman wanted the bill returned to the committee to eliminate a Republican-sponsored amendment curbing the power of the Secretary of Labor to supervise state unemployment compensation programs.

Administration supporters may try again in the Senate to meet the Chief Executive's wishes, but there is strong sentiment among Senators, as well as House members, to speed the measure on to the White House without further revision.

Congress already has spent more than a year working on the legislation, the first major amendment to social security act since it was adopted in 1935.

The bill approved by the House is a comprise, worked out by the House-Senate conference committee, of differing versions previously passed by the Senate and House.

It would increase average benefit payments from $26 to $45 a month, and the maximum family benefit from $85 to $150 a month.

Pay roll taxes on both employers and employees would be frozen at the present 1½ per cent until 1954, but the maximum salary taxable would be raised from $3,000 to $3,600 a year. That would mean pay roll tax rises ranging up to $9 a year for some of the higher-salaried workers and their employers.

It would extend coverage to a total of about 45,000,000 persons by bringing under the act for the first time an estimated 5,000,000 self-employed, 1,000,000 full-time farm workers, 1,000,000 domestic servants, 1,400,000 state and city government employees, 60,000 employees of non-profiit organizations and 50,000 workers on government-owned transit systems.

The amendment which President Truman wanted removed was sponsored by Senator William F. Knowland, Republican, of California, and would require a sixty-day delay in enforcing an order by the Secretary of Labor to stop Federal unemployment payments to a state.

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin contends the curbs on his present power to halt payments immediately would "cripple" Federal supervision of unemployment programs and enable states, for example, to deny benefits to jobless workers who refuse to accept temporary employment as strike-breakers.

Representative Roy O. Woodruff, Republican, of Michigan, told the House that Administration supporters had "distorted" the meaning of the Knowland amendment, and that its only purpose was to give states time to appeal to the courts against any arbitrary action by Federal officials.

New Social Security Bill Becomes Law

Post-Herald
Rec. 8-29-50
Birmingham Ala

Increases Benefits, Extends Coverage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (U.P.) — President Truman today signed into law a sweeping change of the social security system to make it cover 10,000,000 more persons, raise payroll taxes and almost double the benefits.

While it fell short of what he requested from Congress, he hailed it as "an outstanding achievement" and one which will reduce the need for public charity.

Under the new law, about 3,000,000 retired workers will get bigger benefit checks next month. The present national average of $26 a month will go up to about $46 for each retired worker.

The minimum will be increased from $10 a month to $20. The maximum goes up from $46 a month to $68.50.

Those who retire in the future will receive still higher benefits, up to $80 a month. The maximum allowaneancce for any one family is increased from $85 a month to $150.

Family Limit Raised

To pay for the bigger benefits, the government will collect more in payroll taxes from both workers and employers.

The present tax is 1½ per cent on each of the first $3000 a year. Starting in January, the tax will be collected on the first $3600 earned. Thus, each worker who earns more than $3600 a year—and his employer—will pay an extra $9 a year in taxes.

The tax rate also will rise gradually. It will go up to 2 per cent on each worker and employer in 1954; to 2½ per cent in 1960; to 3 per cent in 1965, and reach its peak at 3¼ per cent in 1970.

Wider coverage, an increase of 10,000,000 over the present 35,000,000 workers, also is provided.

Self-Employed Covered

Those coming into the federal program for the first time include 5,000,000 non-farm self-employed; 1,000,000 farm workers; 1,400,000 state and local employes, 1,00,000 domestic servants, 600,000 employes of non-profit organizations, 400,000 workers in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, 170,000 federal employes not covered by civil service retirement, and several smaller groups.

After Jan. 1, three out of every four working Americans will be covered.

The law also will make it easier for older workers to qualify for benefits under a "new start" formula. They will be able to collect benefits if they have paid the social security tax for as little as 18 months. The provision is expected to keep 500,000 aged persons from having to depend on outright charity.

SOCIAL SECURITY OK'D BY SENATE; GOES TO TRUMAN

Tribune
Tri. 8-18-50
Chgo. Ill.

Would Add 10 Million to Rolls

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Aug. 17—Legislation providing increased federal benefits for the aged and putting another 10 million workers under social ecurity was approved by the senate and sent to the White House today.

The increased benefit checks will begin Oct. 1 if President Truman signs the bill—considered an election year ~~must~~ by congress. The measure was approved, 374 to 1, by the house yesterday. Today's senate passage came on a voice vote.

The bill contained one provision distasteful to the Truman administration. It would curtail the power of the labor secretary to cut off unemployment compensation funds to states whose compensation laws do not conform to federal law.

Lose Fight in House

The section was written into the original senate bill in the form o fan amendment by Sen. Knowland [R., Cal.] and was retained by a senate-house conference committee which drafted the final bill.

An unsuccessful fight was waged in the house to send the bill back to conference with instructions to strike the Knowland amendment. The only mention made of it in the senate today was by Sen. Lehman [D., N. Y.] who said it was a strike breaking weapon which should not be in the bill.

The knowland amendment provides that the labor secretary cannot withhold unemployment compensation funds unless the state's highest court had found the state law out of line with federal law, and the state had been given 90 days to correct the situation.

Financed by Taxes

Chairman George [D., Ga.] of the senate finance committee told the senate the bill would reverse "the trend of continually increasing expenditures for the aged and for children who are dependent because of the death of the family breadwinner."

The bill makes the contributory system—payroll taxes- levied against workers and employers—the principal source of funds to pay old age and dependency benefits.

George estimated that the 3 million persons now receiving old age benefits would increase to more than 4 million within the next year. The present average benefit of $26 a month will exceed $50 in a few years, the senator said. The increase would average 77½ per cent at the outset.

Adds 10 Million Workers

Coverage of the social security system would take in approximately 45 million workers, compared with the present 35 million. Those added include 5 million self-employed persons, 1 million domestic workers, 700,000 regularly employed farm workers, and several other groups, including certain classes of salesmen, who will begin paying benefits if the bill becomes law.

Social security payroll taxes will be paid on the first $3,600 of annual income, instead of on the first $3,000 as at present. The tax rate will jump from the present 1½ per cent to 2 per cent in 1954, to 2½ per cent in 1960, to 3 per per cent in 1965, and to 3¼ per cent in 1970.

Another provision of the bill would set up a new program of federal grants-in-aid to pay benefits to needy persons who are permanently and totally disabled. George estimated the program would cost the government approximately 65 million dollars a year.

WAGE-PRICE CONTROL BILL PASSES SENATE

Finished Legislation Ignores Administration Criticism

(The Associated Press)

Washington, Aug. 21—The Senate Monday night passed a home front mobilization bill which would give President Truman power to invoke wage-price-rationing controls and other anti-inflation curbs at any time.

The vote was 84 to 3.

Those voting against were three Republicans, Sens. Ecton of Montana, Malone of Nevada and Williams of Delaware.

Overriding administration opposition, the Senate wrote into the emergency measure a provision directing Mr. Truman to put wage and price controls into effect simultaneously and virtually across the board if he invoked them at all.

Rationing Power

The President, however, would have a free hand to order rationing of consumer goods without regard to wage and price curbs. Mr. Truman did not ask Congress for authority to invoke wage-price controls and rationing.

THE ROLL CALL

On amendment giving secretary of commerce controls over strategic materials:

Louisiana

Against—Ellender and Long.

Mississippi

Against—Stennis.

Not recorded—Eastland.

But he said he would welcome the standby authority so long as there were no restrictions on use of it.

The Senate directive tying wage and price controls together and stripping the bill of authority to impose the curbs on a selective basis is clearly not the sort of provision the President hoped to get.

Sees No Need

Mr. Truman has said he sees no need for wage-price curbs or rationing at this time.

The Senate swamped, 75 to 6, a proposal by Sen. Homer Capehart (R-Ind.) to yank out of the bill all authority for wage and price controls.

The bill now goes to a Senate-House conference for ironing out of differences beween the Senate measure and the bill passed earlier by the House.

The House bill would give Mr. Truman almost full discretion to invoke wage-price controls and rationing at any time. He could impose them across the board or on a selective basis.

Credit Controls

Like the House measure, the Senate bill also would authorize the President to control consumer credit as it was during World War II, and to regulate real estate credit on new construction and major remodeling.

Neither bill, however, contains the authority which Mr. Truman sought to control commodity speculation.

As close as the Senate came to meeting that request was to approve an amendment calling for voluntary policing of speculative trading, by the commodity exchanges.

The Senate bill, like the House measure, also authorizes allocation of scarce industrial materials and assignment of priorities to put defense production jobs ahead of everything else.

Hoarding Penalty

Both bills also contain an anti-hoarding provision prohibiting accumulation of excessive supplies of goods designated as scarce by the President. Violators could be fined $10,000 and be jailed for a year.

Another provision in both bills would set up a $2,000,000,000 federal loan and loan guarantee program to spur defense production. The government also would be authorized to take over privately owned plants and other facilities if necessary.

The Senate rejected the move of Sen. Robert Taft (R-Ohio) to strike the labor-management section from the bill, 57 to 29.

'Wide Open Grant'

The amendment was designed to junk the section authorizing creation of special machinery to deal with settlement of labor disputes affecting national defense.

Taft said he did not know what the section meant, nor why it was in the bill.

"I have never seen such a wide open grant of authority," he told the Senate.

The requirement that the President must invoke wage and price controls simultaneously and virtually across the board if he imposes them at all was embodied in an amendment introduced by Republican Sens. Bricker (Ohio) and Wherry (Neb.).

That amendment was adopted 50 to 35.

It was a major setback for administration forces battling to give Mr. Truman a free hand to impose wage-price-ration curbs any time he deems them necessary.

The vote came as the Senate waded through a stack of amendments in a drive to reach a final vote Monday night on the economic controls measure.

The Bricker-Wherry amendment stripped the bill of all authority for the President to invoke wage-price controls on a selective basis.

It also scuttled a section which would have permitted fixing of price controls without wage ceilings so long as a substantial part of the economy was not under price control.

Free Hand Denied

Administration leaders pleaded in vain for retention of the provision which would let the President fix controls on selected commodities—meat, for example—in advance of any general controls program.

Mr. Truman did not ask Congress for wage-price-rationing power, but urged that he be given a free hand if this authority was voted.

The Bricker-Wherry amendment would have no effect on a section of the bill which specifically exempts newspaper subscription and advertising rates from price control, as they were during World War II.

The amendment also does not affect another section authorizing discretionary exemptions by the President under certain circumstances.

Earlier, the Senate shouted down a proposal to roll back farm prices to pre-Korean war levels under any price control powers granted to the President.

Rider Is Called Off

At the outset, a Republican drive to tack an anti-Communist "rider" onto the general controls bill was called off.

Senators Mundt (R-S. D.) and Ferguson (R-Mich.), cosponsors, withdrew the anti-Red amendment. The Democratic leadership had promised to fight such a rider but to call for early action on separate curb-the-Communists legislation.

THE ROLL CALL

On amendment requiring the President to invoke price and wage controls together if at all:

Louisiana

For—Ellender.

Against—Long.

Mississippi

For—Stennis.

Not recorded—Eastland.

The Senate began its long ordeal at a swift pace, clicking off one amendment after another by voice vote.

However, the legislators soon fell into a shouting row over an amendment by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.) which would give the commerce department the exclusive right to handle the allocations and priorities program authorized under the bill.

The showdown brought the first defeat for administration forces.

Lucas Overridden

Overriding protests from majority leader Lucas (D-Ill.) the Senate adopted the Johnson amendment by a vote of 47 to 42. The chamber then beat down, by the same count, an administration move to reverse the vote.

On both roll call tests, 38 Republicans and nine Democrats were on the winning side. The losers were 40 Democrats and two Republicans.

The amendment would not affect the possible rationing of consumer goods.

Authority Over Plants

By voice vote, the chamber adopted another amendment by Senator Johnson giving Mr. Truman blanket authority to make any needed improvements in government-owned war plants.

In other actions, the Senate approved:

1. An amendment by Senators Wherry (R-Neb.) and Sparkman (D-Ala.) which would require the government, in allocating carce materials, to make sure that the remaining supply is distributed fairly for civilian needs.

Distribution would be based on shares of material received by individual companies during a period prior to June 24, 1950.

2. An amendment by Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) which would authorize government loans for development of metal resources. This would operate under a section of the bill authorizing $2,000,000,000 in federal loans and loan guarantees to spur defense production.

Minimum Milk Ceilings

3. An amendment by Senator Ives (R-N. Y.) and Senator Maybank (D-S. C.) which would authorize the secretary of agriculture to determine minimum price ceilings for milk in areas not covered by federal marketing agreements.

In its first important decision, the chamber rejected an amendment by Senator Williams (R-Del.) which he said would have made it mandatory to roll back all farm prices to levels which prevailed before the Korean war, if price controls are put into effect.

The defeat of Williams' amendment still left in the bill a provision saying that price ceilings set for farm commodities should be no lower than:

1. The parity price—that is, the price computed to give farmers the same relative purchasing power they had in a past favorable period.

2. Or, the average price received by producers during the period of May 24-June 24 this year.

By voice vote, the Senate adopted an amendment by Senator Gillette (D-Iowa) designed to insure that commodity exchanges apply "reasonable" regulations for trading, and police themselves.

Earlier, the Senate banking committee had knocked out President Truman's request for authority to fix margins on speculative trading. Under Gillette's proposal, the question of whether the regulations were "reasonable" or not

34c(1) 1950

Connecticut

NAME NEGRO TO STAFF OF GOVERNOR BOWLES

HARTFORD, Conn. (NENS)—For the first time in the history of the state, a Negro will serve as a member of the administrative staff of the Governor of Connecticut.

This was revealed here on Friday with announcement of Governor Chester A. Bowles that Eugene Avery Adams, Jr., thirty-year-old war veteran of 6 Pavilion Street, had emerged top man in a competitive examination for the position of Administrative Assistant in the Governor's office.

Married and the father of one child, Adams successfully competed against more than 100 applicants who took the examination. His duties will include receiving visitors to the Governor, handling correspondence and other functions. With a salary approximating $3,300 annually, he takes over the position recently vacated by Miss Kay Hart who resigned to serve in the Hartford office of Connecticut Senator William Benton. The position to be filled by Adams is not dependent on political fortunes. He is a permanent employee on the state payroll under the Connecticut merit system.

Announcing the appointment, Governor Bowles expressed his gratification at having an assistant of "such high qualifications to help us with the tremendous burden we bear in this office."

Holder of a bachelor of science degree from Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, North Carolina, the new appointee majored in history for two years at the University of Michigan and received his masters' in law at the Boston University. From 1941 to 1945 he served with the United States Army and was in Burma and India for three years as a first sergeant with the Services of Supply. At one point in his Army career, Adams attended Officers' Candidate School but was forced to withdraw due to a knee injury.

"I am very pleased to welcome to the staff one so obviously qualified to hold this position." Governor Bowles said Friday morning.

Adams will assume his new duties the end of this week.

Beckett Quits Urban League

9-19-50

Accepts $6,400 PHA Race Relations Post

WASHINGTON

The board of directors of the Washington Urban League is scouring the country for a successor to Executive Secretary Charles C. Beckett, who handed in his resignation on Tuesday.

Mr. Beckett resigned to accept a $6,400 post with the Public Housing Agency as race relations regional director for the area covering Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

The regional office of the PHA is in Philadelphia.



Charles Beckett

Mr. Beckett, who is 39, became executive secretary of the Washington Urban League during 1947, succeeding Charles Washington, who served as acting secretary, following the resignation of Dr. Joseph Douglas during 1946.

Dr. Douglas became secretary of the Urban League during 1943, succeeding Mrs. Pauline Redmond Coggs, who resigned to take a post on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Coggs's predecessor was the founder of the local branch, George Goodson, who served as executive secretary from 1938 until 1941. He left to accept a community center post in Springfield, Mass.

Former USO Director

Mr. Beckett, a resident of Philadelphia, is a graduate of Wilberforce University and holds a bachelor of divinity degree from Yale University.

During World War II he was director of the Pennsylvania State USO, one of the largest USO setups in the nation.

He studied the National Urban League movement for one year and has held several social work positions prior to coming to Washington.

Pawley Mentioned

Mr. Beckett is married and has one child.

An official of the Washington Urban League told the AFRO that Mr. Beckett's successor wil not be considered by the board until the National Urban League office is consulted.

A prominent possibility is James Pawley, industrial secretary of the Washington Urban League, who has done an excellent job with the league's vocational opportunity program.

Truman Urged to Name Negroes to 3 High Posts

34c(1)

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. — The Truman Administration is being pressured to create three important posts for Negroes in policy circles of the Government in an effort to "cement the whole support" of that group for the preparedness attempt. A special administrative assistant to the President, a higher ranking post in the Defense Department and a responsible position in the Office of Defense Mobilization are those being sought.

The White House post, with which the Administration has been toying for more than three years, is thought now to be almost mandatory in view of the "increasing bulk of interracial problems" which go directly to the President. If created, the position would serve as liaison between the White House and all of the major departments and agencies.

URGED DURING FDR TERM

Consideration of the White House position was first given during President Roosevelt's fourth term. At that time it was generally conceded that Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, former head of the Negro section of the National Youth Administration would be given the appointment. Mrs. Bethune, who is also honorary head of a federated unit of Negro women, was a confidante of both the late President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The Truman leadership has been sharply criticized in Negro Democratic circles for not having gone through with the Roosevelt plans. However, sources close to the White House have indicated that the President has experienced appreciable difficulty in selecting an individual behind whom enough support could be centered to make his appointment of any estimable worth.

EVANS, HUBBARD MENTIONED

Informed circles, in which a degree of anxiety is being shown as regards a steady decline in the President's prestige among Negroes, believe that if the move is made the White House may finally select an individual already in the Government. Such an exigence would indicate a bypassing of leaders of the type of Lester Granger, head of the National Urban League, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the proposed position.

If that is done, veteran observers here hold that the White House may call upon one of two younger men now in the Government. These are James Evans, now Civilian Assistant to the Secretary of Defense; and Maceo W. Hubbard, a Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

STARTED AS PROFESSOR

Evans, who is highly rated in Government circles as a calm administrator, began his career as a college professor in West Virginia. He has spent the better portion of the last 17 years, however, in and out of Federal service. The probability that Evans might be switched is held to be slight, since any increase in prerogative in the defense setup would presuppose his elevation in that service.

Hubbard, a former practicing attorney in Philadelphia, has made an appreciable impression in Justice Department circles during his nine years there. A Harvard Law School graduate, he is reportedly looked upon as one of the most able men in the field of civil rights. When President Truman this year appointed Judge William H. Hastie to the Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, it was generally known that Hubbard's name was also before him.

SEGREGATION CRITICIZED

The position being sought in the Defense Department is thought to be pivoted upon considerable unrest among Negroes as regards segregation of inductees and a general adherance to the practice in combat, despite a Presidential Order. The post of Civilian Assistant, now held by Evans, while it is advisory and of some importance, is regarded as being too loosely drawn to force top drawer attention to many unwanted practices.

A safeguard of Negro employment in the new defense effort is the objective of the drive for the appointment of a Negro to the Office of Defense Mobilization. This latter effort, according to reliable sources here, has gone farther toward accomplishment than the others, since it is now believed that the President would prefer not to re-establish a Committee on Fair Employment Practices by Executive Order at this time.

The placement of a Negro in the setup, now headed by former General Electric president Charles E. Wilson, might go appreciably toward relieving admittedly strong pressure on the White House for FEPC action, many here believe. However, it is not known if a compromise can be reached, since officials of the National Committee for FEPC have announced that they will "push for unilateral action on the part of the President as an emergency measure" pending such action as the Congress may make.

Senate Confirms Judgeship Of Emory Byington In D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Senate last Thursday confirmed without objection, the nomination of Emory Byington Smith to be a judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia.

Earlier in the week Senator Ernest W. McFarland, Democrat of Arizona, held up confirmation of the nomination at the request of Senator Olin D Johnston, Democrat, of South Carolina, who had voted against Mr. Smith in the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia.

When the nomination was called up in the Senate last Thursday, Senator Johnston was absent and no Senator present objected to confirmation.

Mr. Smith will fill the third of three recently created judgeships on the local Municipal Court and will bring to two the number of colored judges sitting on that bench. The other colored judge is Judge Armond W. Scott. The court has thirteen judges in all.

Capital's New Judicial Nominee and Family



Washington's new Municipal Court judicial nominee, Andrew J. Howard Jr., assistant district attorney, poses with part of his family at their home in the capital. Left to right, are his wife, Mrs. Ruth Baltimore Howard, to whom he has been married 12 years; Judge Howard, and their six-year-old son, John. There are four other children not at home: Sgt. Myers, 26, now in Korea; Chester, 24, now in school in Oakland, Calif.; Andrew III, 28, in San Francisco, and Roger, 10.

A. J. Howard New Municipal Judge

WASHINGTON

Andrew J. Howard Jr., 53, an Assistant U.S. Attorney, the nephew of Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman, was appointed by President Truman last Friday to be the 13th judge of the District of Columbia Municipal Court.

He will succeed the late Judge Emory B. Smith, who died 13 days after assuming the post which pays $13,000 annually. The appointment is for 10 years and must be confirmed by the Senate.

Oldest on D. A.'s Staff

The new judge was the oldest member of the District Attorney's staff having served in the office since 1942, and was a prosecutor for seven years.

The appointment met with general approval around the courts. Lawyers, both white and colored, congratulated Mr. Howard upon his appointment shortly after the White House had announced his selection.

Presumably the appointment was made upon the recommendation of Rep. William L. Dawson (Dem., Ill.), who had been responsible for the appointment of Judge Smith.

Nominee a Democrat

There were a number of candidates for the office, including Hubert B. Pair, an assistant corporation counsel, who had the backing of the District of Columbia Democratic Central Committee.

Although his uncle is a life-long Republican, Mr. Howard is a Democrat as Democrats go in the voteless District of Columbia. He did some campaign work for President Roosevelt, which led to his appointment as an Assistant United States Attorney here.

Legal Career Cited

Mr. Howard was born in Alcorn, Miss., while his father was teaching at Alcorn College, a State institution.

He attended elementary schools in Ebenezer, Miss., after his father left Alcorn to become a farmer, and received his high school education at Jackson (Miss.) Baptist College.

He first came to Washington in 1916 and attended Howard University for two years, dropping out because of ill health, then went to Denver where he managed a butcher shop for eight years.

Former Messenger

Mr. Howard returned here and became a messenger in the Justice Department, where he worked from 1927 to 1937.

Among the prominent persons served as messenger while employed in the Justice Department were:

Sen. Brein McMahon (Dem., Conn., who was the assistant to the Attorney General, and Chief Judge Harold M. Stephens of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, who was an Assistant Attorney General in charge of the anti-trust divisio

"I am, of course, delighted wit the confidence which the President and the Attorney General have in me, as evidence by my being chosen for the judgeship," Mr. Howard said.

Howard Graduate

While working in the Justice Department, he attended evening classes at the Howard University Law School and received his LL.B. degree from Howard in 1930.

He was admitted to the District of Columbia bar in 1931 but did not open law offices here until 1938. He engaged in general law practice from 1938 to 1943.

As an Assistant United States Attorney he has been assigned to the Municipal Court. Recently, he has been in partial charge of the office there.

Quizzed by Crime Group

Last February he was quizzed by the House District of Columbia crime investigating subcommittee on practices of prosecutors here.

During the hearing, he admitted nolle prossing a case of carrying concealed weapons where he acknowledged he might have won the case.

He said he made his decision on the basis of all the circumstances, including the fact that he did not believe that the offense would be repeated.

When asked whether he had been acting as a judge rather than a prosecutor in this, Mr. Howard replied: "I admit it. I admit it."

Domestic Relations Spcialist

As assistant district attorney, Mr. Howard was a veritable "work horse" handling as high as 60 cases a day.

He is a specialist in domestic relations squabbles. When he first learned about his judicial appointment, he was trying to settle a case that involved a complaint by a woman whose husband had been beating her.

The belligerent husband was threatening to continue his brutality when a reporter attempted to inform Mr. Howard about his appointment.

The judicial nominee ignored the reporter saying, "I am too busy to talk now."

Selection Dazes Him

Finally, several other reporters converged on him to tell him about his good fortune.

"All of a sudden I was shocked at the realization of my appointment," Mr. Howard told the AFRO, "and I haven't been the same since."

He lives at 35 Q St., N.W., and is the father of five children. They are: Andrew Howard, 3rd, 28, employed at the USES in San Francisco; Sgt. Myers Howard, 26, stationed in Korea; Chester Howard, 24, a World War II veteran, attending school in Oakland, Cal.; Roger Howard, 10; and John Howard, 6.

He divorced his first wife and in 1938 married the former Miss Ruth Baltimore.

Wed Twice, Father of 5

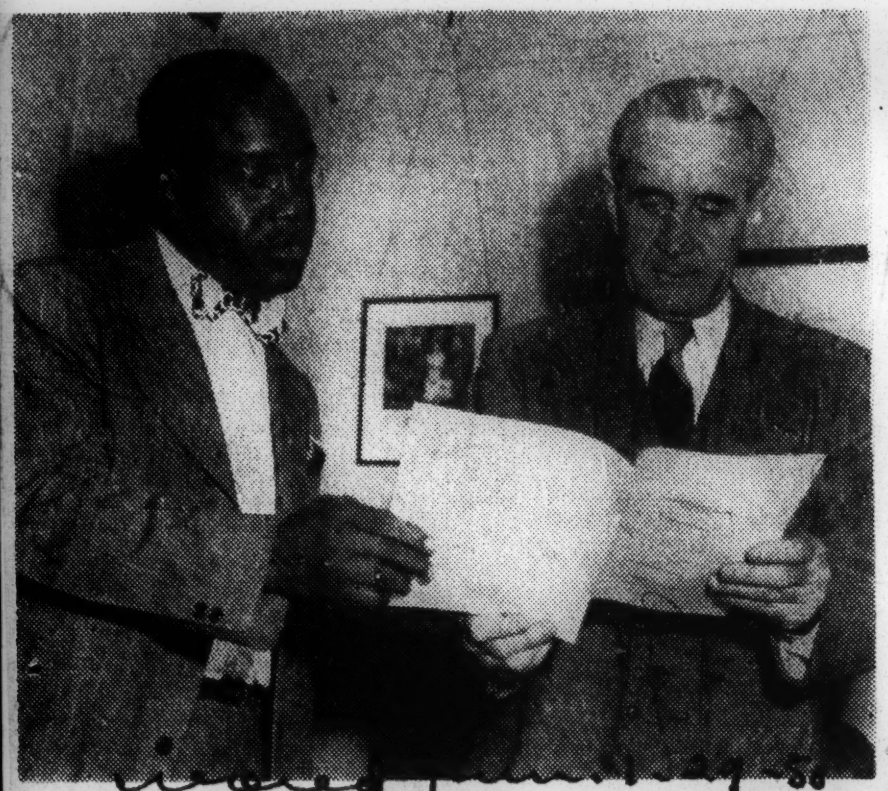


NEW MEMBER WELCOMED TO SAVINGS BONDS DIVISION.—Lemuel L. Foster, left, of New York city, is congratulated by executives of the Treasury's U.S. Savings Bonds division in Washington, D. C., as he takes over the position held for nine years by Dean William Pickens. On hand to welcome him as director of the Inter-Racial section of the Bonds division were, left to right: Vernon L. Clark, national volunteer director; Dr. Pickens, the retiring director of the Inter-Racial section, Harold B. Master, director of Community Activities; Leon J. Markham, national sales director; and Bill McDonald, executive officer. Foster will take office immediately and direct sales and sales promotion of savings bonds among the Negro population.



Dean Pickens Retires—

Dr. William Pickens, a U. S. Treasury official and a leading figure in the "New Negro" movement, after World War I, is seen being congratulated by Miss Kathryn Williams, his former secretary, upon his receipt of director emeritus status in the bonds division. He stands between his wife, Mrs. Pickens, and Lemuel L. Foster.—Cabell Photo.



GETS POST WITH FARMERS HOME — William H. Shell, left, a newly appointed administrative officer of the Farmers Home Administration in Washington, is shown being introduced to the agency's credit programs by Administrator Dillard B. Lasseter. Mr. Shell, who has held various administrative positions with Government agencies, particularly in Atlanta, will help further inform colored farmers of the credit aid available through Farmers Home. His appointment brings the total number of colored policy level employees in the agency to seven. — (USDA Photo by Forsythe.)

William H. Shell of Atlanta, has been named advisor on racial matters to Dillard B. Lasseter, Farmers Home Administrator. He's 39. . . . Miss Leah Brock, Philadelphia, and Bernard Brown, St. Louis, have been named assistant field secretaries of the NAACP. . . . Prosecution of the Rev. A. Alfred Watts and Julius Pryor in Chicago has been dropped by the Government. They had been charged with misusing GI benefits through the Illinois School of Tailoring.

William Shell, Of VA, Gets F.H.A. Administrative Post

WASHINGTON, D. C.— The appointment of William H. Shell, former official of the Veterans hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., to an administrative post in the Farmers Home Administration was announced this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Shell will serve as advisor on racial matters to Dillard B. Lasseter, FHA administrator, with responsibility for developing increased participation in the supervised credit program which leads to adoption of improved farm and home management practices and better rural living conditions. More than 45,000 Negro farm families are now receiving assistance from the agency in the form of credit accompanied by on-the-farm technical assistance.

The appointment of Mr. Shell brings the total number of colored policy making officials in the Washington office of Farmers Home Administration to seven. The others are: S. Douglas Greer, administrative officer; Miss Patsy Graves home economist; L. Herbert Henegan, information specialist; James Peterson, agricultural economist; Reuben Simmons, agricultural credit specialist. and L. J. Washington agriculturist.

FIELD PERSONNEL

The agency also employs some colored field personnel. It has two administrative assistants on the State level in Arkansas and Texas and 20 assistant farm and home management supervisors on the county level.

Mr. Shell is a graduate of Morehouse College, and holds a M. A. degree in sociology from Atlanta University. Since graduation he has served as regional youth personnel field representative of the National Youth Administrative, visiting instructor in social studies and workshop consultant at Fort Valley State College, regional placement specialist of the War Manpower Commission and executive secretary of the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, Veterans Administration, Tuskegee, Ala. He transferred from this latter position to the Department of Agriculture.

The 39-year-old Government careerist was born in Cartersville, Ga. He is married and has resided in Atlanta since 1934.

Shell Named to FHA Post

To Advise on Credit Program for Farmers

WASHINGTON

The appointment of William H. Shell, former official of the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., to an administrative post in the Farmers Home Administration, was announced here, this week, by the United States Department of Agriculture.

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Mrs. Marshall Gets Nutrition Post In D. C.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Mary W. Marshall, formerly of Morris Brown college, has been appointed to a staff position as a nutrition specialist by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The new appointee, who holds a master's degree in nutrition from Iowa State college, will work in the Department's research center at nearby Beltsville, Md. tHer assignments will relate to the nutritive analysis of foods. At present, she is analyzing bread samples.

Prior to coming to Washington, Mrs. Marshall held several positions in the field of nutrition. She served as head of the department of home economics at Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga., as a teacher of cafeteria management at Farrand trade school, Detroit, Mich., as a research assistant at Wayne university in the same city.

Mrs. Marshall is a native of Atlanta, Ga., where she completed her undergraduate work at Clark college. She is married and has two children— a boy, 6, and a girl, 1. Her husband, Dr. Lawrence M. Marshall, is assistant professor of bio-chemistry at the Howard University Medical School here in Washington.

The appointment of Mrs. Marshall brings the total number of colored research specialists in the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics to three. The others are Miss Myrtle L. Brown, nutrition specialist, and Mrs. Edith B. Tate, food economist.

Frazier Named To Housing Unit

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, social scientist of Howard university was one of the 26 persons appointed by Administrator Raymond M. Foley of the Housing and Home Finance agency to serve on a Housing Research Advisory committee under the program established by the Housing Act of 1949.

This committee was established in accordance with the policy of obtaining information and advice of experts in appropriate fields, Foley said. "This committee, which covers a broad range of experience in the economic, finance, consumer, and technical aspects of housing, will give advice and guidance on the entire housing research program. It will serve as a continuing board of review on the progress of the program. It will also assist in the evaluation of research proposals, and the coordination of housing research activities, both public and private, and aid in the promotion and application of results of the program, with a view to effectuating cost reductions in housing," declared the Administrator.

Dr. Frazier is quite an authority on the housing conditions of Negroes in this country, having written books on "The Negro Family in Chicago," "The Negrc Family in the United States," and "The Negro in the United States." In 1948 he served as president of the Americar Sociological societv.

Farm News



Nutrition Specialist—Mrs. Mary W. Marshall is one of three nutrition specialists recently employed by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. She is doing a food analysis in the U. S. Department of Agriculture research center at Beltsville, Md.—USDA Photo.

3 Now Employed

U. S. Hires Nutrition Specialist

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WIDE EXPERIENCE

Prior to coming to Washington, Mrs. Marshall held several positions in the field of nutrition. She served as head of the department of home economics at Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga., as a teacher of cafeteria management at Farra- Trade School, Detroit, Mich., as a public health nutritionist in the city's health department, and as a research assistant at Wayne University in the same city.

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THREE NOW EMPLOYED

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— "FORTIETH IN '50" —

JAMES C. EVANS

James C, Evans, former race relations advisor to the Secretary of the Army, has been named as Civilian Assistant on Racial Relations to Secretary of Defense, Louis Johnson. In his new position, Mr. Evans will work with the Personnel policy in an effort toward establishing uniform practices and procedures of equality of treatment for all military personnel.

Amsterdam News
Sat. 7-29-50
New York, N.Y.

A. J. Howard Gets D. C. Judgeship

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Truman has named Andrew J. Howard, assistant U. S. Attorney, to be associate judge of the Municipal court of the District of Columbia.

He will succeed Judge Emory B. Smith, who died suddenly after filling only 13 days of his 10-year term.

The new judge has been serving in the Municipal court as a prosecutor since 1942. He will be the second Negro judge on this bench, the other being Judge Armond Scott.

Howards nomination came as a distinct surprise. Although he had been mentioned as in the running for the high judicial position, it had been widely speculated here that Assistant Corporation Counsel Hubert Pair would get the nod. Pair was backed by the Democratic Central Committee of the District of Columbia, the Washington Bar Association and several civic organizations.

Native of Mississippi

Judge Howard, 53, was born at Alcorn College, Miss., where his father, the late Andrew J. Howard, was president. He came to Washington in 1916, where he entered Howard university, but ill health forced him to drop out for two years.

Later, he went to Denver, Colo., and ran a butcher shop for eight years. Returning to Washington, he took a messenger job in the Justice department and continued his schooling at night.

Howard U. Grad

In 1930, he received his law degree from Howard university, but continued at the Justice department until 1938, when he began the private practice of law.

He was appointed to the U. S. Attorney's office in 1942 and assigned to duty in the Municipal court, where he has since remained. He was second in command in the prosecutor's office.

Judge Howard is a Democrat. He was active in President Roosevelt's second campaign, but since that time he has not been too active politically. He is a cousin of Perry Howard, Washington attorney and National Republican Committeeman from Mississippi.

He is married and has five children.

His nomination must be confirmed by the U. S. Senate.

From Sunday School to Capital Hill Was Brief Trek for Christine Davis

WASHINGTON

One of the outstanding personalities on Capitol Hill is Mrs. Christine Ray Davis, $10,000-a-year clerk of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, who has spanned the rise from work in a Sunday School Union to government in a short stride.

To get some idea of the scope of her job, it is first necessary to know something about the work of this committee, the chairman of which is Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat, of Illinois.

Varied Duties

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments is one of nineteen standing committees of the House. It consists of twenty-five members, eighteen of whom are Democrats and seven Republicans.

Referred to this committee are all bills, messages, petitions, memorials and other matters pertaining to budget and accounting measures, other than appropriations, and reorganizations in the executive branch of the government.

It is charged with the duty of receiving and examining reports of the Comptroller General of the United States and of submitting such recommendations to the House as it deems necessary or desirable in connection with the subject matter of such reports.

It also is charged with the duty of studying the operation of Government activities at all levels with a view to determining its economy and efficiency; evaluating the effects of laws enacted to reorganize the legislative and executive branches of the Government, and studying intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the states and municipalities, and between the United States and international organizations of which the United States is a member.

Directs Staff

As chief clerk to this committee, it is the duty of Mrs. Davis to plan, direct, control, coordinate and supervise the work of a highly skilled professional and clerical staff and also to supervise administratively the numerically large and functionally diverse staffs of the five subcommittees.

She has complete responsibility for the physical preparation of comittee hearings, securing, notifying and arranging the order of appearances of witnesses. She must check the stenographic transcripts of hearings and edit the final draft of hearings, reports and bills, and also must secure material required from government agencies and prepare it for use of the committee's general counsel, or staff, or for the guidance of the chairman and members.

In addition, she gives personal supervision to all incoming and outgoing correspondence, and keeps current a periodically printed calendar on all legislative matters pending before the full committee or a subcommittee.

From this description of her job it may be seen that the chief clerk to a congressional committee is quite occupied. But even so, Mrs. Davis finds time for domestic duties and social activities.

Tiny and Active

Of rather small build, she is energetic and lively and gets along exceptionally well with the professional and clerical staff of the committee, some members of which are southerners. She is the only chief clerk to a congressional committee in the entire history of the Government.

In addition to her official duties, she plays the piano, cooks and drives. She finds time occasionally to drive Mr. Dawson to the airport when he is rushed to get a plane for Chicago. A native of Nashville, Tennessee, she maintains legal and voting residence in Chicago. In private life she is the wife of Major Steve G. Davis, of Chicago, who is assigned to the Personnel and Administration Division of the Army General Staff at the Pentagon.

Like other women she would not divulge her age, although she is comparatively a young woman. After graduating at Peark High School in Nashville, she attended Fisk University and Tennessee State College. She has also studied at Boston Business School in Boston, Massachusetts, and Catholic University here.

Began in Union

Mrs. Davis began her professional career with the AME Sunday School Union in Nashville as secretary to the treasurer of this nationwide church organization. Later she served as secretary to the law firm of Cohen, Sax, Schenck-Bond in Boston. She came to Washington as secretary to former Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, who represented the first Illinois district in Congress from 1937 to 1942.

After Mr. Dawson was elected to succeed Mr. Mitchell in 1942, he retained Mrs. Davis because of her knowledge of operations on Capitol Hill. After he became chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, Mr. Dawson appointed her clerk to the committee.

In addition to her congressional duties, Mrs. Davis also served as a special assistant to Mr. Dawson in the Democratic headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel in New York City during the 1948 Presidential campaign.

Being the highest paid colored woman in Government has not changed her. Except for the experience she has gained, her wider acquaintanceship, a busier life, the acquisition of a husband and thirteen years added to her life, she is virtually the same person who came to Washington in 1937. She still wears the same size hat.



MRS. CHRISTINE DAVIS

George Weaver Named Assistant To S. Symington

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—George L. P. Weaver was appointed last week to the position of special assistant to W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources board. He will be concerned with problems involving the fullest possible utilization of manpower.

For the past five years, Weaver has served as assistant to the secretary-treasurer of the CIO. Since 1942 he has served with the CIO war relief committee, as director of the CIO's national committee to abolish discrimination and on the executive board of the UTSE in charge of the Washington office.

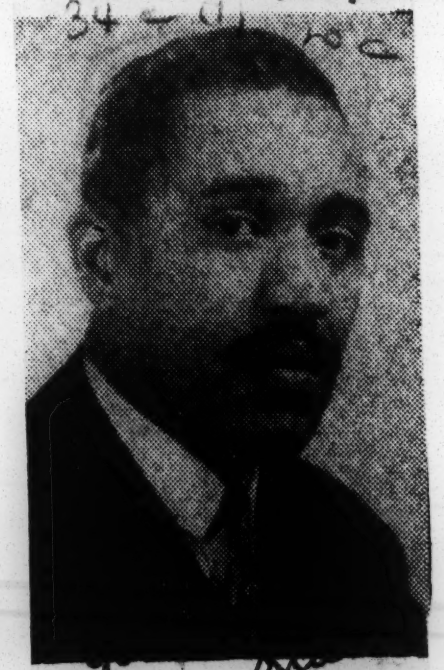
The 38-year-old labor leader is a native of Pittsburgh but moved to New York in 1932 where he worked in the law offices of Page, Andrews and Casminaki. He moved to Chicago in 1939 to assist in labor organization.

While serving as a red cap at the Northwestern station in Chicago, he joined the local of the United Transport Service Employees (CIO) and was made a member of the grievance committee. In 1941 he became a vice-president of the local and a year later was appointed to the international staff of the UTSE.

Weaver studied at the YMCA college in Chicago, Columbia University in New York and the Howard law school in Washington.

chairman of the National Security Resources Board. He will be concerned with problems involving the fullest possible utilization of manpower. He is a native of Pittsburgh.

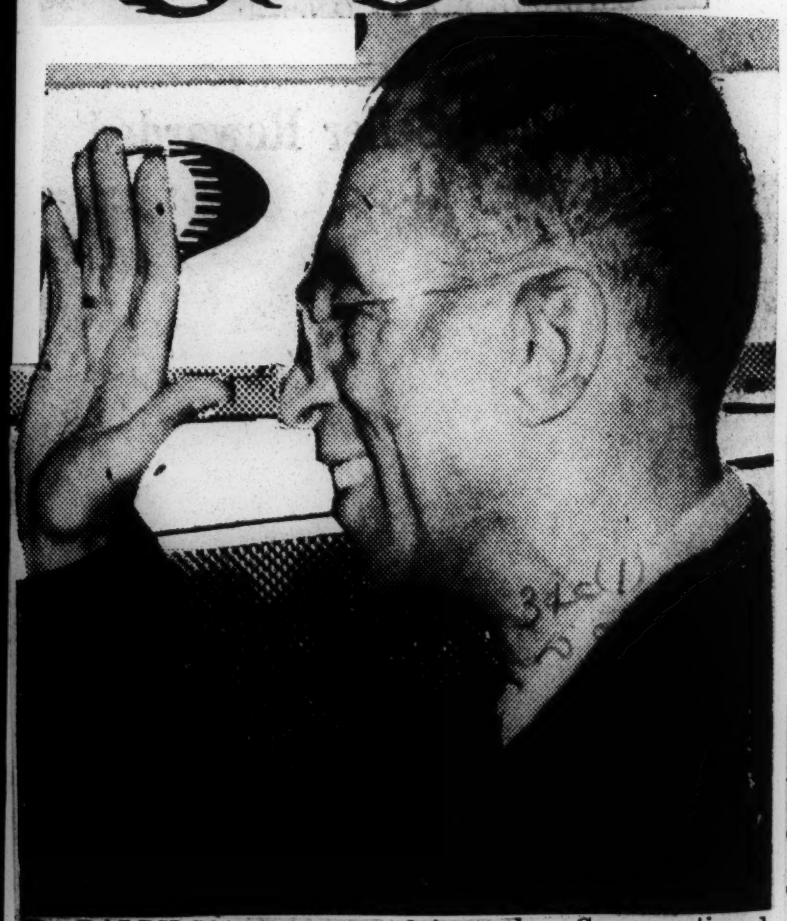
Named To Official Post In Capital



George L. P. Weaver, a former Red Cap at the Chicago and Northwestern Railway station, ex-former director of the CIO's National Committee to Abolish Discrimination, and of the executive board of the United Transport Service Employees (CIO), has been appointed a special assistant to W. Stuart Symington,

What Was the Real Meaning of Judge Smith's

APOLOGY to GOD



By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON

AS IT MUST to all men, death came to Judge Emory Barrington Smith, Sunday. But Smith went to an appointed place to keep his rendezvous with the grim reaper as deliberately as he might have kept a luncheon date with a business associate.

Although Judge Smith was not pronounced dead officially until almost noon on Sunday, after he had collapsed in the pulpit of the Lincoln Congregational Church, he knew at 4:30 a.m., that he would never see the light of another day.

Wrote Sermon in Wee Hours

It was in the wee hours of the Sabbath morning that Judge Smith bestirred himself from a restless sleep, pulled his aching body (he was 63) out of bed and tipped down to his study to write his sermon.

The words came slowly and after nearly an hour, when his good wife, Viola, missed him from her side and went to call him back to bed, only a few lines had been scribbled on the crumbled sheets of paper on his desk.

He had written the words, "My Apology." Perhaps never before had the conflicting meaning of words, of which the English language is so replete, conspired to bring about so much confusion in the minds of his hearers.

What did Judge Smith mean by "My Apology?" And what force directed that he select those particular words for that fatal sermon?

The ancients of staid old Lincoln Congregational Temple, whom he had abandoned as pastor a quarter of a century ago, interpreted it as an apology to God for having cast off the habiliments of the clergy to seek his fortunes in the world of commerce and law.

Interpret Words Differently

His ecclesiastical associates, however, take a different view.

A trained theologian (Yale Divinity School), Judge Smith, they believed used the term in its religious sense, based on dieletics in which apology means a "deferre of faith." The term was used frequently by Paul in his epistles.

The Oxford dictionary gives both definitions thus:

Apology—regretful acknowledgment of offense or assurance that no offense was intended; (2) a reasoned defense (especially) of Christianity.

But no amount of theorizing or theological gymnastics will disabuse the minds of the devout of the idea that a Divine power brought Judge Smith back to Lincoln Temple to make atonement for diverting his talents from the work of the Lord.

Visualize Happenings

They visualized the happenings of the night before in this manner:

Sitting alone in his study in the creepy stillness of the night, Judge Smith looked up to find someone looking over his shoulder.

Startled, Judge Smith began to rise, but was waved back to his seat by the spectre who knew he had been recognized. He masqueraded under many aliases, but most people knew him by the single name of "Conscience."

"Why are you here?" asked Judge Smith uneasily, "I owe you nothing." The visitor pulled up a chair and settled himself comfortably before he answered in a soft unruffled tone.

"I did not come to collect anything, Emory, and I did not come to quarrel and fight. We are both tired old men now and for the short time we have left, let's not spoil it with unpleasant things. Let's just reminisce together."

Would Banish Shade

"Go away," said Judge Smith impatiently, "I am trying to write my sermon for tomorrow."

"Don't bother Emory," the spectre replied, "what you have written is sufficient, you'll never finish that sermon anyway."

A cold sweat broke out on the jurist's face. His hands trembled slightly. "What do you mean?" he stammered.

The spectre answered:

"I mean, Emory, that a unfinished sermon at this late date is of little consequence compared with the unfinished work you left undone when you turned from the church to take up worldly pursuits.

"What could you possibly say in words now that would compensate for the souls you failed to save? The wounds you failed to heal? The sorrow you failed to dispel?"

Judge Defends Actions

"I thought we settled all that years ago," said Judge Smith, "my life has not been the failure which you imply. I have not dissipated either my time nor my talents.

"I have been a successful lawyer, an astute politician, a money raiser and a campaigner; and crowned this achievement by being elevated to the Municipal Court bench. I have nothing to be ashamed of," he maintained.

"The world has repaid you well Emory, proving that you were right and I was wrong when I tried to talk you into remaining with the church," the spectre said, adding:

"You turned to law as a career and you wound up as a judge. With your ability and special talents, if you had stuck to religion you might have become a bishop; but that to Emory is not important.

Little Deeds Count Most

"The line of demarcation between success and failure is not what rewards you received, not the honors which were bestowed upon you, but what did you do for humanity! It's not the big things which the world acclaims, but the little deeds which nobody knows said the jurist hopefully. Although about, but you and I.

"I have no fears on that score. I have not preached the gospel, I have tried to make a ministry of my life. As a professional man I have always dealt fairly with my brethren.

"Heaven holds no fears for me, nor does hell itself, if there be such a place."

The spectre responded:

"Oh, rest assured both places exist, Emory. We have argued that point many times before, ever since you were a student in divinity school. Only yesterday I ran across a most interesting conception of hell.

"You might include it in your sermon tomorrow—if you get that far. It was written by Gian Carlo Menoti, a musician, look it over, I'll meet you tomorrow."

Hell Is Tortured Mind

The spectre vanished. How long he sat there alone, the jurist did not recall, but he fingered the scrap of paper his visitor must have left and reread it many times.

"Hell begins on the day when God grants us a clear vision of al that we might have achieved—of all the gifts which we have wasted—of all that we might have done which we did not do.

"The poet shall forever scream the poems which he never wrote: the painter will be forever obsessed by visions of the pictures which he did not paint; the musician will strive in vain to remember the sounds which he failed to set down on paper.

"There are few artists whom I can imagine resting in heavenly peace: Leonardo Michelangelo, Goethe, and a few minor artists who have merited that peace. But, for the weak, the lazy, the damned—their torture shall be the more horrible in proportion to the greatness of the genius they have wasted."

"For me, the conception of hell lies in two words: TOO LATE."

Judge Smith Poses With His Family at Ceremony



The new 64-year-old Judge Emory B. Smith of the Municipal Court bench poses with his family amid the many baskets of flowers sent to him by well-wishers. On the left is Edward Harris, brother-in-law of the judge; Mrs. Edward Harris, mother-in-law; Judge and Mrs. Smith and son, Emory Jr., who will act as his court clerk.

Courtroom Filled as 2nd D.C. Judge Takes Oath

Emory B. Smith Capital Jurist

Judge Armond Scott

Presiding Officer

WASHINGTON

A crowded courtroom of well-wishers witnessed the installation ceremonies for Judge Emory B. Smith at Municipal Court on Monday afternoon.

Judge Henry Edgerton of the U. S. Court of Appeals swore in the new Municipal Court jurist, while Judge Armond W. Scott, acting head of the Municipal Court during the illness of Chief Judge George P. Barse, presided over the ceremonies.

Civic, fraternal and religious leaders were in evidence during the ceremonies. Among those seen were:

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; Wodney W. Hall, president of the Federation of Civic Association; Hubert Pair, a member of the corporation counsel's office and a prominent candidate for the post won by Judge Smith;

To Serve 10-Year Term

Emmett J. Scott, former secretary of Howard University; Mrs. Edward N. Harris, mother of Judge Smith; his wife, rs. Smith, and son, Emory Jr.; Leroy McKinney president of the Washington Bar Association; Roy Garvin, Washington AFRO; Frank Reeves, Aubrey Robinson, Howard Jenkins Jr., and Wesley Williams, attorneys.

The new Municipal Court judge pledged to carry out his duties to the best of his ability.

He will serve a ten-year term and is the final Municipal Court judge to be appointed since the number of judges were expanded by Congress during 1949.

Howard Receives Oath as Judge in Washington

WASHINGTON

The largest crowd ever to witness a swearing-in ceremony, according to veteran Municipal Court employees, attended the induction of Judge Andrew Howard, last Friday to the Municipal Court bench here.

Judge Edward M. Curran of the District Court administered the oath to Judge Howard for associate judgeship.

Before giving the oath Judge Curran recalled that the new jurist formerly worked under him while he was United States Attorney. The District court jurist predicted that Judge Howard would make a fine addition to the bench.

Replaces Late Judge Smith

Chief Judge George P. Barse of Municipal Court presided over ceremonies. Leroy H. McKinney, president of the Washington Bar Association, presented the new jurist with a judicial robe on behalf of the association.

Judge Howard takes over the post left vacant by the Judge Emory B. Smith, who died 13 days after being sworn in.

Among the hundreds of persons who overflowed the large civil courtroom was Mrs. Alice Howard of Gary, Ind., mother of the judge. Perry W. Howard, Republican National committeeman, uncle of Judge Howard, who is a Democrat, also was on hand.

Serving Interim Term

Judge Howard will serve an interim term until Congress reconvenes. When Congress comes back in session, President Truman will submit his name to the Senate for confirmation.

Because of Judge Howard's extreme popularity among colored and white lawyers and civic leaders alike, he should have little trouble obtaining confirmation.

Smith Sworn in as District Court Judge



"I do . . ." Judge Emory B. Smith solemnly pledged when asked by Judge Henry W. Edgerton, on left, of the Court of Appeals, if he swore to uphold the duties of the important post of Municipal Court Judge, Monday afternoon. Judge Armond W. Scott, acting chief Municipal Court judge during the illness of Chief Judge George P. Barse, presided over the installation ceremonies.

(KAY-DEE FOR AFRO PHOTO)

Mississippi Negro Gets Appointment In Washington

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Andrew J. Howard, Jr., a Negro born at Alcorn College, Miss., has been appointed associate judge of the municipal court for the District of Columbia.

The appointment, made by President Truman, was announced at the White House Friday.

The appointee is the son of the late Andrew J. Howard who was president of Alcorn College.

Howard was given a recess appointment, subject to confirmation by the Senate when Congress reconvenes.

3 Bid For Post Left By Judge

WASHINGTON — The sudden death October 15 of Judge Emory B. Smith, who has served on the Municipal Court bench for only two weeks, brought a renewed drive among Negro lawyers here for appointment to the Court vacancy.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Hubert B. Fair is expected to be supported for the post by the Democratic Central Committee. Fair was supported by the Committee last winter when it was believed one of three Municipal Court judgeships would go to a Negro.

Among other candidates for the $13,000-a-year judgeship last winter was Assistant United States Attorney Andrew H. Howard, only colored lawyer in the United States Attorney's office. Miss Margaret Haywood, Washington attorney, also is seeking support for the post.

Legal associates and grief-stricken friends last week filled to overflow the Lincoln Congregational Temple church where last rites were conducted for Judge Smith, whose promising judicial career was brought to a tragic end after serving 13 days of his 10-year term on the Municipal Court here.

Judge Smith was stricken with heart failure in the pulpit of Lincoln Temple, of which he was former pastor, when he returned there to give a sermon of thanks for having been accorded his high judicial position.

He began to tell his former congregation why he sought to stay steadfast in the Christian faith when he slumped in the pulpit and was carried to an adjoining room, where a short time later he was pronounced dead.

A native of Raleigh, N. C., Judge Smith came to Washington in 1910 after graduating from the Yale University divinity school. He later attended Howard University where he obtained his law degree in 1919. Admitted to the District bar in 1920, he practiced civil, criminal and probate law. From 1931 to 1941 he taught at Terrell Law School.

During the 1932 presidential election campaign he made numerous speeches for Roosevelt in various parts of the country. He reportedly was promised appointment as a judge at that time, but the appointment did not materialize. He was a campaign speaker for President Truman in 1948.

Judge Smith is survived by his widow, Mrs. Viola Harris Smith, his son, Emory H. Smith, and a mother-in-law Mrs. Nettie Harris of Philadelphia.

Japan's Chief Justice Tanaka Shares Municipal Court Bench



Judge Armond W. Scott (left) and his guest, Judge Kotaro Tanaka. —Star Staff Photo.

Municipal Court Judge Armond W. Scott yesterday shared his bench for a brief time with Chief Justice Kotaro Tanaka of the Japanese Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Tanaka and six other outstanding Japanese jurists are members of the Japanese Supreme Court mission visiting this country to observe judicial methods.

When they entered Judge Scott's courtroom, he asked Chief Justice Tanaka to come to the bench and sit with him while he heard testimony in a negligent homicide case. The other jurists sat in the jury box since the trial was being heard by the judge alone.

Chief Justice Tanaka was named to the Supreme Court of Japan three years ago when the high tribunal was set up.

The visiting jurists witnessed the trial of Kegham Patchadjian, 41, of 1508 Madison street, Hyattsville, who is charged with negligent homicide in the traffic death of Jacob S. Gruver, 79, of 5460 Thirty-ninth street N.W., real estate operator who died after being struck by Patchadjian's car January 25 at Connecticut avenue and Livingston street N.W.

The Japanese justices arrived in Washington Monday night for a two-week stay. Their trip is being sponsored by the Institute of Interantional Education in cooperation with the Army Department.

They participated at the Justice Department in the first of many seminars.

Today's program includes visits to the Municipal Court of Appeals and District Court, where they will be received by Chief Judge Bolitha J. Laws.

Highlight of the week will be a tour of the Supreme Court and visits with the justices Thursday and Friday. Chief Justice Tanaka will confer with Chief Justice Vinson tomorrow at 4:35 p.m.

They will round out their first week in Washington with an informal call on Secretary of State Acheson Friday at 12:30 p.m. and a visit to Mount Vernon on Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon.

The institute said Justice Tanaka would receive an honorary degree from Georgetown University October 29.

The group leaves Washington for Boston on November 1.

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Dr. Ambrose Caliver-
Assistant to the Commissioner of Education

Dr. Ambrose Caliver To Higher Post In U. S. Education Office

Named Assistant Commissioner Of Education

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) — Appointment of Dr. Ambrose Caliver as Assistant to the Commissioner of Education was announced Thursday, July 27, by Earl J. McGrath, Commissioner of Education, Federal Security Agency.

A veteran career government worker, Dr. Caliver has been a member of the staff of the Office of Education since September, 1930, when he was appointed as a specialist in Negro education.

His last appointment was that of specialist for the higher education of Negroes and adviser on related problems. His new position will be on a general policy level on the commissioner's staff.

Dr. Caliver was designated by Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security administrator, a year ago to conduct a study for the Displaced Persons Commission. In connection with that assignment he visited Germany, Austria, the European headquarters of the Displaced Persons Commission in Frankfurt, and the headquarters of the International Refugee Organization in Geneva, Switzerland.

Upon his return he submitted recommendations for effective methods to be used in administering the orientation programs for displaced persons coming to the United States under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

For the past three years Dr. Caliver has served as director of a national project in literacy education for adult colored persons. Over a period of years he has participated in or served as coordinator for numerous national committees of an interracial character mainly concerned with improvement of education among colored people.

He has conducted studies in rural, elementary, vocational, higher and intercultural education.

Dr. Caliver is now serving as chairman of the secretariat of the education section for the National Conference on Aging, sponsored by the Federal Security Agency, August 13-15, and has recently been named an advisor to the United States delegation on the United Nations Special Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories which will convene August 18 at Lake Success, New York.

He was first appointed to the Office of Education twenty years ago. He was formerly a teacher and administrator in the public elementary and secondary schools of Tennessee and Texas. For several years he taught and served as dean at Fisk University. He has held visiting professorships at Houston Junior college, Miner Teachers college, Hampton institute, Knoxville college, and Howard university.

He received his bachelor of arts degree at Knoxville college, his master's degree from the University of Wisconsin, and his doctorate from Columbia Univers-

Dr. Caliver Appointed To U. S. Education Post

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Dr. Ambrose Caliver Gets Higher Education Post

WASHINGTON

Earl James McGrath, Commissioner of Education, Federal Security Agency, on Thursday announced his appointment of Dr. Ambrose Caliver to be Assistant to the Commissioner.

Dr. Caliver has been a member of the Office of Education staff since Sep. 1930, when he was made the first Federal Government specialist in colored education.

His last appointment was that of specialist for the higher education of colored persons and adviser on related problems. He now goes to a general policy position on the Commissioner's staff.

Started Handling DP's

Dr. Caliver was designated by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing a year ago to conduct a study for the Displaced Persons Commission. After a comprehensive survey in Europe, he recommended methods to be used in administration of the orientation program for displaced persons coming to the United States.

For the past three years Dr Caliver has served as director of a national project in literacy education for colored persons which has attracted world-wide attention.

On Special UN Committee

Dr. Caliver recently was designated adviser to the United States Delegation on the United Nations Special Committee on Information from non-self-governing territories which will convene Aug. 18 at Lake Success.

Before coming to the Office of Education, Dr. Caliver taught in Tennessee and Texas. For several years he was dean of Fisk University. A graduate of Knoxville College, he received the M.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin and the Ph.D. from Colum-

Passing of the 'Black Cabinet'?

WITH the appointment last week of Dr. Ambrose Caliver as assistant commissioner of the U. S. Office of Education, we began to wonder if this action was the beginning of the end of the notorious "black cabinet" of Negro officials traditionally appointed to "advise on Negro affairs," and on nothing else.

Dr. Caliver has long held a position in the Office of Education, now headed by Dr. Earl McGrath, but in the past he has been just another of those advisers helping to keep Negro heat off department heads.

In his new position he will deal with the program of the department as a whole and not just Negro education.

This is as it should be and, singularly enough, as it was for many years prior to the Wilson administration when the jim-crow pattern fastened itself much more firmly upon the capital with the inspiration and blessings of the author of "The New Freedom."

From 1870 onwards for fifty years many Negroes served as customs collectors, Navy paymasters, registrars of the Treasury, and so forth; not as Negro officials, but as American officials, and there were more Negro consular officers representing the United States abroad than there are today.

There should not be, and colored Americans do not want any, "Black Cabinet" such as flourished under Roosevelt.

All we want is that colored Americans be appointed to Federal posts on their merits and be assigned to serve the nation rather than a small segment of the nation.

Let us hope that the appointment of Dr. Caliver is the beginning of a new day in the Federal service.

We have certainly waited a long time for it.

Wilmington Cleric Now Magistrate

WILMINGTON, Del.—The Rev. Arthur R. James, pastor of Central Baptist Church, was appointed magistrate last week, the first of his race to hold such a post. The oath of office was administered by Judge Daniel Wolcott.

The Rev. Mr. James, has been an influential community leader for more than 11 years.

He was president of the NAACP, served with the War Relief Committee, and during 1936, was instrumental in the formation of the Sewing Unit, a WPA project through which many women were employed.

Serves on Commissions

Among the most outstanding of his services was the direction of the drive for funds for the erection of the new Edgewood Sanatorium for tubercular patients.

Integration Of More Officers Into Foreign Service Seen

Duly worked Dec. 2-10-50

MONROVIA, Liberia— (ANP) — The arrival of William Richardson, white career officer of the United State department, to become the first secretary of the U. S. Embassy in Liberia, is another step toward the program of integrating Negro foreign service officers into new areas of the diplomatic service of the United States.

The first step was the appointment some six months ago of Rupert Lloyd, former first secretary here at Monrovia, as a secretary in the embassy at Paris, France. Lloyd, a native of Washington, D. C., has a steady rise in the diplomatic service.

Lloyd received a B. A. and a Phi Beta Kappa key from Williams College in 1930, a master's degree from Harvard in, 1931, then took a degree at the University de Bordeaux, 1931-32. He received another degree in France from the University of Paris in 1939-41. In between times he taught French at Miners Teacher's and Morehouse

TRANSFERS TO LIBERIA

He entered the forein service on April 1942, as a clerk in Managuan, Nicaragua, transferring to Liberia after six months. There he rose to become a foreign service officer in December, 1945, finally reaching the status of second secretary and vice-consul, FO Class 5. He is the first Negro to serve in the capacity of a ecretary in a first class embassy such as that in Paris. His fine training and keen intelligence make him an excellent guinea pig. State Department officials in Washington predict he will not be the last.

In the past there was a definite circuit which limited the possibilities of Negro foreign service officers. There was the embassy in Monrovia where the U. S. representative was raised a year ago to the rank of ambassador. Then there was the Las Palmas, Canary Island post where George Wharton served, and Porto Del Gardo in the Azores where Bill George is serving. At one time former Officer William J. Yerby served in Dakar but in recent years a white consul has served there.

This new trend promises to open up a new avenue of worthwhile careers for well trained young colored men.

34c(1) 1950

Federal (Pennsylvania)

Courier Sat 2-25-50 Pittsburgh Pa.

Highest-Ranking U. S. Race Judge Handles Tough Decision

Hastie Writes His First Opinion . . Against a Pittsburgh Millionaire

PITTSBURGH—The first Third U. S. Court of Appeals opinion written by Judge William H. Hastie, former Governor of the Virgin Islands, was one which took a big bite out of the coffers of local millionaire oilman "Mike" Benedum and his wife. The opinion denied the Benedums a refund of $101,685 on 1936 income taxes.

The case arose in 1946 when Mr. and Mrs. Benedum filed suits asking for the refunds, claiming the sum was a "loss" under bad debt provisions. The Internal Revenue Bureau insisted that the money was due and won. The Benedums paid. A local judge heard the appeal and ruled in favor of Mr. and Mrs. Benedum. Then the Government appealed that ruling.

The case went before the three-judge Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, and that court ruled in favor of the Government. It was then that the first Negro judge ever to sit on a United States Circuit Court of Appeals—just one step beneath the U. S. Supreme Court—wrote his first opinion.

Incidentally, Mr. Benedum—who made millions in wildcat oil operations in Texas, Mexico and South America—is one of the more liberal-minded rich men of the nation and is known as a friend of the Negro race. He has aided many local charities in which Negroes participate.

No Tangible Opposition To Hastie Confirmation

Atlanta, Ga. moved

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) At that time Judge Hastie was appointed Governor of the Virgin Islands in 1946.

—No real opposition has developed to confirmation by the Senate thoroughly exploded the Eastland charges that former Senator Abe Murdock, Democrat of Utah, of the nomination of William H. Murdock, Democrat of Utah, chairman, expressed Hastie as a judge of the United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, so far as the entire Senate had heard his statement.

the NNPA has been able to learn. Significantly, at that time fourtht any member of the committee Action on the nomination has been delayed by Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, who has circulated among members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is considering the nomination, a summary of matter contained in documents of the House Un-American Committee concerning Judge Hastie's activities in various organizations.

This matter was thoroughly explored by a subcommittee of the Senate Territories and Insular Affairs Committee, now the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, at the time of Judge Hastie's appointment as Governor of the Virgin Islands in 1946.

Wood himself furnished a summary of particular items which appeared in such testimony and exhibits and were regarded as unfavorable to Judge Hastie.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has not yet decided whether it will hold a hearing, at which Judge Hastie may be asked to appear. Schator Pat McCarran, of Nevada, chairman of the committee, said last Wednesday he was waiting for a report from the committee staff.

The probability is that the full committee will vote that a hearing is not necessary unless members of that committee should wish to give Judge Hastie an opportunity to make a statement before it solely for the record.

Outside of Eastland, it is doubtful that any member of the committee will vote against reporting Judge Hastie's nomination favorably, particular since the American Bar Association has recommended his confirmation.

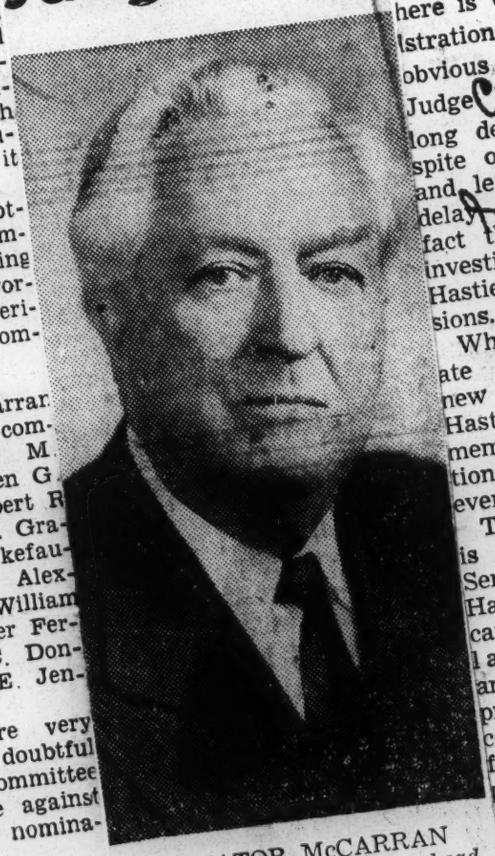
In addtion to Senator McCarran and Eastland, members of the committee are Senators Harley M. Kilgore, West Virginia; Warren G. Magnuson, Washington; Herbert R. O'Conor, Maryland; Frank P. Graham, North Carolina; Estes Kefauver, Tennessee Democrats; Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin; William Langer, North Dakota, Homer Ferguson, Michigan; Forrest C. Donnell, Missouri, and William E. Jenner, Indiana, Republicans.

All of these Senators are very fair-minded, and it is doubtful except Eastland, will vote against favorable report of the nomination of Judge Hastie.

EASTLAND DATA

Eastland originally obtained the data he is using against Judge Hastie from Representative John S. Wood, Democrat of Georgia, chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committe. This data consist of testimony or exhibits filed in hearings before that committee.

Probe Seen As Attempt To Block Judgeship



SENATOR McCARRAN
... committee head

(Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON — Widespread speculation and vicious rumors of an alleged "smear" campaign are sweeping Washington over the long-delayed confirmation of former Virgin Islands' Governor William H. Hastie to be a member of the Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Already investigated three times by the FBI, there are rumors that a fourth probe of Judge Hastie is under way.

President Truman sent Mr. Hastie's nomination to the Senate on Oct. 15, 1949, and on Oct. 19 Congress adjourned without having taken any action to confirm that nomination.

OTHERS ACTED UPON

Under the recess appointment rule, Mr. Hastie was seated on the court and on Jan 5, 1950, Mr. Truman again sent his nomination to the Senate, along with several other judicial appointments. With only four other exceptions all these appointments have been acted upon and confirmed.

The big question being asked here is why the Truman administration is failing to check an obvious smear campaign against Judge Hastie by allowing the long delay in confirmation. In spite of any apparently proper and legitimate grounds for the delay there is no disputing the fact that the FBI has already investigated and cleared Judge Hastie on three previous occasions.

Why then, comes now the Senate Judiciary Committee with new inferences against Judge Hastie because of his former membership in certain organizations? That is the question on everyone's lips.

Their answer to that question is simply that there are those Senators who do not want Mr. Hastie to have the position because he is a Negro and they lack the straight-forwardness and frankness to admit that fact, preferring to sidetrack—if they can—the confirmation by subterfuges which on the surface appear legitimate.

It was recently brought out that it is a fixed policy that all Federal judgeship nominees be investigated by the FBI before they are put into nomination.

Therefore, the present Senate action seems extremely peculiar in view of the fact that Mr. Hastie had been investigated, nominated and confirmed for the post of Federal District Judge in the Virgin Islands, even before he was later nominated, investigated again, and confirmed as Governor of those same Virgin Islands. Even before all of that, Mr. Hastie had been made Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, in the midst of war. That, plus the fact that he filled all distinguished posts with highly efficiency and FAVORABLE REPORT three high commendable achievements, makes the more ent Senate action look and more peculiar,

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 116

some bearing on the situation, especially after the very recent nomination and confirmation last week of Austin W. Staley of Pittsburgh, Pa., to the same court. This was probably the answer to the demands of Pennsylvanians for recognition. Delaware remains to be reckoned with, for there have been rumblings of dissatisfaction that that state was being ignored on the Court which has jurisdiction over it.

HASTIE'S FINE RECORD

However, observers were swift to point to the yeoman service rendered to President Truman's candidacy in 1948 by Mr. Hastie. They say that it is highly probable that had not Mr. Hastie campaigned so hard and assiduously for Mr. Truman the President might never have gotten the heavy Negro vote which finally put him back in office.

Politics—as far as Judge Hastie's nomination are concerned—however, do not detract from the brilliant and widely recognized record of public service made by Judge Hastie in each of the Federal posts he has already held and in which he has so ably acquitted himself.

Therefore, everyone is asking why Judge Hastie should be crucified—if that is the case—after having made such great and outstanding contributions both as a public servant and as a politician? They can't understand it and want to know what is behind it all.

Democratic Contradictions

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON—Republicans are preparing to exploit what is the most glaring weakness in the role of a president on tour at this particular moment. Mr. Truman is barnstorming while Congress stays on the job.

What is even more pointed, he is out on a speech-making trip while the Democratic majorities in Congress fumble the Fair Deal program. The Southern filibuster over FEPC in the Senate is hardly a favorable backdrop for an excursion in search of favor and votes.

The filibuster advertises the basic division in the Democratic Party at the very time that the president is sounding the theme of unity to the country. It also advertises the failure of leadership in a party in power for 17 years.

The Democrats have been in office so long that office-holding has become a taken-for-granted habit that implies little responsibility. The Republicans have been out of power for so long that they have become a querulous oppostiion without thought of responsibility for office-holding in an immediate future.

* * *

Democratic Confusion

BESIDES THE FILIBUSTER on the floor of the Senate, another kind of sit-down is going on that shows up the handicaps Mr. Truman suffers from in his own party. It is a prize example of the confusion of purpose between the White House and the Congress.

On Oct. 15, 1949, President Truman sent to the Senate the nomination of William H. Hastie to be a Judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, which includes New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. This was no routine appointment. Hastie is a Negro and it is the first time a Negro ever was appointed to a circuit judgeship.

Congress adjourned on Oct. 19 without acting on the appointment. On Jan. 5 of this year the president sent Hastie's name to the Senate again along with a number of other judicial appointments.

With only two or three exceptions, those other appointments have been acted upon. Until recently, no hearing had been held on the Hasite appointment. Officials of the judiciary committee say that a hearing was held more than a month ago but it was so carefully kept secret that Hastie himself did not know of it.

Meanwhile there is no indication of further action on the nomination. It is gathering dust in the files of the committee of which Sen. Pat McCarran is the chairman.

All nominees for judgeships are investigated by the FBI before they are put in nomination. Moreover, Hastie had been a federal district judge in the Virgin Islands and after that he was governor of the islands. Some evidence exists that a second FBI investigation has been ordered, although the committee professes to know nothing about it.

* * *

Why The Delay?

THE MOTIVE for the sit-down on the Hastie nomination are not hard to discover. One reason is his membership in organizations subsequently judged subversive, including several for the advancement of the colored race. But his principal political activity in the past three years has been in Americans for Democratic Action, which has been strongly anti-Communist. He was at one time chairman of ADA.

While he was governor of the Virgin Islands, The Saturday Evening Post wrote a highly favorable article about Hastie, recounting his struggle up from poverty. The article reported that in the view of the Department of Interior he was the ablest governor the islands had ever had.

Hastie campaigned hard for Truman in 1948. His influence with Negro voters was considerable. And, in view of the appeal made by Henry Wallace's Progressive Party, it may well have been an important factor in swinging the great majority of the Negro vote into the Democratic camp.

There is ample room for criticizing our judicial system and the ever-growing habit of passing our judgeships solely as a reward for political services rendered. As Sen. William Knowland of California pointed out, of the 289 federal judges named from 1933 to 1950 there were 272 Democrats and 17 Republicans. In the years 1921-1933, 191 Republicans, 20 Democrats and three judges of unknown affiliation were named.

But quite apart from political loyalties, Hastie has demonstrated his fitness. It is unfair to discriminate against him for any reason whatsoever and especially because he happens to have been born a Negro.

While President Truman is speaking fair words about the Fair Deal, key members of his own party are carrying out their own foreign policy (McCarran's private plank is a loan to Spain) and their own domestic policy. The net result is an embarrassing contradiction between words and deeds.—C

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

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Federal (Pennsylvania)
Judge William H. Hastie

Only One Dixiecrat Fights Hastie Okay

34 c(1) Federal (Pa)

Eastland Back With Old Data

Backwash From 1946 Hearing on VI Post

SMEAR TRY FAILED

Jurist's Plea Against Red-baiting Recalled

WASHINGTON — (NNPA)—No real opposition has developed to confirmation by the Senate of the nomination of William H. Hastie as a judge of the U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, the NNPA has learned.

Action on the nomination has been delayed by Sen. James O Eastland, Dixiecrat, of Mississippi.

He has circulated among members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is considering the nomination, a summary of matter contained in documents of the House Un-American Activities Committee, concerning Judge Hastie's activities in various organizations.

1946 Hearing Recalled

This matter was thoroughly explored by a subcommittee of the Senate Territories and Insular Affairs Committee, now the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, at the time of Judge Hastie's appointment as Governor of the Virgin Islands in 1946.

At that time Judge Hastie so thoroughly exploded the Eastland charges that former Sen. Abe Murdock (Dem., Utah), subcommittee chairman, expressed regret that the entire Senate had not heard his statement.

Hastie's Plea Ignored

Significantly, at that time four years ago, Judge Hasite urged abandonment of the blunderbuss and dragnet method of characterizing all liberals as Communists and communistic sympathizers.

He urged the adoption of an unbiased, scientific approach to the problem of trying to determine who are Communists and communistic sympathizers.

Wood Aids Eastland

Senator Eastland originally obtained the data he is using against Judge Hastie from Rep. John S. Wood (Dem., Ga.), chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

This data consist of testimony or exhibits filed in hearings before that committee.

Rep. Wood himself furnished a summary of particular items which appeared in such testimony and exhibits and were regarded as unfavorable to Judge Hastie.

Hearing Undecided

The Senate Judiciary Committee has not yet decided whether it will hold a hearing, at which Judge Hastie may be asked to appear.

Senator Pat McCarran, of Nevada, chairman of the committee, said last Wednesday he was waiting for a report from the committee staff.

The probability is that the full committee will vote that a hearing is not necessary unless members of that committee should wish to give Judge Hastie an opportunity to make a statement before it solely for the record.

Bar Group Approves Judge

Outside of Eastland, it is doubtful that any member of the committee will vote against reporting Judge Hastie's nomination favorably, particularly since the American Bar Association has recommended his confirmation.

In addition to Senator McCarran and Eastland, members of the committee are:

Sens. Harley M. Kilgore, West Virginia; Warren G. Magnuson, Washington; Herbert R. O'Conor, Maryland; Dr. Frank P. Graham, North Carolina; Eastes Kefauver, Tennessee, Democrats; Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin; William Langer, North Dakota, Homer Ferguson, Michigan; Forrest C. Donnell, Missouri; and William E. Jenner, Indiana, Republicans.

All of these Senators are very fair-minded, and it is doubtful that any member of the committee, except Eastland, will vote against a favorable report for confirmation of Judge Hastie.

Negro Confirmed As U. S. Judge

Advertiser

WASHINGTON, July 19—(AP)—The Senate Wednesday confirmed without opposition President Truman's appointment of Judge William Henry Hastie to the Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The circuit includes Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and the Virgin Islands.

Judge Hastie, a Negro, formerly was governor of the Virgin Islands and a federal district judge. He is now serving on the third circuit under a recess appointment.

The circuit court bench is the highest judicial post to which a Negro ever has been named in this country.

Senators Hendrickson (R-NJ), Lehman (D-Lib-NY) and Myers (D-Pa) praised Hastie's record as a judge and administrator and urged his confirmation.

"His entire record is one of the most distinguished in current public life," Myers said.

Hastie is a native of Knoxville, Tenn.

Confirmation for Hastie Is Long Overdue

SIX months after his name was first submitted to the Senate by President TRUMAN as a judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, WILLIAM H. HASTIE is still waiting for confirmation. This week members of the Judiciary Committee began again to question Mr. HASTIE about his "possible Communist sympathies," basing its alleged suspicion in part upon his membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. HASTIE is a brilliant lawyer. He has served as Federal district court judge for the Virgin Islands, as a civilian assistant to the Secretary of War and as Governor of the Virgin Islands. Suspicion of his alleged secret sympathies with Communism comes, significantly enough, from Republican Senator DONNELL of Missouri and the embattled Southerner, Senator EASTLAND of Mississippi.

This seems hardly the time for a handful of Senate reactionaries to be airing their personal prejudice. This petty persecution of a man whose real crime in the eyes of these Senators is the color of his skin is the sort of thing that nullifies every effort we can make to show doubters the true vigor of our democracy. Confirmation of Mr. HASTIE'S appointment is long overdue. It may be hoped that the reasonable majority on the committee and in the Senate will assert themselves against the holdouts, and end this long and insulting delay.

Committee Okays Negro as Judge

WASHINGTON, July 17—(AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee Monday approved the nomination of William H. Hastie, 45-year-old Tennessee Negro, to be a judge of the Federal Court of Appeals.

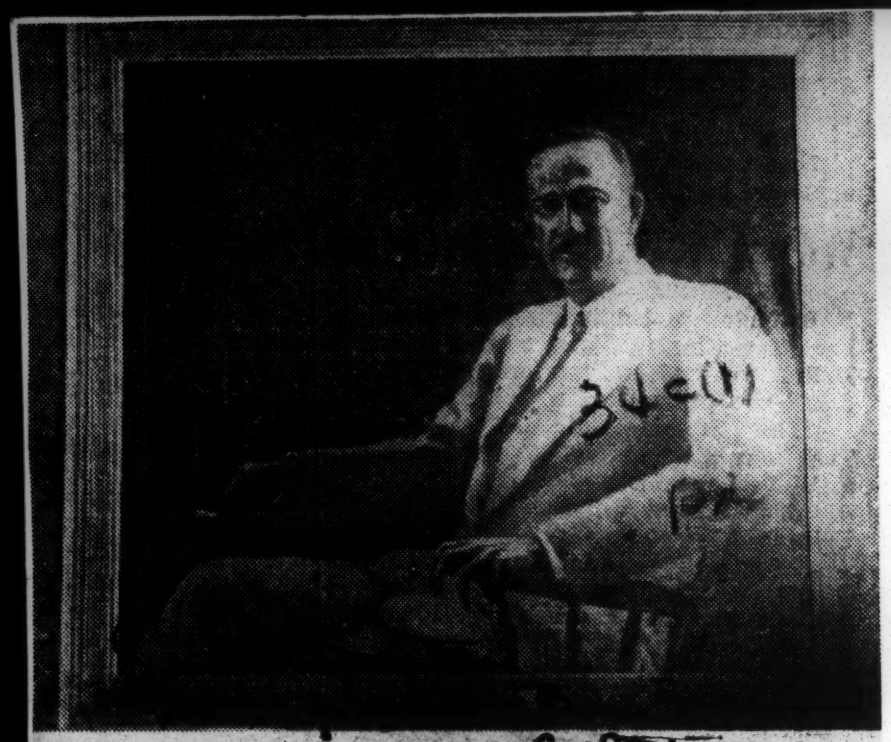
The stage is now set for final Senate action on the appointment, which represents the highest judicial post to which a Negro has yet been named.

Hastie is a former Governor of the Virgin Islands and previously was a Federal District Court judge. At present he is serving as a temporary judge of the Third Circuit Court to which he has been nominated as a permanent member.

The Third Circuit includes Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and the Virgin Islands.

War Rocks Segregation Boat

IN THE THROES of war jitters, the Senate swiftly confirmed Judge William H. Hastie, whose appointment to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals has been hanging fire for nine months. Congress also took another tuck in its pride to restore the major portion of the Point IV funds requested by President Truman to assist backward and underdeveloped areas. In St. Louis, Mo., racial restrictions have been removed from all city-owned swimming pools. But in the nation's capital, democracy again reneged, as District Court Judge Meyers upheld the right of Washington restaurants to deny service to Negroes. So, Jack, until the capital of the nation and the world wakes up to its responsibility to set an example in democratic living, we're really on borrowed time. And what's now a mild case of shakes over India's Prime Minister Nehru's pointed issue with Dean Acheson's refusal to accept his peace proposal for the Korean situation will develop into tomorrow's palsied panic. It's up to us to force the peace on every front, so let's get to JUMPIN' STEADY in our own neighborhoods. Every beachhead we establish today on the racial front is a strong vantage point from which to do battle tomorrow against the drive to subjugate the individual to the will of the state. Save your dough through the United States Savings Bond payroll savings plan. It's a good deal.



WILLIAM H. HASTIE, nominated by President Truman for Federal Judge on the Third Court of Appeals, will be the first Negro to ever hold such an appointment. Hastie, formerly governor of the Virgin Islands, was named for the judgeship on October 1, 1949, and is still unconfirmed by the U. S. Senate.

Washington Shows Alarm Over Hastie's Unconfirmed Appointment

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — With Congress set to adjourn in another month, Washington observers are alarmed over the continued stalling by the Senate Judiciary Committee on action to confirm William H. Hastie as Federal judge on the Third Court of Appeals.

Chief opposition to Hastie's confirmation comes from Sens. Forrest C. Donnell, Republican of Missouri and James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi. Both are members of the Judiciary committee.

The Senate Judiciary committee began private hearing on the Hastie nomination on June 27. Donnell and Eastland it was learned, dragged out the hearings several days this week in an attempt to block final action before Congress adjourns, further hearings will be scheduled after July 4.

Hastie was nominated by President Truman on Oct. 1, 1949, to be the first Negro Federal appeals court judge. He went in the court, which hears appeals arising in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the Virgin Islands, on Dec. 1. To remain on the bench, however, he must be confirmed by the Senate before the 81st Congress adjourns.

When Hastie's nomination first came before the Committee last April, Sen. Donnell and Sen. Eastland charged that Hastie had in years past been affiliated with left-wing organizations. These same charges had been made by Sen. Eastland in 1946 when Hastie was nominated to be governor of the Virgin Islands. At that time a Senate investigating committee threw the charges out as having no basis in fact. The present secret hearing are a re-hashing of the old discredited Eastland charges, it is believed.

Another source of alarm is found in the fact that the Senate confirmed on June 27 the nomination of Judge Austin L. Staley to a seat on the Court on which Hastie is sitting. Staley's nomination was sent to the Senate six months after the Hastie nomination.

Many believe that the opposition of Sen. Donnell, who is a candidate for reelection this year, stems from the Missouri political feud between President Truman and Donnell Others recall, however, that Donnell as governor of Missouri in 1942 did nothing about the brutal lynching of Cleo Wright in Sikeston that year.

Judge Hastie, who appeared before the Judiciary committee several days during the week, could not be reached for comment.

De Castro Gets Virgin Islands Post

WASHINGTON — President Truman's nomination of Morris F. de Castro, a white islander, to succeed William H. Hastie as governor of the Virgin Islands met seething resentment among top Negro Democrats who question privately the White House's reluctance if not downright unwillingness to name Negroes to any top patronage posts.

Resentment to de Castro's nomination to fill the $15,000 Virgin Islands governorship stemmed largely from the manner in which his nomination was advanced. It is understood that he was the Virgin Islanders' choice for the post for the post he has held down since Hastie was named Judge of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia.

Insiders insist that de Castro's nomination was dictated by Hastie through Interior Department sources despite the fact that at least two qualified party faithfuls and former public officials were believed to have had the inside track on the appointment. These were attorneys Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia and Henry Richardson, Jr., of Indianapolis.

Old line Democrats take a dim view of the Administration permitting Hastie to call the turns. They consider him a careerist rather than a politician. Moreover the fact that the Administration has named only Hastie and Anna A. Hedgeman to position of prominence strikes some top-layer Negro Democrats as meager reward to Party faithfuls who worked and contributed to Mr. Truman's victorious campaign beginning with the time it was thought he didn't have a chance.

The Defender learned reliably that certain Negro Democrats from West Virginia and Michigan brought their disappointments to Washington last week and gave them a thorough airing. In light of any comparison between the important jobs given to Negroes in the 18 months following the campaign with those awarded whites, it is expected that present resentments in other quarters will break out in the open.

De Castro's nomination came on the heels of a growing rumor that President Truman may name a white lawyer to the last remaining unfilled Municipal judgeship here. Such a consideration is said to be predicted on the President's averseness to choosing between Emory Smith, local lawyer, who is being backed by Congressman William L. Dawson (D., Ill.) and Hubert Pair, assistant Corporation counsel, who has the support of the District Democratic Central Committee.

Dawson is assistant to Democratic National Committee chairman William Boyle. He is looked upon as the party's chief advisor in filling Negro patronage posts.

The President is guided on appointment largely by Boyle and White House assistant Donald Dawson. It is known that Congressman Dawson has made repeated recommendations to Boyle for appointments, but these apparently have gone by the board.

NEW GOVERNMENT SECRETARY:

Virgin Islands Post Goes to W. Va. Man

WASHINGTON

A Howard University Law School graduate of the class of 1924 was named by President Truman this week to the government secretaryship for the Virgin Islands.

Daniel W. Ambrose Jr., 54, of Huntington, W.Va., who has been employed in the State auditor's office since 1937, with the exception of four years from June, 1940, until 1944, was given the post.

Heads Bar Group

Mr. Ambrose has served as delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention from West Virginia at each of the quadrennial gatherings since 1936.

He was at one time regional director of the National Bar Association and is at present president of the Mountain State Bar Association.

Mr. Ambrose is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and was at one time polemarch of the Charleston, W.Va., alumni chapter.

Married, he is the father of three children.

He will take over the post formerly held by Morris F. DeCastro, who was named governor earlier this year.

In winning the nomination, Mr. Ambrose was supported by Sen. Matthew Neely (Dem., W.Va.) and Rep. William L. Dawson, top minority leader in the Democratic Party.

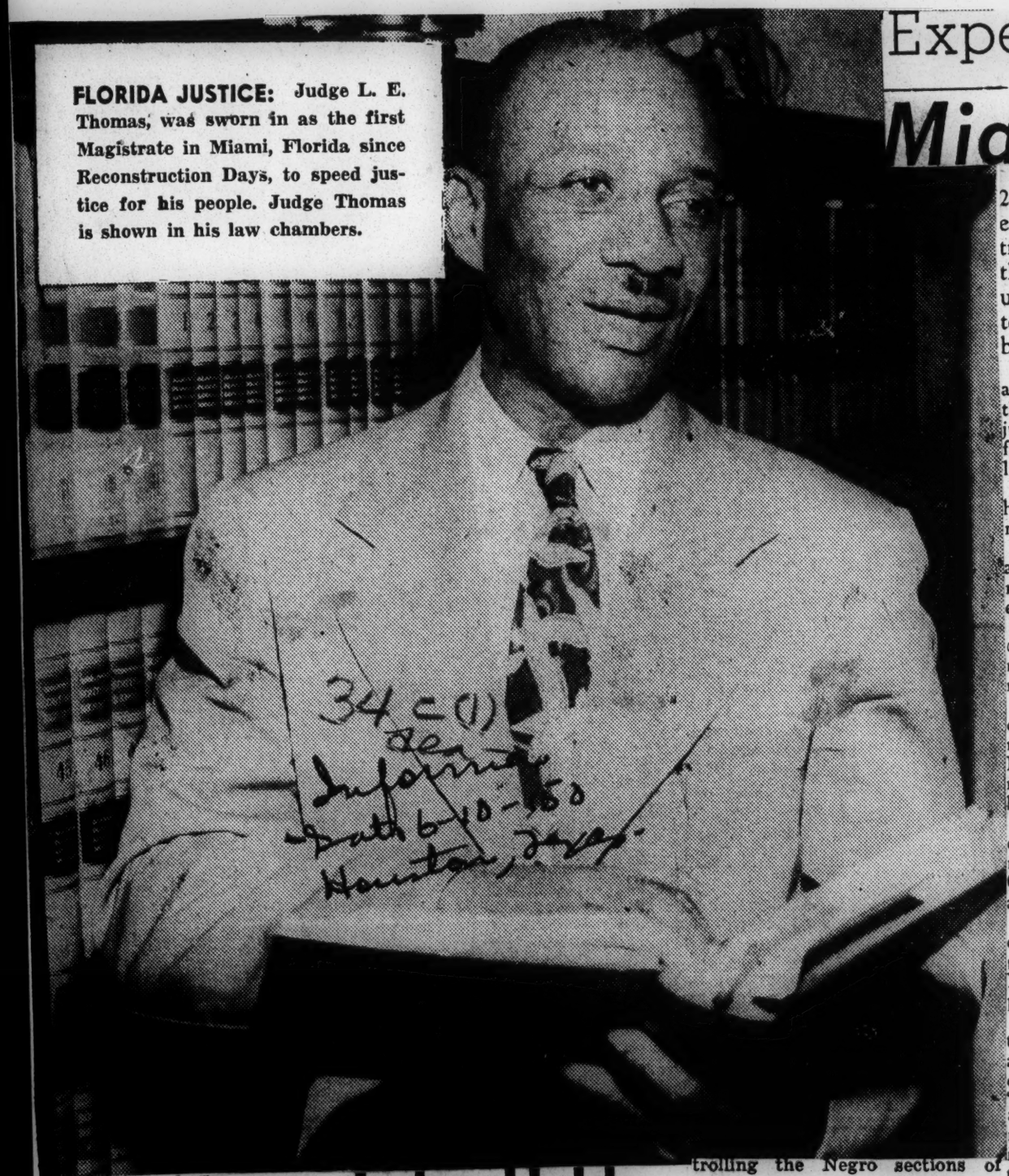
W. Virginian Gets 2nd Spot In Virgin Isles

WASHINGTON — In a surpirse move President Truman last week named Daniel W. Ambrose of Huntington, W. Va., as government secretary for the Virgin Islands, marking another political gain for Congressman William L. Dawson (D., Ill.), who backed the appointment.

Although not widely known nationally, Ambrose is a long-time Democratic leader who is respected throughout West Virginia. A native of Charleston, the 54-year-old attorney is at present assistant state auditor. He is a graduate of Howard University law school.

The government secretary has the powers of governor when the latter is absent or his office is vacant.

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FLORIDA JUSTICE: Judge L. E. Thomas, was sworn in as the first Magistrate in Miami, Florida since Reconstruction Days, to speed justice for his people. Judge Thomas is shown in his law chambers.

First Negro Judge Holds Court Session in Miami

(Photo in Center-fold)

MIAMI, (Special)—Judge Lawson E. Thomas, first Negro judge ever to hold court in the South since Reconstruction days was sworn in recently at ceremonies attended by city officials and other White members of the community.

Commissioner Robert L. Floyd, in whose administration as mayor the idea for a Negro police court was conceived as a futherance of democratic ideals, addressed the overflow crowd as "my fellow citizens of Miami" and hailed the establishment of the court as a sign of progress and fair play.

Miami for several years has had Negro uniformed policemen patrolling the Negro sections of the city. The new courtroom is on the second floor of a modern, brand new Negro police precinct and court building, a two-story structure at NW 5th ave. and 11th St.

The new jurist is a 52-year old graduate of the University of Michigan law school and has been a practicing attorney in Miami many years. He is the dean of Miami's three Negro lawyers.

The new court will try only police cases involving Negroes.

Experiment in Self-Government

Miami to have Negro Court

MIAMI, Fla., (NNPA), April 25—The South last Wednesday extended its law enforcement activities on a segregated basis when the city of Miami decided to set up an all-colored Municipal Court to try colored defendants arrested by colored policemen.

Lawson E. Thomas, a 52-year old attorney, was unanimously selected by the Miami City Commission to be the judge of the court, believed to be the first set up in the South along racial lines.

"I am deeply appreciative of the honor," Thomas said. "It's the culmination of a life-long ambition."

Colored leaders here had urged the appointment of a colored judge as a means of curbing crime in the crowded central district.

Thomas said he would do the job of the people who will come before me and for the rights of the community."

The Miami area has an estimated colored population of 50,000. The new court is expected to open about May 1 and will be housed in the city's new colored police precinct station house.

Thomas will handle cases only of colored persons arrested by colored members of the city's police force. Colored policemen were hired here about six years ago.

"The court will be an interesting experiment in self-government by Negroes," Thomas said. "It will give the Negro a chance to show his ability to participate in government."

It also may produce stiffer sentences for offenders. Appointment of a colored judge was urged by such colored leaders as Dr. Ira P. Davis, a dentist, and the Rev. John E. Culmer in the belief that a colored judge is more capable of meting out justice to colored offenders.

"White judges are inclined to leniency because they feel Negroes are irresponsible," the Rev. Mr. Culmer said. "I believe our people have taken advantage of that."

Thomas was born on a farm in Ocala, Florida. He was graduated from Florida A. and M. College in 1919 and from the University of Michigan Law School in 1923. HeHH practiced law in Detroit from 1926 to 1928 and in Jacksonville, Florida, from 1929 to 1935, and has been a Miami lawyer since 1935.

He was the first colored lawyer in Miami to take his clients into court instead of turning them over to white lawyers.

"I'm going to make this a court a good one," Thomas said.

Fla. Judge Speaks On Local Government

TALLAHASSEE — Lawson E. Thomas, the first Negro to be appointed judge in the South told the student body and faculty at Florida A and M College "local government should be our first avenue of attack in working out our salvation in American life" at a noon assembly recently.

Said Judge Thomas—"We need not bother about the President of the United States—Congress will take care of that. Bother about the governor of this state, and you've got to bother about the mayor of your city, the superintendent of public instruction and your county commissioners for these determine whether or not you will have the right kind of educational facilities and good police protection."

The Judge continued: "You must be conservative enough not to prosecute the democratic process. It may not function at all times as you would have it, but it is the ideal toward which we move and it offers the only solution to our problems."

A graduate of Florida A and M College where he received his B. S. degree in 1919, the judge, a Florida boy, went on to receive his bachelor of law degree from the University of Michigan.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

FIRST IN SOUTH

Judge Named For Miami's Negro Court

MIAMI, Fla. — (AP) — A quiet-voiced Negro attorney yesterday was appointed first Judge of Miami's all-Negro Municipal Court—believed to be the first ever set up on purely racial lines in the South.

The Miami City Commission unanimously selected Lawson E. Thomas for the post.

"I am deeply appreciative of the honor," the 52-year-old lawyer said. "It's the culmination of a lifelong ambition."

Selection of a Negro Judge has long been urged by Negro leaders as a step toward curbing the high rate of crime in the crowded central district.

Thomas said he would do the job "with full consideration for the rights of the people who will have come before me and for the rights of the community."

An estimated 50,000 Negroes live in the greater Miami area. The new court is expected to open about May 1 and will be housed in the city's new Negro police precinct building.

Thomas will handle cases of Negroes arrested by members of the city's Negro police force, founded six years ago. The force now has 34 patrolmen on duty around the clock.

Negro Appointed Judge in Miami

(The Associated Press)

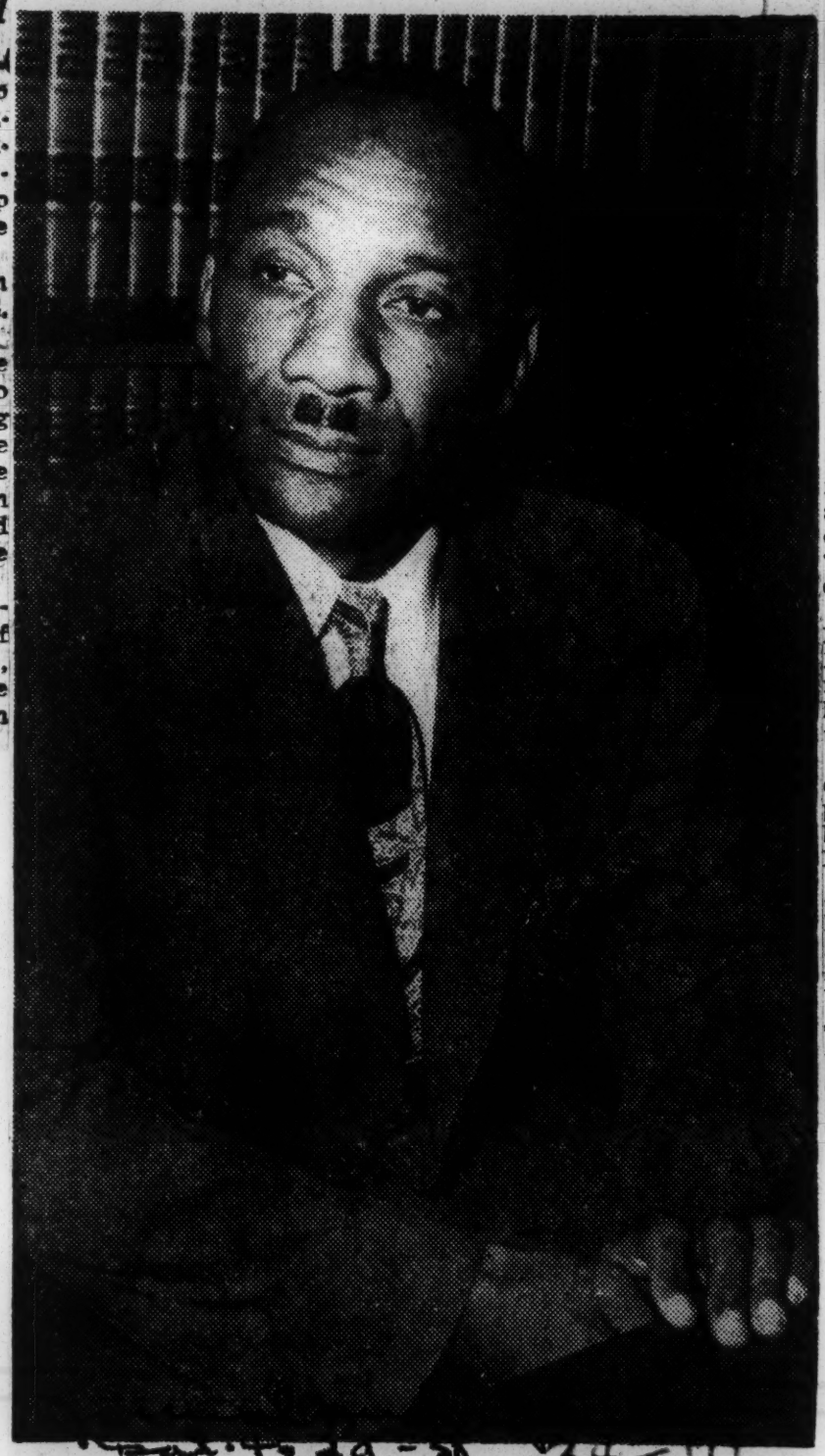
Miami, April 20 — A Negro attorney Wednesday was appointed first judge of Miami's all-Negro municipal court — believed to be the first ever set up on purely racial lines in the South.

The Miami city commission unanimously selected Lawson E. Thomas for the post.

Selection of a Negro judge has long been urged by Negro leaders as a step toward curbing the high rate of crime in the crowded central district. The new court is expected to open about May 1 and will be housed in the city's new Negro police precinct building.

Thomas will handle cases of Negroes arrested by members of the city's Negro police force, founded six years ago. The force now has 34 patrolmen on duty around the clock.

Judge Of Miami's 'Separate' Court



L. E. Thomas (above), attorney, of Miami, who was appointed judge of Miami's all-Negro Municipal Court last Wednesday, is believed to be the first judge of his race in the South since Reconstruction days. His court will be the first ever set up on purely racial lines. The new court is expected to open about May 1.

Magistrate Takes Over In Miami, Fla.

Judge Thomas Points To Progress Of Race In South

MIAMI, Fla. — (INS) — Florida's first Negro magistrate since reconstruction days declared on his first day in office that his appointment "will have a marked effect on government in the South."

Lawson E. Thomas, 52-year-old Miami Attorney, began his term Monday as a municipal judge in a new Miami precinct station that will handle Negro cases only. The district is policed by Negro officers.

Thomas pointed out that the crime rate in that section has dropped sharply since the Negro officers began patrolling it five years ago. He said:

"Negroes are on the brink of a larger and fuller citizenship all over the South. The old traditions are falling away, partly through the efforts of enlightened white people."

The six-day-a-week job will pay Thomas only $250 per month but the soft-spoken magistrate says the spiritual value he will reap from it will make the job worth many times that amount.

Significant Appointment In South

MIAMI'S JUDGE THOMAS



JUDGE L. E. THOMAS

Fought For Civil Rights In Florida

MIAMI, Fla. — A Miami Negro lawyer, Lawson E. Thomas, who has a record of diligently prosecuting civil rights suits in this state, and who was the central figure in winning the famous Florida "bean-picking" case, is significantly accorded distinct recognition in being appointed judge of this city's recently-created all-Negro Municipal Court.

In the practice of constitutional law in his native state, the 52-year-old Judge Thomas has set a creditable record, but states that he considers it a greater accomplishment to have done a general practice in the South in his own right before the courts and juries with a reasonable measure of success and benefit to his clients.

He considers it more far-reaching to have the daily contacts and gain the respect and consideration of the bench, the bar and juries in the South than what he terms "an occasional success in the prosecution of a constitutional question."

ACCORDING TO THE record, Judge Thomas filed and tried the first teachers' salary equalization suit in Marion county, followed by a similar suit against the public school officials of Lake county.

He filed and carried to a successful conclusion through the United States Circuit Court of Appeals a unique case brought to enjoin and restrain the Broward County Board of Public Instruction from closing Negro schools during the vegetable harvest season to enable children to pick beans and tomatoes. This was commonly known as the "bean-picking" suit.

Two more cases in which Mr Thomas successfully raised constitutional questions had far-reaching effects upon the traditional system of selecting juries in this state and upon the right of residential tenancy, respectively.

* * *

AS DEFENSE COUNSEL in a murder case in 1947, Lawyer Thomas raised the constitutional issue of exclusion of Negroes from jury service, and for the first time in the history of the South a trial judge sustained his contention, quashed the indictment and discharged the grand jury.

Since that time the names of Negroes appear regularly on the prospective jury lists in all of the larger counties of Florida, and Negroes are actually participating in jury service.

He filed a brief in the Supreme Court of Florida, and participated in the argument of cases which settled the right of Negroes to purchase property and reside in what had been considered a "white area" of Brown subdivision section of Greater Miami and eliminated racial tension.

* * *

JUDGE THOMAS, believed to be the first judge of his race in the South since Reconstruction, presiding over the first court ever set up on purely racial lines, was born January 28, 1898, at Ocala, Florida.

He is the eldest of seven sons of Robert J. and Hattie Butler Thomas. His mother was one of ten children of Enoch and Ida Butler who came from South Carolina, and established the farming community of Butlersville, 10 miles west of Ocala.

His father was one of seven children of Robert and Lydia Thomas, who came from South Carolina and down Silver Springs River to the village of Ocala shortly after the Civil War.

The father and four sons were all master mechanics and Robert J., Jr., constructed hundreds of phosphate mines throughout Polk, Citrus, Hillsborough, Alachus and Marion counties. Several of the business buildings on the Courthouse square of Ocala were erected by Attorney Thomas' father.

The lawyer attended the public school of Ocala, was graduated bachelor of science from Florida A. and M. College in 1919, won his bachelor of laws from the University of Michigan in 1923, admitted to practice in Michigan in 1926, practiced in Detroit until March, 1928, then associated with the offices of McGill and McGill, in Jacksonville, Fla., 1929-1934, and has been located in Miami since October, 1935.

UNDER THE DIRECTION of Hon. E. B. Leatherman, clerk of the Circuit Court of Dade county, Mr. Lawson single-handedly supervised the pre-Pearl Harbor military service registration of all colored men ages 21-36 in Miami.

He was one of the organizers and secretary of the colored division, Dade County Defense Council, a member of the Registrants Advisory Board No. 11; is now president of the Negro Service Council Community Chest Agency; president of the King of Clubs, Miami's largest and strongest Negro men's club; vice chairman, board of management, Carver Branch YMCA; member of Citizens Service League; American Judicature Society, Ann Arbor, Mich.; National Bar Association; Adelphian Club (a business and professional men's luncheon group); member of Greater Bethel AME Church, Miami; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; and one of the founders and secretary of Wage Earners Life Insurance Company, Miami.

Legume hays such as alfalfa clover, soybean, lespedeza, or cowpea are valuable in cattle feeding. They not only furnish the dry roughage but reduce the amount of protein supplement needed in the ration.

NAACP Hits Miami Jim Crow Court

NEW YORK, May 25—The recently opened all-Negro court in Miami with racially limited jurisdiction, was denounced as the extension of Jim Crowism into a new area by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here this week.

The restrictions imposed upon the jurisdiction of this court clearly established it as a "second-class court for second-class citizens. The judicial process cannot afford to recognize such distinctions among citizens. If Miami wishes to honor a Negro lawyer by naming him to a judgeship, let him sit in judgment on any cases properly belonging within the jurisdiction of the court, unrestricted by racial considera-

Miami Jim-Crow Court Disapproved by NAACP

NEW YORK — The recently opened all-Negro court in Miami with racially limited jurisdiction, was denounced as the extension of Jim-crowism in a new area by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here last week.

Precedent-Setting Judge Is Sworn In

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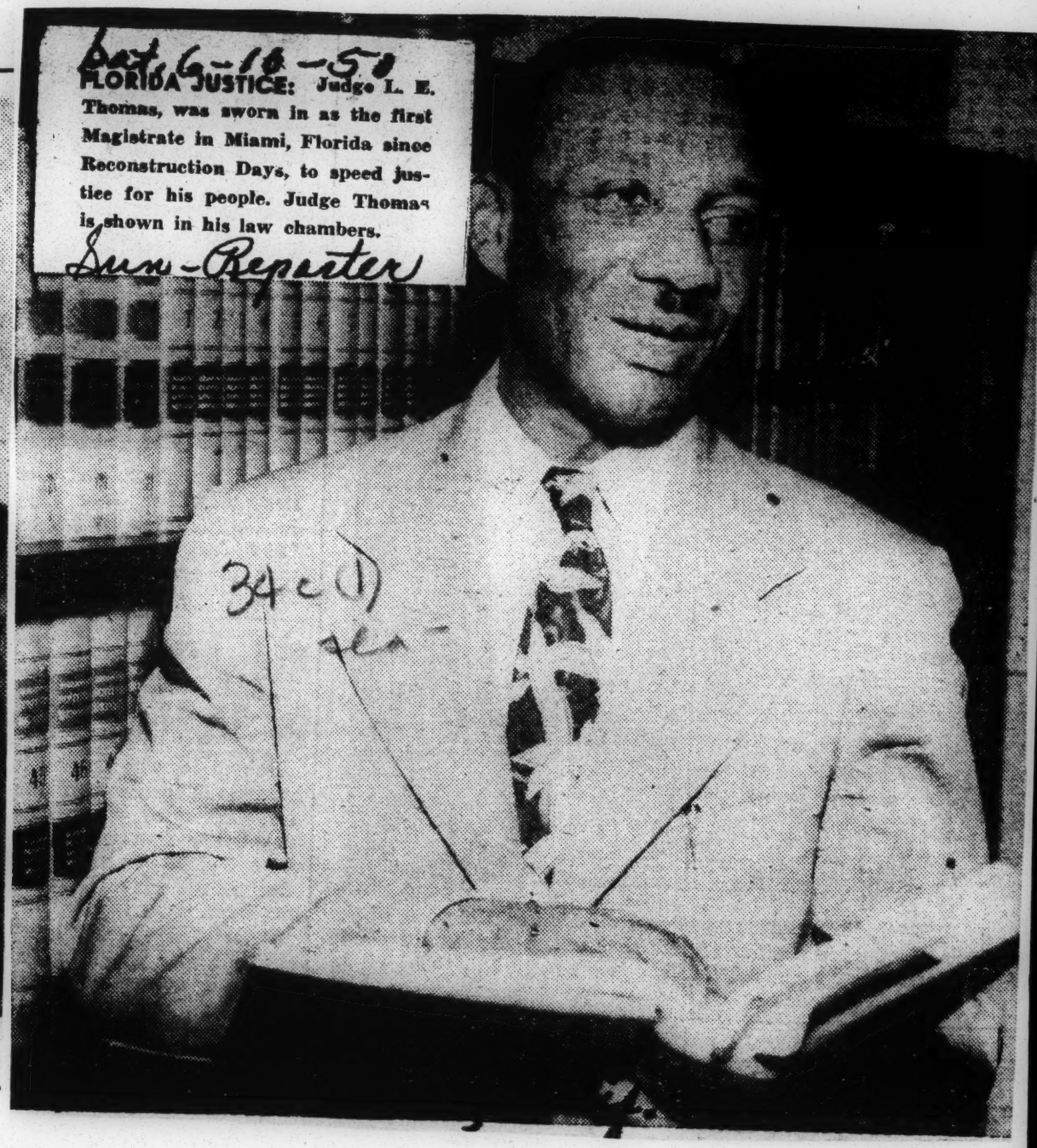
Judge L. E. Thomas, left, first colored magistrate in Florida since Reconstruction Days, was sworn in last week by City Clerk Frank Correll in Miami. Judge Thomas will hold court for colored people six days a week.

Dec 6-10-50

FLORIDA JUSTICE: Judge L. E. Thomas, was sworn in as the first Magistrate in Miami, Florida since Reconstruction Days, to speed justice for his people. Judge Thomas is shown in his law chambers.

Sun-Reporter

34 c(1) Fla



Racial Issue Seen In Cafe Bombing

Contribution

BARTOW, Fla., Dec. 13—(AP)—A home-made bomb blasted a $72,000 restaurant owned by a city commissioner and his brother before dawn Wednesday.

Commissioner John Pittas said anger over his support of a controversial hospital project for Negroes "is about the only reason I know for the explosion."

No one was in the restaurant at the time of the explosion, which caused damage estimated by Sheriff Hagon Parrish at $5,000.

Pittas, co-owner of the restaurant with his brother, George, strongly supported the recently-begun Negro annex to Bartow's municipal hospital — a project which was fought hotly.

And political foes claimed Pittas was largely responsible for a big Negro vote which turned out in the recent election in which a Pittas candidate won a seat on the commission.

Dec 13 50

Bartow Fla

32 Persons In Foreign Service Of United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Thirty-two colored persons are serving in the Foreign Service of the United States in various categories ranging from class 18, the lowest grade, to the chief of a mission, the State Department disclosed last Friday.

Colored Foreign Service personnel is headed by Edward R. Dudley, of New York, a former lawyer for the National Associatic for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Dudley is the United States Ambassador to Liberia. He was appointed by President Truman and entered on duty August 26, 1948.

Other Foreign Service Officers are: Clifton R. Wharton, first secretary and consul at Libson; Giles A. Hubert, agricultural attache at Port-au-Prince; William C. George, vice consul at Ponta Delgada in the Azores; Rupert A. Lloyd, second secretary and vice consul at Paris, and Charles M. Hanson, Jr., third secretary and vice consul at Monrovia.

In point of service, Mr. Wharton, a Bostonian, is the oldest. He entered the Foreign Service on March 20, 1925, and is now a class III officer. Next to him in length of service is Mr. George, a Washingtonian. Mr. George, a class V officer, entered the service January 1, 1929.

There is one Foreign Service Reserve. He is Eugene D. Sawyer, an attache and public affairs officer at Monrovia.

STAFF OFFICERS

There also are twenty-five Foreign Service staff officers. They are:

Frank E. Pinder, head agriculture production specialist, class 2; Lamar E. Port, agriculture production specialist, class 8; John S. George, assistant attache, administrative officer, class 9; Orville M. Lewis, maintenance engineer, class 9; Loyce M. Woodford, librarian, class 9; John P. Bayard, building superintendent, class 10; William P. Boswell, consular clerk, class 10; Albert A. Witcher, vice consular officer, class 10; Lillie M. Hubbard, clerk, class 11; Joseph T. Beavers, Jr., general clerk, class 12; Lena P. Bridges, general clerk, class 12; Beatrice M. Carson, clerk-stenographer, class 12; Thomas C. Mebane, clerk, class 12, all stationed at Monrovia.

Rita J. Garth and Ruth Phillips, clerk-stenographers, class 13, State Department; J. Elmer Spyglass, receptionist, class 13, Berlin; Robert L. Terrell, clerk, class 13, Ponta Delgada; James R. Todd, research clerk, class 13, Cairo; Doris V. Washington, clerk - stenographer, class 13, Monrovia; Charles Davis, records clerk, class 14, Lisbon.

George V. Dykes, guard, class 14, Beirut; Clydie Kirkendall, guard, class 14, Monrovia; Titus D. Triplett, general clerk, class 15, Istanbul; Frank Waiters, chauffeur, class 18, Habana; and Willis M. Holloway, clerk, class 13, State Department.

Truman Makes Position On J'Crow Clear

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)— The argument of Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman that racial segregation, enforced by law, is in itself illegal has the approval of President Truman.

At his press conference last Thursday Mr. Truman said he had expressed agreement a long time ago with the views stated by the Attorney General and the Solicitor General in their appearance before the United States Supreme Court in the Henderson case involving racial segregation on railroad dining cars.

The President made his comment when a reporter told him of the argument made by Mr. McGrath and Mr. Perlman and asked Mr. Truman whether he was in accord with the views they expressed.

MESSAGES CITED

After replying in the affirmative Mr. Truman asked the reporter whether he had read his messages to the Congress and told him he thought he would find him in agreement with the views of Mr. McGrath and Mr. Perlman if he read those messages.

This was the third time Mr. Truman had been asked whether he was in accord with the argument

Dawson, Powell Votes Compared

WASHINGTON(NNPA) — The votes of Rep. Wiliam L. Dawson, of Chicago and Rep. Adam C. Powell of New York, both Democrats, on important roll calls in the House last week were as folows:

On the motion of Joseph W. Martin, (Rep., Mass.) to adjourn the House last Friday to delay action on the proposed rules until FEPC had a chance to be brought in under the rule permiting legislation to be taken away from the Rules Commitee after 21 days, defeated, 160 to 255: Dawson, nay; Powell, yea.

Together in One Case

On the resolution of Rep. Gene Cox, (Dem., Ga.) to restore control of legislation to the coalition dominated Rules Committee, rejected, 183 to 236: Dawson and Powell, nay.

On the motion of Rep. John M. Vorys, (Rep., Ohio) to recommit to the Foreign Affairs Committee the bill authorizing an appropriation of $60,000,000 for continued economic aid to the South Korean Republic, defeated, 190 to 194: Dawson, nay; Powell, yea.

On the passage of the bill to provide $60,000,000 in economic aid to the South Korean Republic, rejected, 193 to 191: Dawson, yea; Powell. nay.

Four Men May Take Seats in 82nd Congress

Spaulding, Redmond Have Chance to Win

HISTORY REPEATS

Dawson and Powell Certain of Return

Tuesday's elections may send four colored men to Congress. They are Adam Clayton Powell, New York; William L. Dawson, Chicago; Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia, and Sidney R. Redmond, St. Louis.

Messrs. Dawson and Powell have both served in Congress since 1945.

Mr. Dawson served his first term from 1943 to 1945. Before that time Illinois had sent Arthur W. Mitchell to Congress for four terms, 1935-43. Oscar DePriest from Illinois served from 1931-1935.

In the 45th Congress, 1877-79 there were also four colored members; three were from South Carolina and one, Blanche K. Bruce, from Mississippi, was a U.S. Senator.

Majority Democrats

CHICAGO (ANP) — Survey shows that a majority of the colored voters will line up with the Democrats in Tuesday's election.

Although the colored vote is one million strong in the South it still is not large enough to become decisive in Tuesday's balloting.

Mrs. Nettie A. Patterson, 90, who came here five years ago from Texas told ANP she was going to vote the straight Democratic ticket.

CHICAGO

Colored voters in this city will cast their ballots for the Democrats but the rest of Illinois will vote Republican.

Rep. William L. Dawson will be returned to Congress but Senator Scott W. Lucas may not be.

Dawson's Republican opponent is Alderman Archibald J. Carey.

Other candidates are incumbent State Senator Christopher C. Wimbish and incumbent member of the State House of Representatives Charles J. Jenkins. Benjamin H. Crocket is also a candidate for State Senate. Irene McCoy Gaines is candidate for GOP County Commissioner, and Henry Ferguson, associate judge of the Municipal court.

Two to One for Redmond

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (ANP) —Opinion is two to one that Alderman Sidney R. Redmond, Republican, will defeat his Democratic opponent John B. Sullivan, white, for Congress.

There are colored candidates for state representatives from 10th and 17th districts and a colored Democrat, Walter V. Lay, in the 11th district.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK (ANP) — Consensus of opinion here is that incumbent Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, will win over Elmer Carter, Republican. A token vote will be given to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, American Labor Party candidate for U.S. Senator.

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA ANP) — Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, newspaper publisher, is a candidate for Congress and Augustus Hawkins for re-election to the state legislature.

Colored voters are supporting Rep. Helen G. Douglass, white, for the U.S. Senate.

Ohio to Democrats

CLEVELAND (ANP) — Ohio is going democratic. Survey shows Democrats figure to be two to one favorites over the Republicans.

The colored vote will go to Joseph T. Ferguson instead of Republican Senator Robert Taft. Democrats have pledged a state FEPC; Republicans are silent.

The Rev. William N. Hodge is the Republican candidate for Congress; Harry E. Davis for state Senate; William Saunders and Miss Cecilia M. Washington for state representatives.

Neal Favored

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (ANP) —J. McKinley Neal, Democrat, is expected to be returned to the state legislature for his third term. His Republican opponent is Mrs. Esther R. Stewart.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (ANP)— W. D. Mackey, Republican, is expected to unseat F. W. Littlejohn, Democrat for state representative.

Woman May Win

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (ANP)— West Virginia appears certain to have a colored woman, Miss Elizabeth Drewry, elected to the state legislature.

KANSAS CITY, Kansas (ANP)— Colored voters will vote Democratic and for civil rights. Myles Clay Stevens, a Republican, is unopposed for state representative in the 8th. Fred White is the candidate for county commissioner in the 2nd district.

ST. PAUL, Minn. (ANP)—James Griffin is candidate for the legislature from the 38th district.

Kentucky Candidate

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (ANP) —Mrs. Hortense H. Young is the candidate for the board of education.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Md. (ANP)—Candidates for state legislature include Linwood G. Koger for the Senate: Harry A. Cole, Charles Reid and Mrs. Bertha Winston for the lower house. All are Republicans. The state will very likely go Republican and there is a good chance to elect a Republican to the U.S. Senate.

Judge Jones Favored

DETROIT. Mich. — Gaining 90,000 votes in the Democratic primary in heavily Democratic Wayne County, Charles Wesley Jones, appointed Judge of Recorder's Court, has an excellent chance of winning the post in the forthcoming general elections.

The first colored person ever to have held a judgeship in the State, Judge Jones was appointed to the poistion by Gov. G. Mennen Williams, despite much pressure used to get him not to name a colored attorney.

Judge Jones served for several years as assistant prosecutor of Wayne County, an appointive position under the prosecutor, who is an elected official.

The Thirty-three Negroes In U. S. Foreign Service

Courier Dat. 4-22-50
Pittsburgh Pa

NAME	POST	CLASS	TITLE	LEGAL RESIDENCE
Dudley, Edward R.	Monrovia	$15,000	Ambassador	New York City
Warton, Clifton R.	Libson	3	1st Sec. Con.	Alston, Mass.
Hubert, Giles A.	Port-au-Prince	4	Attache	Nashville, Tenn.
George, William C.	Ponta Delgada	5	Vice Consul	Washington, D. C.
Lloyd, Rupert A.	Paris	5	2nd Sec. V. C.	Phoebus, Va.
Hanson, Charles M.	Monrovia	6	3rd Sec. V. C.	New York City
Sawyer, Eugene D.	Monrovia	5	Attache (Public)	New York City
Pinder, Frank E.	Monrovia	2	Hd. Agric. Production Spec.	Cincinnati, Ohio
Fort, Lamar E.	Monrovia	8	Agric Production Specialist	Kissimmee, Fla.
George, John S.	Monrovia	9	Asst. Attache (Admin. Off.)	Washington, D. C.
Lewis, Orville M.	Monrovia	9	Maintenance Engineer	Herdon, Va.
Woodford, Loyce	Monrovia	9	Librarian	Cleveland, Ohio
Baynard, John P.	Monrovia	10	Bldg. Supt.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Boswell, William P.	Ponta Delgada	10	Consular Clerk	Jersey City, N. J.
Witcher, Albert A.	Monrovia	10	Vice Consul	Roanoke, Va.
Bolen, David B.	Monrovia	11	Admin. Asst.	Boulder, Col.
Hubbard, Lillie M.	Monrovia	11	Vice Consul	Chicago, Ill.
Beaver, Joseph T.	Tenerife	12	Gen. Clerk	Cincinnati, Ohio
Bridges, Lena P.	Ponta Delgada	12	Gen. Clerk	New York City
Carson, Beatrice	Monrovia	12	Clerk Steno.	Louisville, Ky.
Mebane, Thomas C.	Monrovia	12	Clerk	Bridgeport, Conn.
Davis, Charles	Monrovia	13	Records Clerk	Newark, N. J.
Garth, Rita J.	Monrovia	13	Clerk Steno.	New York City
Holloway, Willis M.	Monrovia	13	Gen. Clerk	Hampton, Va.
Phillips, Ruth	Monrovia	13	Clerk Steno.	Harrisburg, Pa.
Spyglass, J. Elmer	Berlin	13	Receptionist	Yellow Springs, Ohio
Terrell, Robert L.	Ponta Delgada	13	Gen. Clerk	Houston, Tex.
Todd, James R.	Cairo	13	Records Clerk	Philadelphia, Pa.
Washington, Doris	Monrovia	13	Clerk Steno.	New York City
Dykes, George V.	Monrovia	14	Guard	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kirkendall, Glydie	Monrovia	14	Guard	Omaha, Neb.
Triplett, Titus D.	Istanbul	15	Gen. Clerk	McAlester, Okla.
Walters, Frank	Habana	18	Chauffeur	Augusta, Ga.

Our State Department

Negroes in Foreign Service Assigned to 'Colored Countries'

Courier Dat. 4-22-50
Pittsburgh Pa

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN
(Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs)

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WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Acheson's "total diplomacy" requires total democracy in the United States. This means that, in all places, there should be no discrimination "on account of race, sex, language or religion" in the employment policies of the State Department. Above all, there should be no discrimination in those divisions of state that are concerned with the implementation of



EDWARD D. DUDLEY
. . . Ambassador to Liberia



FRANK E. PINDER
. . . stationed in Liberia

Courier Dat. 4-22-50
D. Pittsburgh Pa

United States foreign policy. In other words, the foreign service division of state should best portray the total democracy that is inherent in the nation's "total diplomacy."

Unfortunately, few divisions of any department or agency of the United States more clearly reveal the wide gaps between our principles and our practices. According to the official roster of state, there were as of March 13, 1950, thirty-three Negroes employed in the foreign service division of the State Department out of a total of more than 13,000.

The Pittsburgh Courier for the first time, offers to the American public an analytical study of the geographical assignment of these thirty-three and the classifications and salaries paid to them.

Twenty-one of these thirty-three are assigned to the American Embassy at Monrovia in the Negro Republic of Liberia. Four are stationed in Ponta Delgada in the Azores and one in Tenerife, both off the coast of Africa. One is in Haiti, one in Cuba, one in Egypt, one in Turkey, one in Portugal, all of which have a large population that is either colored or could easily "pass" for colored. Only two are assigned to European posts—one in Paris and one in Berlin.

Courier
In other words, the State Department evidently believes that, with few exceptions, Negroes in the foreign service should be almost entirely assigned to "colored" countries. Even if this policy were followed, there would still be possible assignments for eligible Negroes. Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, the Dominican Republic and other Latin American nations with large Negro populations. He was amazed to find how many Negroes there are in the Dominican Republic, Venezuela and Colombia. It is probable that at least 80 per cent of the people of the Dominican Republic are colored; that at least one-third of the people of Venezuela are colored and only slightly fewer in Colombia are colored. And yet, as of March 13, 1950, the roster of the State Department reveals not a single Negro assigned to any of these countries.

* * *

NOR ARE THERE any American Negroes assigned to Ethiopia. If there is any doubt as to the scientific classifications of Ethiopians, this doubt does not exist in the minds of Americans. When the Ethiopian delegates to the Hot Springs, Virginia Food Conference of 1943 came to Washington, they had to stay at Carver Hall, a Negro dormitory. At the present time the Ethiopian Ambassador and the secretaries of the embassy are so unmistakably colored that most of them have had to accommodate themselves to the pattern of segregation in Washington.

Likewise, there were no American Negroes assigned to the colored countries of the Far East, the Middle East, the Near East, India or Pakistan. Of course, no one was assigned to the colonies of the European nations. Although these colonies are overwhelmingly inhabited by colored peoples, the wishes of the Colonial Powers must be respected.

The Pittsburgh Courier does not accept the thesis that American Negroes should be assigned only to colored countries. During the days of UNRRA they were assigned, for example, to Italy, Greece and Germany and other countries. How many of these independent nations would accept the appointment of colored foreign service offices is a debatable question. But it can hardly be doubted that these nations would have to be consulted about the appointment of officers of non-diplomatic rank, although it is recognized that, apart from the question of color, diplomatic officials must be acceptable to the nation to which they are appointed. But just as Prime Minister Nehru of India expressed a desire to see Negro Americans appointed by the State Department to India, similarly The Courier believes that other "colored" nations would welcome the appointment of Negroes.

THE MOST INTERESTING of the assignments of colored Americans is that of Rupert Lloyd to the post of second secretary, vice consul at the Embassy in Paris. Although he is the only colored American holding this rank in a European nation, The Courier is convinced that other European nations would welcome the appointment of equally competent colored Americans. The Courier therefore urges the Secretary of State to consider the wisdom, even the necessity, in the light of his "total diplomacy," of appointing competent Negroes to other European posts.

So much for the geographical distribution of the thirty-three Negroes in the foreign service division of the State Department. What, now, about the positions that they hold?

Only one is an ambassador—the Hon. Edward R. Dudley, Ambassador to Liberia at Monrovia. His salary is $15,000 per year. Clifton R. Wharton is in Class 3 of the foreign service officers. As first secretary and consul at Lisbon, his salary is approximately $8,600. Giles A. Hubert, an attache at Port-au-Prince, is in Class 4 with a salary of $6,300. William C. George, vice consul at Ponta Delgada, is in Class 5 with a salary of $4,900. Rupert Lloyd, second secretary and vice consul at Paris, is in Class 5 with a salary in the neighborhood of $6,500. Charles M. Hanson, Class 4 and vice consul at Monrovia, is in Class 6 with a salary of $4,100.

The only colored foreign public affairs officer is Eugene D.

Sawyer, attache at Monrovia, Liberia, in Class 5 with a salary of $5,430.

* * *

A HIGH RANKING colored foreign service official is Frank E. Pinder who is head agricultural production specialist at Monrovia. As a Class 2 official he draws a salary of $9,450. Of the other colored foreign service officials, one in Class 8 is an agricultural production specialist at Monrovia with a salary of $5,190.

Before proceeding further, it would be pertinent to point out that the salaries for foreign service officers are disproportionately lower than those for members of the foreign service specialists. But of the other twenty-four foreign service employes, three are in Class 9 with a salary of from $3,960 to $4,650. Three are in Class 10 with salaries ranging from $3,600 to $3,930. Two are in Class 1, four are in Class 12, eight are in Class 13, two in Class 14, one in Class 15 and one in Class 18. These salaries descend from $3,570 to $1,770.

Of these twenty-four, one is an assistant attache in the administrative office; one is in maintenance; one is a building superintendent; one is a librarian; one is a consular clerk; two are vice consuls; one is an administrative assistant; five are general clerks; four are clerk-stenographers; one is a clerk; two are record clerks; one is a receptionist; two are guards and one (in Cuba) is a chauffeur.

The officials of the State Department are paid out of the taxes levied upon all American people. American Negroes are obviously being taxed without proportionate opportunities to represent their country abroad. It is not on this basis alone, however, that The Courier insists upon wider opportunities for colored Americans. Nor is it solely on the basis that more Negroes must be appointed to foreign posts in order to strengthen the "total diplomacy" of the United States. The Courier urges that Negroes be appointed because they are competent and loyal.

* * *

SOME YEARS AGO the writer of this article, along with Miss Norma Boyd of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Non-Partisan Council, Prof. E. Franklin Frazier of Howard University, Dr. Martin Jenkins, now president of Morgan College, and others prepared a roster of competent Negroes for consideration by the State Department. This roster revealed that the persons mentioned had qualifications far superior to those of white persons being considered for the posts in question. Unfortunately, Assistant Secretary of State William Benton, who gave assurance that he would consider the question most sympathetically, left the department before he could take action. Without assessing responsibility for failure to appoint more than one or two of these highly competent persons, the writer of this article knows, as do others, that competence is not an obstacle that prevents the appointment of Negroes to increase the number far beyond thirty-three.

Courier Lists 'Best Brains' for State Department

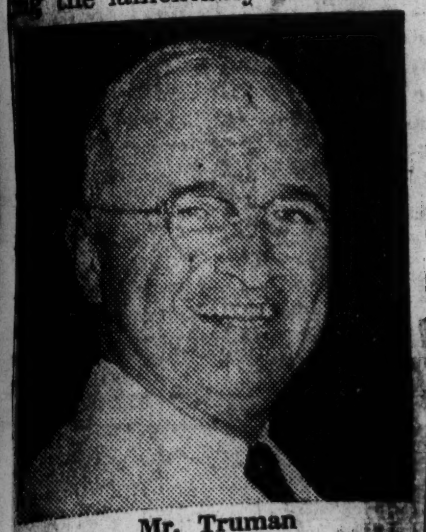
'A Happy Coincidence'

President Shows Signs of Ending Government Bias

Chief Executive's Plan Announced Same Day Courier Releases Second Article on State Department Policy

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN
(Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs)

WASHINGTON—By a happy coincidence, President Truman announced a plan to draft the "best brains" in the country for key posts in the Government on the same day that there appeared the second article in this series revealing the lamentably small number of Negroes employed by the State Department. Among the persons on the selection committee to fill these key posts is John E. Peurifoy, deputy assistant secretary of state in charge of administration.



Mr. Truman

Last week's article mentioned the fact that several years ago a committee of responsible colored citizens had presented to the then assistant secretary of state for public affairs, now Senator, William E. Benton, a roster of colored men and women who had qualified superior to those of many white persons who held or were appointed to State Department positions. At that time, it was pointed out, there were few vacancies because it had been necessary to fill existing vacancies by transferring personnel from such agencies as the Office of War Information which were being terminated.

As late as 1947, of some 7,000 departmental employes in Washington, fewer than 200 were Negroes and most of them were classified as custodial or minor clerical. It is now evident, however, that there are vacancies in the higher brackets of the State Department as well as in other departments.

The Courier suggests that there would be fewer vacancies if competent colored men and women were considered on their merits. Although the writer realizes the danger of naming some individuals—he does not know all the competent men and women and there is not enough space to list them all—he would like to mention a few. Since Dr Ralph Bunche has declined the appointment of Assistant Secretary of State for the Near East and Africa, his name is not included.

* * *

ONE OF THE men eminently qualified to hold a position with the secretariat of the United Nations as does Dr. Bunche. Dr. William H. Dean Jr., Phi Beta Kappa from Bowdoin and Ph.D. in economics from Harvard, former price administrator in the Virgin Islands and secretary of the United Nations Mission to Haiti, is undoubtedly qualified to fill a top post with the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Since President Truman's Point IV program will require consideration of its total impact on the total culture of peoples in the underdeveloped areas, where could the department find more competent sociologists than Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, Prof. Ira De A. Reid and President Charles S. Johnson? Prof. Flemmie Kittrell, head of the Department of Home Economics at Howard University, coud be called upon to give continuing advice based upon her visit to Liberia. Col. Hildrus H. Poindexter, whose public health work in Liberia merits no invidious comparison on this score with that of Albert Schweitzer, certainly should have a desk in the State Department unless he prefers to return to Liberia.

* * *

DR. ELLEN IRENE Diggs of Morgan State College holds the doctorate from the University of Havana; she speaks Spanish fluently and has traveled extensively in South America. The Assistant Secretary of State for American Republic Affairs would surely benefit from her training and experience.

President Horace Mann Bond of Lincoln University (Pennsylvania) and Prof. Merze Tate of Howard University, in addition to their other well-known qualifications, have participated in seminars of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization. They could therefore render invaluable service to either UNESCO relations staff in the State Department, or to the Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs.

* * *

EDWARD LAWSON Jr., former managing editor of Opportunity and former Regional Labor Supply Commissioner in New York for the Office of Production Management, holds a key position in the information section of the Secretariat of the United Nations. Surely, then, he is not without qualifications for a post with the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs. Four or five top men on the staff of our colored newspapers similarly are fully equipped by reason of their proved ability as executives and by reason of their travels abroad, to provide highly competent service in the office of the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

This list, obviously, is suggestive rather than exhaustive. The writer of this series does not know whether any of the persons mentioned above would consider a full-time appointment to the State Department, especially at this time. Perhaps, however, they could be appointed as consultants while remaining in their present positions. It would be an act of supererogation to add that they should be appointed not because they are colored, but because they could make solid contributions to the total diplomacy of the United States.

* * *

THE WRITER OF this article has attended a number of the meetings of non-governmental organizations called by the State Department. He has therefore had ample opportunity to weigh critically the qualifications of many of the personnel in the State Department. Most of them are able men and women. But much of their competence derives from their service with the department. There can be little if any doubt that at the time of their appointment many of them did not possess qualifications superior to or, in some instances, equal to those of the persons mentioned above, as well as of others who might have been included.

* * *

TO BE SURE, not many Negroes have attempted to obtain appointment at the higher levels in the State Department. One reason for this, of course, is the notorious reputation of the reluctance of the State Department to appoint Negroes to the higher brackets. The writer of this article knows of at least one case in which a highly trained specialist did not receive an appointment for reasons that seem to have been based solely upon racial discrimination.

The Courier did not know at the time that it projected this series of articles that President Truman would just now appoint a committee on selection to fill key posts in the Government. Nor does it wish to suggest that this series of articles in any way prompted the President's decision. Since he has appointed such a committee, however, and since the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in charge of administration is one of the members of the committee, The Courier earnestly commends this series of articles to his total consideration.

Here Are Some of the Men Who Could Fill State Department Posts

Courier Post 4-29-50 Harrisburg, Pa.



EDWARD LAWSON JR.



DR. HORACE M. BOND



DR. IRA DeA. REID



DR. WILLIAM H. DEAN



DR. E. F. FRAZIER



DR. CHARLES JOHNSON

34c(1) 1950

William C. George, U.S. Consul
Azores Islands. (off coast of Spain)

Diplomat Returns Home



William C. George, U.S. consul in the Azores, shown with his family at 1319 Q St., N.W. in Washington. He and Mrs. George arrived in the Capital last week for a three months' leave from his post in the Portuguese Islands. Jacqueline, almost 17, and William, 13, remained in the U.S. to attend school.

BIG TOWN

by James L. Hicks

Hottest news in Dee Cee as this reporter passed through the Capital on the way to the hot war in Korea is the report that William C. George, U. S. Counsul in the Azores, returned to the State Department to hear that R. O'Hara Lanier, former U. S. Minister to Liberia, had given him (Consul George) a "very unsatisfactory" rating when Mr. George served under Mr. Lanier in the U.S. legation at Liberia



The report is that Mr. George, a long-time career diplomat who knows his way around, went all out to aid Lanier when he came to Liberia as a greenhorn diplomat. Lanier is said to have shown his appreciation of the way George helped him by writing him a very laudatory letter praising him for his help and ability.

When George received the letter from Lanier, the story goes, he forwarded it on to his bosses at the State Depatment who tucked it away in his files. Meanwhile, Lanier is said to have sent the official "very unsatisfactory" rating to the State Department.

Sees Double Talk

Naturally, the two papers ended up in the same file and it is said that when George arrived in this country from the Azores, officials in the Department dragged both of them out and showed him the double talk.

Lanier is now prexy of a little school in a wide spot in the road in Texas. George, meanwhile has just been 'upped" by the State Department to the top post in the Azores.

Lautier Credits Dawson With Second Judgeship

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Truman has nominated Bill George, a local lad who has been in the Foreign Service for twenty-one years, to be a consul. Bill, before he came home for a two months' vacation, was serving as vice counsul at Ponta Delgada, capital and largest town in the Azores.

Credit Representative Bill Dawson, Democrat bigwig, with getting a second judgeship. He backed Emory Smith. The other judicial appointment he secured was that of Judge Irvin C. Mollison of the United States Customs Court. Dawson is now seeking appointment of a colored lawyer to a Chicago circuit court.

Senator Olin D. Johnston, Democrat, of South Carolina, on whose account President Truman held up the nomination of Emory Smith, won't oppose Smith's confirmation. Johnston, who defeated Governor J. Strom Thurmond, Dixiecrat, for the South Carolina Senatorial nomination, backed a South Carolina lawyer, a Justice Department employee, for the District of Columbia Municipal Court judgeship Emory got.

"Negro" Senator Elected In Hawaii

BY

FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

HONOLULU — (ANP) -When the new territorial legislature convenes here at Iolani Palace in January, one of the 15 senators will be a Negro lawyer, Wendell F. Crockett of the island of Maui, a Republican. A threatened contest over Crockett's election on Nov. 7 when he defeated his Democratic opponent by 43 votes has apparently fizzled out.

Crockett, who has been assistant county prosecutor on Maui for over 20 years, came here after graduating from the Michigan law school. The only Negro lawyer in the Hawaiian islands, it is not generally known that he is Negro.

He has been bitterly opposed by organized labor which accuses him of siding with the employers. Crockett has been county chairman of the Republican party which is dominated by the sugar plantations.

It is understood that the lawyer prefers not to identify himself with the Negro group. He is on friendly terms with hardly a handfull of the Negroes living in the territory, according to oldtimers.

The second Negro candidate in the Nov. 7 elections, William Hale Jr., was defeated in the race for Democratic representative from West Hawaii. Hale is the son of the late president of Tennessee A. I. State college in Nashville.

Reports Lawyer Is Elected Sen. In Hawaii

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

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Capital Spotlight

Dawson Seldom Speaks, But "Get Things Done"

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

Representative Bill Dawson of Chicago, is an effective speaker but seldom makes speeches on the House floor. The only times he speaks are when his duties as chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments require him to lead the fight for legislation or when he is particularly interested in a bill coming from another committee.

His reticence is unusual because most members of Congress are ready to talk at the sound of a gravel on any subject under the sun.

When Dawson took a delegation to the White House recently to invite President Truman to address the 50th anniversary convention of the National Negro Business League at Tuskegee Institute (Alabama) late in August, the President bragged about how Dawson got things done without a lot of speechmaking.

* * *

THE PRESIDENT told the group that when he was a member of the Senate he had the reputation of using fewer pages in the Congressional Record than any other Senator and see what it got him!

Since the alleged tampering with the jury which convicted William (Snags) Lewis, white gambler, the office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia has become very sensitive to jury fixing.

At the Trial of Dr. William A. Goodloe, well known medico, on charges of performing an abortion and attempting to bribe a Federal grand jury witness, the lawyers approached the bench when Charley Ford, Goodie's lawyer, objected to the line of questioning Arthur McLaughlin, assistant DA, was pursuing.

While they were talking subrosa at the bench, McLaughlin, Ford and Judge Alexander Holtzoff kept looking toward the rear of the courtroom.

SOMEBODY HAD told Holtzoff that someone who was with Goodie during the luncheon recess had been nodding to a juror.

Goodie's trial leaves unanswered these questions: Why wasn't Capt. Andrew Gleason, white officer commanding colored troops at Fort Belvoir (Virginia), indicted for admittedly procuring an abortion (that's an offense under the D. C. Code) and when is the Army going to courtmartial him for conduct unbecoming an officer in connection with the alleged abortion?

Henriette Francene Rollins, a resident of Midway Hall, a government girls' dormitory, is seeking an annulment of her marriage to William C. Rollins in 1946 because he refused to consummate the wedding or live with her after the ceremony. Curtis P. Mitchell is her mouthpiece.

* * *

ALONZO COLLINS, Justice Department clerk and maestro at tbe Crystal Caverns, and Louis Matthews were a recent merger...Norman Powell, former Afro American employee and now sales representative of Seagram Distillers Corporatio, was in town the other day on business.

The Walter (Squawk) Harmons (Odalie)-he's a Detroit medico-were the recent quests of Frances Elam, a schoolmarm. Squawk was here for the annual convention of former Freedmen's Hospital internes. . .Ditto Charley Garvin, a Cleveland medico.

The Walter Loving Jrs. (Mary Louise), of Oakland, (California), were recent visitors here. The Bill Russells (Haven)-he's a medico and she's a Californian-tossed a party for them. The Lovings were on their way back to California from West Point where they had been to see a cousin, Robert Green, son of Colonel John Green. U. S. Army (retired), graduate.

* * *

THE REV. SANDY Ray, pastor of Corner Stone Baptist Church, Social Service Committee of the National Baptist Convention, and the Rev. D. W. Hoggard, pastor of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, Philadelphia, were here last week attending the New England Baptist Missionary Convention, which met at the Florida avenue and Third Baptist Churches. The Rev. Mr. Hoggard is a member of the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Marjorie Whiting, a hausfrau, attended commencement exercises at Washington and Jefferson College where her son, T. J. Hopkins, graduated.

Wendell Green Appointed To Circuit Court Bench

CHICAGO —(NNPA)— Municipal Court Judge Wendell E. Green was appointed Monday, December 18, to fill a Circuit Court vacancy. He is the first colored lawyer in history to rise to a higher court bench in Illinois.

Governor Adlai Stevenson made the appointment with approval of Mayor Martin Kennelly and other Democratic party leaders. It had been charged that Green was double crossed earlier this year when he was denied another place on the Circuit Court.

First elected to the Municipal Court in 1942, Green, in his initial six-year term, made what the Chicago Bar Association called the conspicuous record of public service." The bar said his court was conducted with dignity and dispatch.

"He is prompt, impartial, courteous and able," the 1948 bar report said. "He is exceptionally well qualified for the office."

At that time the bar association members gave him a vote of 92.82 per cent, placing him at the top of all twenty-four candidates for the Municipal Court.

Former Mayor Edward J. Kelly, then Democratic boss, slated Green for the Municipal Court in 1942. In 1935 Kelly appointed him the Republican minority member of the City Civil Service Commission, where he served for three years as chairman of the trial board.

Born in Topeka, Kansas, Green is 63 years old. He attended the University of Kansas and obtained the degree granted students studying pharmaceutical chemistry. He received his law degree at the University of Chicago and began law practice in 1920. His father was an Episcopal minister.

Green succeeds the late Circuit Judge Thomas J. Lynch.

Collier's Chi Sales Soared on Dawson

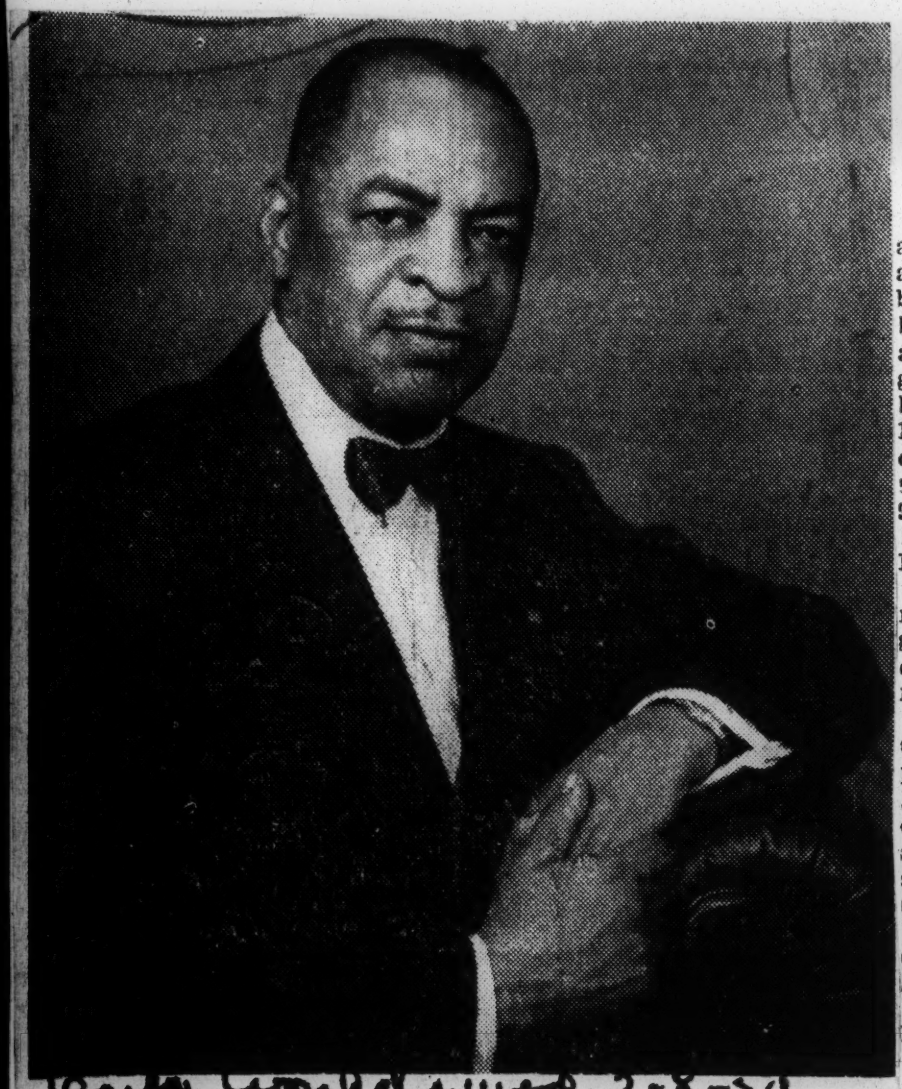
NEW YORK—(ANP)—When Collier's magazine hit the newsstands here this past week Negroes bought up every copy they could find. Congressman William Dawson of Chicago was part of an incisive story on big-time gambling in the Windy City.

In fact, several paragraphs were devoted to Mr. Dawson, in which he was revealed as having connections or having taken orders regarding the name of a Democratic candidate from his district for the State Senate.

Mr. Dawson is also mentioned in the book, "Chicago Confidential," as profitting from the taxicab racket in Chicago.

Name W. S. Green To Circuit Bench

CHICAGO—One hundred local lawyers packed Municipal Judge Wendell E. Green's court room last week to pay him tribute for his appointment to the Circuit Court bench. Judge Green was selected by Gov. Adlai Stevenson to fill the vacancy left by the death of the late Judge Thomas J. Lynch.



CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM L. DAWSON of the First District of Chicago who is to be guest speaker at Wheat Street Baptist Church Sunday, February 12. The famous Congressman will come to Atlanta under the joint sponsorship of the Citizens Democratic Club of Fulton County and the Atlanta Negro Voters League. The Congressman, who worked his way up the political ladder by initiative and hard work, comes to Atlanta during the busy season of Congress in acceptance of an invitation from two of Georgia's most active political organizations.

Mr. Dawson is chairman of the Committee on Expenditures and Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Shown here is recent characteristic pose of the Congressman

DAWSON HONORED BY NEW YORK POLITICOS

NEW YORK—(ANP)—"Politics is a game that is played by the rules, as is any other game. You play basketball by the rules of basketball, not by the rules of baseball, and so it is with politics. It is a game that is played by a team, not by one man," Cong. William L. Dawson (D. 1st District, Ill.) vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee told the less than 90 guests attending a dinner in his honor at the Skyline room of the Hotel Theresa, Friday night. There was no inference that the congressman was answering his fellow congressman Adam Powell, who a few days before had accused Dawson of never raising his voice on FEPC.

The dinner, sponsored by the Carver Democratic organization, was proceeded by a cocktail hour in the hotel. Following the dinner, the congressman, as well as the guests attending the dinner, joined the sixth anniversary dance of the Carver club at the Renaissance, where more than 600 attended, including both the Negro and white Assembly District leaders, as well as other political office holders.

IN ATTENDANCE

J. Raymond Jones, president of the club, was toastmaster at the Dawson dinner, and sitting with him and the guest of honor on the dias were, Carmine DeSapio, leader of Tammany hall; Assemblyman Thomas Dickens of the 11th district; Magistrates Miles A. Paige and Vernon C. Riddick; Lester A. Walton, former Minister of Liberia; James A. Johnson, collector of Internal Revenue, Third District; Judge James S. Watson; and the Rev. C. Asapansa Johnson, who gave the invocation, and Dr. Channing Tobias. Mrs. Mary Sharpe, co-leader of the Carver club was the only woman on the dias.

Walter E. Richardson, baritone, sang several selections on the program. Among the guests were, Mmes. Edith Alexander and Thelma Berlack Boozer; Councilman and Mrs. Earl Brown; the former president of the Borough of Manhattan, Hugo Rogers. Sen. Harold I. Panken; Assemblyman and Mrs. Harold Stevens; Lindsey H. White, president of the New York branch of the NAACP's acting executive secretary; Capt. Wesley Williams of the City's Fire Department, Dr. and Mrs. Max Yergan, and Ted Poston of New York Post. Major O'Dwyer was represented by the Newly appointed judge John M. Murtagh.

The only representative, outside of Dawson, from the nation's capital was Mrs. Thomsina Johnson, Norford, who was accompanied by her husband, George Norford.

Chicago Judge 1st to Go to Circuit Court Bench

CHICAGO (NNPA)—Municipal Court Judge Wendell E. Green was appointed Dec. 18, to fill a Circuit Court vacancy. He is the first colored lawyer in history to rise to a higher court bench in Illinois.

Gov. Adlai Stevenson made the appointment with approval of Mayor Martin Kennelly and other Democratic party leaders. It had been charged that Green was double crossed earlier this year when he was denied another place on the Circuit Court.

First elected to the Municipal Court in 1942, Green, in his initial six-year term, made what the Chicago Bar Association called "a conspicuous record of public service." The bar said his court was conducted with dignity and dispatch.

Well Qualified

"He is prompt, impartial, courteous and able," the 1948 bar report said. "He is exceptionally well qualified for the office."

At that time the bar association members gave him a vote of 92.82 per cent, placing him at the top of all 24 candidates for the Municipal Court.

Former Mayor Edward J. Kelly, then Democratic boss, slated Green for the Municipal Court in 1942. In 1935 Kelly appointed him the Republican minority member of the City Civil Service Commission where he served for three years as chairman of the trial board.

Began Practice in 1920

Born in Topeka, Kan., Green is 63 years old. He attended the University of Kansas and obtained the degree granted students studying pharmaceutical chemistry.

He received his law degree at the University of Chicago and began law practice in 1920. His father was an Episcopal minister. Green succeeds the late Circuit Judge Thomas J. Lynch.

New York And Chicago Honor Cong.

Dawson At Crest Of FEPC Battle

Hotel Theresa Is Scene Of Banquet

NEW YORK (ANP)—"Politics is a game that is played by the rules, as is any other game. You basketball, not by the rules of baskteball, not by th rules of baseball, and so it is with politics. It is a game that is played by a team, not by one man," Congressman William L. Dawson (D. First District, Ill.) vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee told the less than 90 guests attending a dinner in his honor at the Skyline room of the Hotel Theresa, Friday night. There was no inference that the congressman was answering his fellow congressman, Adam Powell, who a few days before had accused Dawson of never raising his voice on FEPC.

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The only representatives, outside of Dawson, from the nation's capital was Mrs. Thomsina Johnson. Norford was accompanied by her husband, George Norford.



DAWSON

Lauded In Absentia At Parkway Center

CHICAGO (ANP) — While Congressman William L. Dawson was on the floor in Congress, fighting for the passage of the FEPC bill, hundreds of citizens gathered at a banquet in Parkway ballroom here last Wednesday night to honor him for his political leadership. Though unable to be present in person, Dawson did, however, address the Chicago gathering via a telephone hook-up from the cloakroom of the house which was amplified by a loudspeaker in the banquet hall.

Presiding over the banquet celebration were Frederick P. Wall, State Central committeeman, and Robert Miller, president of the citizens committee sponsoring the banquet.

Among the out-of-town guests present were Atty. Theodore Berry, councilman, Cincinnati; Dr. Marshall Shepherd, recorder or deeds, Washington; Mrs. Jean Capers, city council member, Cleveland, O.; and Atty. Henry Richardson, Indianapolis.

Judge Green First Negro in Circuit Court in Chicago

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Judge Wendell E. Green, one of the top-rated justices in the Chicago Municipal court, last week was appointed the first Negro judge in the Circuit court of Cook county, Gov. Adlai Stevenson appointed him to this post.

He will serve in a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Thomas J. Lynch. He will complete the term which was to last until next June. He said he hopes to become a candidate for the office in Chicago's spring elections in April.

Judge Green, 63, has served in the Municipal court since 1942. He received top rating among judges in the city court in the Chicago Bar association poll. The poll praised him for his "conspicuous record of judicial service and called him "prompt, impartial, courteous and able."

The new Circuit court judge will be 64 on New Year's day. Born in Topeka, Kans., he worked his way through high school as a water boy in foundry, 12 hours a day for 25 cents. He was graduated from the University of Kansas with a degree in pharmaceutical chemistry.

After working eight years for the Railway Express agency in Topeka, he asked for a transfer to Chicago. In 1920 he was graduated from the University of Chicago law school.

On his birthday, Jan. 1, 1921, he joined a law firm which included William L. Dawson, now Illinois congressman; Irvin Mollison, now a judge in the U. S. Customs court in New York, and Herman E. Moore, today a federal judge in the Virgin Islands.

As a Republican, he began his public life as an assistant public defender. In 1935 Mayor Edward J. Kelly appointed him to the Chicago Civil Service commission to serve six years. During his last three years as a commissioner he served a chairman of the trial rd.

Judge Green turned Democratic when he ought election as a Chicago Municipal court justice.

Dawson Wins Easily; GOP Candidates Trail Despite Party's Gains

CHICAGO — (ANP) - Chicago Negroes went down the line with Rep. William L. Dawson and the Democratic party to somewhat cushion the crushing defeat of the party in Illinois.

With Dawson, the nation's No. 1 Negro politico, rolling to victory over Alderman Archibald J. Carey by a vote of 69,660 to 41,543 setting the pace, other city Democrats won also.

On the slate for county commissioners, the city voted a clean sweep for the 10 Democratic nominees with the Negro vote overwhelmingly for them. Apparently very few took time to vote a split ticket.

Although two Negroes ran on the Republican ticket, neither one came too close to victory. Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines led the GOP nominee with 727,449 votes, while Dave Kellum, who became very popular on the southside as Bud Billiken, garnering 690,074.

For the Democrats Negro candidates Edward (Mike) Sneed was reelected to the county board. On this slate Negroes surprisingly voted for Alderman John Duffy, the key man in the defeat of public housing in Chicago and the Alderman Harvey anti-jimcrow housing amendment. A special Negro committee worked for Duffy in the campaign.

In voting Democratic Negroes also supported Frank J. Keenan for the board of appeals, although Keenan, too, is an announced enemy of public housing.

For the senate Negroes stuck by Sen. Scott Lucas, the senate's majority leader, who lost however in the GOP landslide.

Henry C. Ferguson, colored candidate, was one of 12 Democrats who made a clean sweep of Municipal court judgeships.

This brings Chicago's number of Negro judges up to three.

For the state senate Democratic incumbent Christopher C. Wimbish was an easy winner. In the state house three Negro Democrats--Corneal Davis, Fred Smith, and Charles Skyles--and one Republican--Charles S. Jenkins--were reelected.

This election left Chicago Negroes Democratic and the city still Democratic with grea Republican gains, and the state definitely Republican.

Negro Appointed Interviewer In La. Employment Office

NEW ORLEANS, La. —(ANP)— Activities of the Minority Groups Section of the Louisiana Division of Employment Security were reviewed in the annual report last week.

The employment, June 12, 1950, of a Negro interviewer, first in the agency's history, was disclosed last week. He is Revious O. Ortique, Jr., 26 years.

The report expressed appreciation to the press, radio stations and other media for their continued cooperation in helping to keep the public informed of the agency's services and purposes.

SPECIAL MINORITY UNIT

Concerning the minority groups section, the report stated:

The reorganization of the division effected in June, 1949, provided among other things for increasing attention to the problems involved in rendering service to minority groups in the state. Direction and promotion of this program was placed in an administrative unit headed by a special representative.

"A second method of furthering the objectives of the minority groups program is through minority groups advisory committees, which have been established in all major employment localities. These committees maintain liaison between local employment office personnel and the minority groups committee. The committees are especially helpful in encouraging business establishments in the minority community to make use of the services offered by the local office.

"Promotion of a program of occupational information for high school and college students represents another method whereby the Division hopes to recruit better qualified and more efficiently trained minority group workers for the Louisiana labor market. A project has been set up at Southern University, Baton Rouge, and this will shortly be extended to other colleges in the state."

The new interview appointee is a 1947 graduate of Dilliard University. He recently received his master's degree from Indiana University, and he has practically completed all requirements for the law degree at Indiana University.

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DUFF MAKES STRATEGIC MOVE:

Reynolds' Prestige Restored by New Job

PHILADELPHIA

The appointment of Hobson R. Reynolds to the $7,500-a-year-job as workmen's compensation referee definitely establishes the North Philadelphian as one of the top political chieftains of the Duff Republican forces in Philadelphia.

Gov. James H. Duff appointed Reynolds to the position last Thursday. The post had been vacant for several months.

The former magistrate who recently lost his bid for re-election effort when Dilworth Democratic forces swept row-office elections last fall, began his new duties this week in the referee's suit at the Finance Building, South Penn Square.

As compensation referee, Reynolds will serve as judge of cases involving claims for compensation in the First District, comprising Delaware, Bucks, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties.

Semi-Judicial Post

It is a semi-judicial position. In an interview with the AFRO, Mr. Reynolds indicated that he felt the experience gained in the Magistrate's Court would be of great value in connection with his new duties.

Compensation referee and magistrate are two judicial positions in which non-lawyers can serve in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Reynolds stated he was especially grateful for this appointment, because opportunities should arise in this position to stop the exploitation of the many poor persons who justly deserve compensation but for various reasons are denied it.

Governor's Move Strategic

The appointment of Reynolds by Governor Duff at this time is being hailed as a strategic move by Sheriff Austin Meehan and William Hamilton, leaders of the Duff forces in Philadelphia, to re-establish colored Republican forces under strong leadership.

For weeks, rumors have been rampant that local Republican groups were divided as to supporting William Mead's forces and the current Cooke primary campaign against Duff for the party's nomination to the U.S. Senate.

It is reported that Mead has

Bouncing Checks Trip Magistrate

No Criminal Intent Shown, He Pleads at Initial Hearing; Bail Set at $750

PHILADELPHIA

Magistrate Ralph F. Knox, a member of the minor judiciary less than a year, this week found himself faced with a series of charges growing out of the allegedly improper conduct of his office.

The charges, numbering seven, were set forth in a warrant issued for his arrest on Monday by Judge Joseph Sloane, who earlier in the month had given State Police permission to inspect Knox's records.

The police signed the affidavit backing the warrant, service of which was accepted by Knox on Tuesday at City Hall, where he was held in $750 bail for grand and entering.

Following a two-hour hearing.

Specific Charges Listed

The specific charges listed in the warrant were embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, violation of the Magistrate Court's Act of 1937, Malfeasance, misfeasance, nonfeasance and misdemeanors in office.

Knox's attorney, John E. Sheridan, after hearing lengthy testimony by Commonwealth witnesses, asked for his discharge on the ground that no criminal intent had been shown. He insisted that the most Knox, a Democrat, who was elected last November, could be guilty of was carelessness.

The testimony showed that the charges grew out of four transactions, all of which involved bail.

Forwards Bail Slowly

The charges of embezzlement and fraudulent conversion stem from Knox's alleged slowness in forwarding to the clerk of Quarter Sessions Court cash bail posted by bondsmen for two men he had held to await grand jury action.

One of the men was James Archer, 2502 N. 17th St., who was arraigned before Knox, last May 8, on a charge of kicking his wife and held in $600 bail.

Ten days later, according to the clerk, Edward W. Furia, Knox gave him a check for the money drawn on the Northwestern National Bank. The check, deposited in the bank, was returned marked "insufficient funds," but was later honored after Knox had been informed that it had "bounced."

Clerk Threatens Action

The second man held by Knox was William Sonick, 5646 Pemberton St., who was held in $800 bail on July 13 on charges of breaking and entering.

Furia said a check for the $800 was returned from the bank three times marked "insufficient funds." Finally, on Aug. 11, he said, he threatened to take action and someone showed up the following day with the money in cash.

Furia said he was not sure whether or not it was Knox who brought him the money. He said he thought it was the magistrate's clerk, after Sheridan asked him if he was not sure that it was Knox who brought the money to his office.

Prisoners' Release Hit

The other transactions involved Knox's releasing prisoners on bonds which lacked security.

The prisoners were Mrs. Phyllis Rogers, Nicholas Margus and Pasquale Mangiello, all white.

Mrs. Rogers was arrested on a charge of passing worthless checks in Atlantic City, N.J., and was under $1000 bail awaiting the outcome of extradition proceedings when she was released on a bond signed by Sidney Ginsburg, 420 Federal St., who said he has no assets.

Margus and Mangiello, arrested following a South Philadelphia shooting fracas which allegedly involved Frank (Blinkey) Palermo, manager of Lightweight Boxing Champion Ike Williams, were released in $10,000 bail, each by

Knox, on bonds signed by Mangiello's wife, Rhoda, who said she had only about $300 in cash and the deed to a $4,500 house which was heavily mortgaged.

Magistrate Does Not Testify

Knox was not called to testify. It was brought out during the cross-examination of Furia that Knox had said he was on vacation in Atlantic City at the time the $800 check was "bouncing."

Failure to deposit the cash bail, Sheridan later told Judge Sloane, could be attributed to Knox's clerk, who, according to Furia, told him that "confusion" caused by the fact that Knox was on vacation had resulted in a delay in the money being deposited.

The reason the first check "bounced," Furia testified Knox told him, was that there had been a delay in depositing the $600 cash bail. Furia did not say whether any reason was given for the delay.

Former Tax Appraiser

Knox, who is 47 and lives at 2006 W. Diamond St., is one of the city's two colored magistrates. A grocer, he was formerly employed in the City Treasurer's office as a tax appraiser. He served in the Army for 11 years.

He is still eligible to sit as a magistrate, although he will not probably receive any assignments to police courts while the charges against him are pending.

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Massachusetts

Jackson Heads City Council

2nd of Race in Mass. to Win Such an Honor

MALDEN, Mass.—Herbert L. Jackson, 40, was unanimously elected president of the City Council of this city of 60,000 population last Thursday after a night-long session. He was elected in the 11th ballot.

Warning that a city's future hinges on the sacrifices made for youth, Mr. Jackson said after his election that he would move for community centres for youngsters and more low cost housing.

Declaring that juvenile delinquency is not the child's fault, he said that better low housing and adequate recreational facilities with correct supervision are the solutions.

Thrice-elected to the City Council in this center of small manufacturing concerns just outside Boston, Mr. Jackson becomes the second man of his race heading a City Council in the State.

James Higgins, venerable leader of Springfield, Mass., is president of the Common Council there.

Runs Cleaning Shop

Conceded one of the best dressed men in the entire community, Mr. Jackson has for the past 12 years operated a tailoring and dry-cleaning business, started by his father.

He was the first member of his race to be elected to public office here in 1945. The colored population is 1200.

The council president was born here and has a penchant for th stage, being one of the original members of the Boston Players which produced Ralph Coleman original manager of "Anna Lucasta."

Married, he has three children and owns a summer home at exclusive Oak Bluffs. He is a loyal member of St. Mark's Congregational Church in Boston. His wife is the granddaughter of the late James Pope, first of his race elected to the council in Boston.

Mrs. Jackson began a series of "firsts" when he was elected ppresident of his Malden High School class in 1926. He attended Washington University, Suffolk School and and the Massachusetts School or Art.

BOSTON'S SUBURBAN COUNCIL HEADED BY SON OF SLAVE

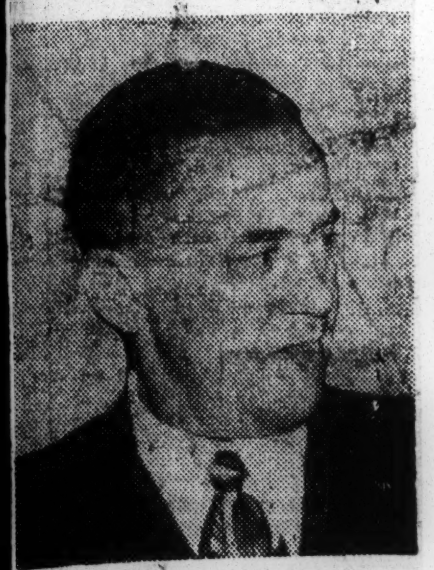
BOSTON, Mass.—Herbert L. Jackson, whose father was born a Negro slave in Georgia, became the first member of his race ever to be elected president of the Malden Common Council. Malden is an industiral residential suburb of Boston, and has a population of 60,000.

Mr. Jackson, 43, is serving his third term and plans next year to run for the State Legislature as a Representative. He is married to the former Doris Pope fo Everett, Mass., whose grandfather, James W. Pope, was the first Negro to be elected to the Boston City Council. They have three children.

Governor Gives Post To Lawyer

DETROIT — Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen Williams last week named the State's first Negro judge.

He is Charles W. Jones, former assistant prosecutor for Wayne County. He will sit on the judicial bench of Detroit's Record-



CHARLES JONES

er's Court (criminal court) made vacant by the recent death of Christopher E. Stein. Judge Jones was appointed to serve in this capacity until the next elections this fall.

A practicing lawyer for 24 years, Judge Jones served as assistant prosecutor for 10 years.

He was born in Kentucky and is 47 years old. He attended Fisk University and won his law degree from the University of Minnesota. He is married and father of a three-year-old daughter.

In announcing the appointment, Gov. Williams said: "The voters will have their choice of many candidates for this judicial post at the September and November elections. To serve in the interim, I have appointed a man whom I believe to be the best qualified person available. In his long career he has earned the respect of everyone."

The post pays $16,000 per year.

Dawn in Detroit

Gov. G. Mennen Williams, of Michigan, showed rare political courage when he appointed Detroit's Attorney Charles W. Jones as a Recorder's Court Judge at a salary of $18,500 a year.

He also demonstrated that, even in a city loaded with community and racial tension, there are politicians who are not afraid to act sensibly in behalf of all the people; and Gov. Williams may yet prove, for the benefit of the politicians, that it pays to treat people right.

One of the few Democrats above the Mason and Dixon Line to win election in 1948 when President Truman took the so-called experts for a miserable ride, Gov. Williams stated when the appointment was made:

"To serve in the interim I have appointed a man whom I believe to be the best qualified person available. In his long career . . . . he has earned the respect of everyone in his profession, regardless of race, creed or color."

Had we been in the Governor's office at the time, we would have added:

"You are absolutely right, Gov. Williams, and he also married a Brooklyn girl."

That, of course, would be just another aside. What is really important about this appointment is the fact that seven years ago Detroit suffered an ugly race riot.

Since then, something has happened. That something, we strongly suspect, is that the people of Detroit have decided to stop getting mad in favor of getting smart. Politicians, usually the first to sense such a trend, can and often do contribute plenty to the building of a community and, judging from his appointment of Charles W. Jones, Gov. Williams is no exception.

Like our own New York, the State Legislature of Michigan is controlled by the Republicans but, unlike the Empire State, the GOP legislators killed the FEPC bill sponsored by Gov. Williams. That was too bad. If Michigan's GOP legislators had patterned themselves after our Gov. Tom Dewey, their party might have received the credit for Attorney Jones' appointment.

It all seems quite complicated, but it really is not. The basic fact involved here is this: Negroes throughout America are learning how to reward their friends with votes and Gov. Williams, being a smart politician, is simply repaying a racial group for the support he received when the going was rough.

He expects, naturally, that Wayne County's heavy Negro vote will be found in the Democratic column again this November and the Governor is probably right. Seemingly, Detroit is no longer dynamite because Negroes are learning, as they should, that the battle of ballots is far more important than riot and ruin.

As we understand it, Judge Jones has received the endorsement of the nine other Recorder's Court judges, the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Who could ask for anything more?

LAWYER NOMINATED TO MICHIGAN OFFICE

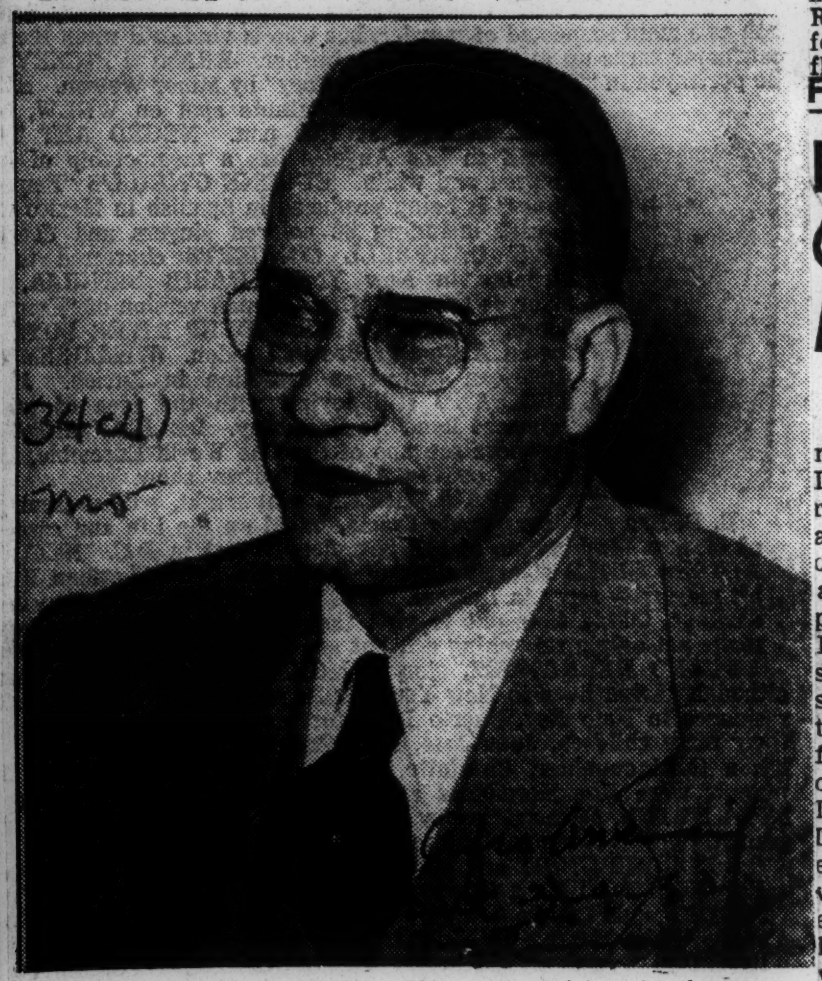
Lansing Mich.—Charles R. A. Smith, prominent Detroit attorney and former president of the Catholic Interracial Council here, has been nominated as a member of the Unemployment Compensation Appeals Board by Governor G. M. Williams. The nomination, subto confirmation by the State Senate, places Mr. Smith is reportedly the highest paid public position held by a member of the race in Michigan.

The appointment is for a six year term at $7,000 annually.

The Board consists of three members who hear appeals from the decisions of unemployment compensation referees.

The firs tNegro to serve as an assistant U. S. District Attorney in Detroit, Mr. Smith has served as deputy county clerk, a member of the Wayne County Prosecutors staff and the Board of Wayne County Supervisors.

Missouri Legislator Visits Capital



J. McKinley Neal, Kansas City, Mo., was a visitor in the Nation... Capital last week end. The Missouri State Legislator, who arrived in Washington to attend the $100 Jackson-Jefferson Day Democratic Dinner, was the house guest of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Davis, 453 Luray Pl., N.W.

D.C. Friends Fete Mo. Legislator

J. McKinley Neal, member of the Missouri House of Representatives, was among the several hundred out-of-town guests attending the Jefferson-Jackson Day Democratic Dinner in Washington last week.

Mr. Neal, one of four colored legislators in the 64th General Assembly, gained wide recognition for the bill which he introduced in the House activating a National Guard Unit in Missouri, and his sponsorship of Bill 182, which eliminates discrimination in the State colleges and universities on the college level.

Presently serving his second 2-year term, Mr. Neal is chairman of the Visiting Committee on Elections. He is a former member of the Committees on Appropriation, Taxation and Revenues, Education and Public Health.

Born in Atlanta

A native of Atlanta, the Missouri State legislator is active in his adopted State. He served for five years as executive secretary to the Kansas City Negro Chamber of Commerce, member of the Urban League, Democratic Advisory Committe of Jackson County, only colored member of the City Planning Council, and active in the Omega Psi Phi, American Legion, Masonic Lodge and Paseo Baptist Church.

The well-known political leader is a druggist and real estate operator. Prior to entering politics he served 10 years as a supervisor for the Atlanta Life Insurance Co., Atlanta, Ga.

While visiting in Washington Mr. Neal was the house guest of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Davis, 453 Luray Pl., N.W. Besides attending the Democratic dinner, he was guest at the Presidential Reception which was held the following night at the Mayflower Hotel.

Frank S. Bledsoe

Courier Blasts City Charter, Wins Magistracy

ST. LOUIS— a proposed new Charter e City of St. Louis, written without a civil rights clause by an elected Board of Freeholders, as a campaign project, Judge Frank S. Bledsoe, scored a smashing victory in his race for Magistrate of the Third District on the Democratic ticket. Teaming with the veteran political leader Jordan W. Chambers, who was unopposed for Constable in the district, Bledsoe polled 6,550 votes against 2,235 votes more than the Republican candidates running for the same office.



Judge Bledsoe

In the spectacular fight, which drew an unusually heavy voting for an August primary, Bledsoe and Chambers, along with Atty. David M. Grant, violently opposed the Charter because it failed to contain the civil rights provision and it imposed an earnings tax on the gross earnings of working people.

John Harvey Named Asst. Atty.-General

Atty. John W. Harvey, president of the Mound City Bar Association, has been appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the State of Missouri, by Attorney General J. E. Taylor.

Harvey's appointment becomes effective October 1.

At Nashville, Tenn., last week, Harvey was elected first vice president of the national body.

In his new post, Harvey will assist in the collection of delinquent taxes and other assigned work. Harvey is a Democrat.

Cordell D. Meeks Wins Post of County Commissioner From Second District

Attorney Cordell D. Meeks, Democrat, is the new county commissioner-elect from the second district. He came out 412 votes ahead of Fred White, Republican incumbent, in a nip and tuck race which lasted until early Wednesday morning.

The final count was Meeks, 6,225 and White, 5,813.

White who was seeking a third term led all Republican candidates in the second district.

Tuesday's election was the first in which two Negro candidates opposed each other for the important county post. Since 1942 the Republicans had practically conceded one place on the ticket to a Negro aspirant.

Last summer the Democrats decided to put a Negro in the commissioner and support him.

Both nominees put in about four weeks of intensive campaigning. The White forces concentrated on a series of house meetings and they had several gatherings in which several precincts combined their efforts.

Meeks showed a motion picture of his life at several meetings. He had the A. F. L. and C. I. O. help as well as support from young people.

The Democratic candidate showed considerable strength in precincts where whites predominated and picked up substantial gains in some precincts normally Republican.

White was elected commissioner in 1942 and restored the Republcan party to power in the county. His fellow commissioner was the late Roy Wheat. White former captain of fire station No. 5 squeezed through his first campaign with about 300 votes.

Four years later with a united front of Republicans and Democrats White led his opponent by more than 3,000 votes.

Both White and Meeks warned their workers against mud-slinging and engaging in personalities. The campaign was waged mainly on issues which the candidates said the people faced.

If reelected White would have remained a minority member until 1952 when the Republicans would have had a chance to elect a commissioner from the third district.

Name Grant To St. Louis Post

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — David M. Grant, prominent attorney, was appointed last week as a member of the board of trustees of the Police Retirement System of St. Louis.

The appointment was made by Mayor Joseph M. Darst.

The placement marks another "first" in the long series of achievements by Democratic officials as Grant is the first Negro named to this board.

The Retirement Board administers the state law under which police officers are retired, pensioned, awarded annuities and disability payments.

Negro Gets High Appointment On Police Retirement Board

David M. Grant, democratic leader and prominent attorney, was appointed recently as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Police Retirement System of St. Louis. The appointment was made by Mayor Joseph M. Darst.

The placement marks another first in the long series of achievements by democratic officials, as Grant is the first Negro named to this board. The Retirement Board administers the state law which provides pensions for police officers are retired, pensioned, awarded annuities and disabilities from the funds of the Retirement system. There are approximately 2000 members in the department. Appointments by the mayor are for two year terms.

Grant, a native St. Louisan, has been active in democratic politics for many years as and orator, strategist and campaign pamphleteer. He has been Assistant City Counselor and Assistant Circuit Attorney, serving in the latter post under Senator-elect Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. who unseated Missouri's senior senator Forrest C. Bonnell in the recent election.

He was also a three term president of the St. Louis NAACP branch, 1945-48. Grant is married, his wife being the former Mildred Hughes of St. Louis and Chicago. They have two children, David Wesley, five and Gail Milissa, one and a half. He has practiced law in St. Louis for twenty years, being associated with Frank S. Bledsoe, a judge of the Magistrate's Court.



THE NEW COMMISSIONER AND FAMILY.—Cordell D. Meeks, elected Wyandotte county commissioner Tuesday, is shown here with his family in the living room of the home, 600 Oakland. Left to right are: Mr. Meeks, Marlene, Marcena Ray, Cordell Jr., Mrs. Meeks and Marquita. Attorney Meeks spent several days resting up after several weeks of strenuous campaign work. Mrs. Meeks is an accomplished pianist and worker in the Douglass school PTA.

Gets Judicial Post



Foto by James Campbell

NEW JERSEY'S FIRST NEGRO MAGISTRATE . . . Atty. Louis E. Saunders of New Jersey, who was named by Magistrate Edward F. Zampella of the Municipal Court on August 3 through 11, is shown with James A. Tumulty, city clerk of Jersey City (left) and Dr. Marcus E. Carpenter (right). Atty. Saunders is Assistant Corporation Counsel of Jersey City, appointed on May 17, 1949.

Atty. Louis E. Saunders Sets Record

Is First Negro to Serve On New Jersey Bench Holds Other 'Firsts'

A cycle of fast moving events promoting integration among Negro and white citizens reached a peak here in Jersey City Thursday morning when Louis E. Saunders, prominent attorney - at - law and Assistant Corporation Counsel, became the first Negro to serve as Acting Magistrate (Municipal Court,) Part II) in the state of New Jersey.

The temporary appointment of 40-year-old Saunders by Mayor John V. Kenny came as no surprise to city officials as it followed a long list of "firsts" made since Kenny has come into power. Though Saunders is replacing Magistrate Edward F. Zampella while the latter vacations, it is expected that he will receive a permanent appointment.

Many Firsts

Ironically enough, it was Dr. Marcus E. Carpenter, Commissioner of the Redevelopment Agency and a close friend and associate of Saunders, who placed on him the traditional judge's robe with these words, "This is an unusual occurrence." It was both Dr. Carpenter and Saunders who have instigated much of the progress whereby Jersey City has welcomed in recent months their first Negro firemen, deputy ward leader, Medical Center Chef, inspector of public health, ambulance drivers, confidential secretary to the Tax Collector, Deputy Mayor and many more.

"I would like to pay tribute to you as a man qualified in the legal profession who has been outstanding in the city, county and state," cited Dr. Carpenter who led a huge group of Jersey City citizens, city officials, friends and relatives in a sincere tribute and demonstration of their gratitude for the important recognition. "This is one of the things that makes Jersey City great," he said.

Among those seated in the crowded courtroom to witness the occasion were Rev. L. H. Midgette, pastor of Union Chapel (Newark) and first cousin to Judge Saunders; Rev. Midgette's daughter, Mrs. Ruth Wilson of Orange; Nathaniel Johnson, 2nd Vice President of the NAACP; Dr. Aloysius Cuyjet of Omega Psi Pha Fraternity; Dr. H. Neal of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; City Clerk James Tumulty; John Brandle, secretary to Commissioner Louis Messano; Rev. M. M. Ward, presiding elder, A. M. E. Conference (Newark district); Rev. D. W. Evans, pastor of Sharon Baptist Church; Rev. C. H. S. Watkins, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church and Rev. and Mrs. I. Jacobs, pastor of Mount Pisgah A. M. E. Church.



ATTORNEY GENERALS: Herman Bell, Camden, N. J. attorney, is shown in conference with New Jersey Attorney General Theodore Parsons at the State House in Trenton. Bell, the first Negro named Deputy Attorney General, is to be in charge of all investigations of frauds and violations by State-licensed doctors, dentists, beauticians and others in the state.

Colored Lawyer Serves As First Jersey County Judge



Charles H. Smith, attorney, right, is shown being congratulated by a fellow lawyer, Herbert H. Tate upon presiding as judge in Morristown, N. J. while Magistrate R. Sar Mischiara was on vacation Aug. 18 to Sept. 6. Mr. Smith is the first colored lawyer to sit on the bench in Morris county and Morristown. He served his clerkship in Judge Mischiara's office.

Acting Judge Smith is a graduate of Lincoln University and Rutgers University Law School. He is a World War II veteran.

He is a member of the Morris County Bar Association, the American Legion, executive committee of the Morristown Urban League, NAACP, and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. He is associated with the Newark law firm of Herbert H. Tate.—Dewey Ackis Photo.

Appoint First Negro As NJ Investigator

TRENTON—Before a group of dignitaries of the city and county along with a number of political and civic leaders, Samuel M. Dorsey a 24-year-old former air-force gunner in World War II, was sworn in as a special investigator in the Mercer County prosecutor's office on Tuesday morning, Aug. 15, the first Negro to be appointed to that office in the history of the county.

The oath of office was administered by County Clerk Albert H. Rees before Judge Charles P. Hutchinson in the county court.

Following the swearing-in ceremonies, Dorsey was congratulated by Judge Hutchinson and Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe. Republican County Chairman John Dawson who sponsored Dawson's appointment, stated: "I know Dorsey to be a gentleman and I am confident that he will prove capable."

Others who spoke were Dr. A. L. Thomas, local dentist and president of the United Republican League of Mercer County; Dr. J. Minor Sullivan III, The Rev. D. McNeil Owens, pastor of Mt. Zion AME Church; Counsellor Robert Queen, Arthur Kelly, Hamilton Township special police officer, and Peyton (Scrappy) Manning, prominent civic leader. Also among the spectators were Leo Schlicher and Dory Larimore.

Needed One More

It was pointed out that the position being filled by Dorsey at a $3,000 per year basic salary, was not especially created by Volpe. According to County officials, Volpe's office has been operating with one less special investigator than during the term of his predecessor, former Prosecutor Walter Cougle.

Dorsey, who resides at 513 Hoffman Ave. in the Rogers Homes, came to Trenton 15 years ago from Greenwich, Conn., and attended both Junior H. S. No. 5 and Trenton Central High School, graduating from the latter in 1943.

In the following year he entered the service and served in the Army Air Corps as a flight engineer and aerial gunner. He attended the Professional Aides Institute for two years studying as a dental technician. He also served as an advertisement solicitor for a Newark weekly newspaper and was recently employed at the U. S. Quartermaster Depot at Belle Meade, N. J. His wife is Mrs. Margaret R. Dorsey.

Future Politico Christened



Mr. and Mrs. Elijah L. Crump (he's the Asemblyman from the 12th Assembly District) had their 4-month-old youngster, Cameron, christened Sunday, Sept. 10, at Hood Memorial AME Zion Church. They entertained a house full of people later the same day.—Ransom photo.

34c(1) 1950 New York

Your History

By J.A.ROGERS

Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields in the South... Back Thousands of Years Before Christ!....

ILLUSTRATIONS BY A.S.MILAI

MYLES PAIGE.

ABLE JURIST OF NEW YORK CITY. GRADUATE HOWARD UNIVERSITY AND MASTER OF LAW, COLUMBIA UNIV. ASST.-ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF NEW YORK, 1929-31. APPOINTED CITY MAGISTRATE, 1936, HE SERVED 4 YEARS AND WAS PROMOTED TO JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS. IN 1950 WAS APPOINTED FOR ANOTHER TEN YEARS. KNIGHT OF COLUMBUS. PAST COMMANDER, AMERICAN LEGION, COL. CHARLES YOUNG POST. ACTIVELY INTERESTED IN CHILD WELFARE AND THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CITY NEGRO.



GEORGE McJUNKIN



COWBOY AND FOREMAN OF THE XYZ RANCH, FOLSOM, N.M. DISCOVERED IN THE 1890'S THE REMAINS OF A LOST RACE THAT ROAMED OVER THE UNITED STATES 15,000 YEARS AGO, AND NOW KNOWN TO SCIENCE AS "THE FOLSOM MAN." WHILE RIDING THE RANGE HE SAW A LARGE DEPOSIT OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL BONES EXPOSED NEAR THE CIMARRON RIVER, AND REALIZING THEIR SCIENTIFIC VALUE TALKED OF HIS FIND UNTIL IT CAME TO THE NOTICE OF THE COLORADO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.....

THE NEGRO FACE THROUGHOUT THE AGES



Melaina, OR THE BLACK WOMAN, FAMOUS FIGURE OF ANCIENT GREECE. ABOUT 600 B.C. SHE WAS THE MOTHER OF DELPHOS, FOUNDER OF THE RITES OF APOLLO, AND WHOSE FACE APPEARED ON SEVERAL GREEK COINS. THE WORD, MELANIN, THE PIGMENT IN THE NEGRO'S SKIN (MELOSANOS, GREEK FOR BLACK) COMES FROM HER NAME. THIS PICTURE OF HER IS DECORATIVE IN DESIGN. NOTE THE PEPPERCORN HAIR.....

New Civil Service Commissioner Sworn In as Family Watches



Mayor William O'Dwyer swearing in James S. Watson as a member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday as latter's wife, two daughters, son and daughter-in-law watch the ceremony, held at City Hall James Kavallines

State Senator Paul A. Fino, Republican, of the Bronx, and Justice James S. Watson, of Municipal Court, were sworn in yesterday at City Hall by Mayor William O'Dwyer as members of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. Their appointments were announced Monday.

Both men resigned from their former positions to accept membership on the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Fino replaces Mrs. Esther Bromley whose term expired yesterday, and Mr. Watson succeeds Darwin W. Telesford, who resigned. The entire personnel of the three-member commission was changed in the last month following criticism of the agency's failure to press charges against city workers who took civil service examinations for others.

The Mayor also swore in Justice John V. Flood, of Special Sessions, for a second ten-year term at $15,000 a year. The Civil Service Commissioner's salary is $9,000.

Gets State Post



Mrs Grace Norris, 1949 graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work has been appointed as the first Negro Psychiatric Social Worker for the Mental Hygiene Clinic and the Delaware State Hospital, Wilmington. Mrs Norris will begin work September 1. She is a native of Montclair.



Family Support—Former Judge James S. Watson of the Municipal Court is sworn in as a New York Municipal Civil Service Commissioner by Mayor William O'Dwyer. His entire family is on hand for the ceremony. Behind Mr. Watson are Mrs. Watson, Barbara Watson, Grace Watson, James S. Watson Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Watson.—Layne Photo.

Slate Negro For $28,000 N.Y. Judgeship

NEW YORK — Tammany Hall was set this week to nominate a Negro to a $28,000 a year judgeship for the first time.

It has been authoritatively learned that Democratic Assemblyman Harold A. Stevens, of Harlem, was going to be named to run in November for judge of the General Sessions court, the highest criminal court in New York City and the oldest in the country.

Running on the Democratic ticket, his election will be almost assured. His term of office would be for 14 years. This would be the highest paid judicial post any Negro has held in this country.

In addition to Stevens, Thomas E. Dyett, commissioner of correction, and Magistrate Vernon C. Riddick were also considered for the nomination. All three are qualified.

The nomination was brought about by the brilliance of Carmine G. De Sapio, Tammany Hall boss. Assemblyman Stevens was born in S. C., attended Bennett college and received his law degree at Boston college law school. He is 43 and a staunch Catholic and Elk. His wife, Mrs. Etta Stevens, is a school teacher. They have no children.

NEGRO GETS JERSEY POST

H. M. Bell Jr. Named a Deputy by Attorney General Parsons

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRENTON, July 22—Herman M. Bell Jr. of Camden, N. J., a leader in New Jersey Negro affairs for many years, has been named Deputy Attorney General by Attorney General Theodore D. Parsons. The appointment is effective Aug. 1. Mr. Bell will fill the post formerly held by Oliver Randolph of Newark.

Mr. Bell served as a commissioned officer in the Army in the last war. A graduate of Howard University, he studied law at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree in 1948.

Negro Gets High New York Post

NEW YORK—(SNS)— Malcolm Manning, 52, became the first Negro to hold the rank of assistant borough superintendent in the Department of Sanitation Thursday. Manning was sworn in by Commissioner Andrew J. Mulrain as assistant borough superintendent of Manhattan East.

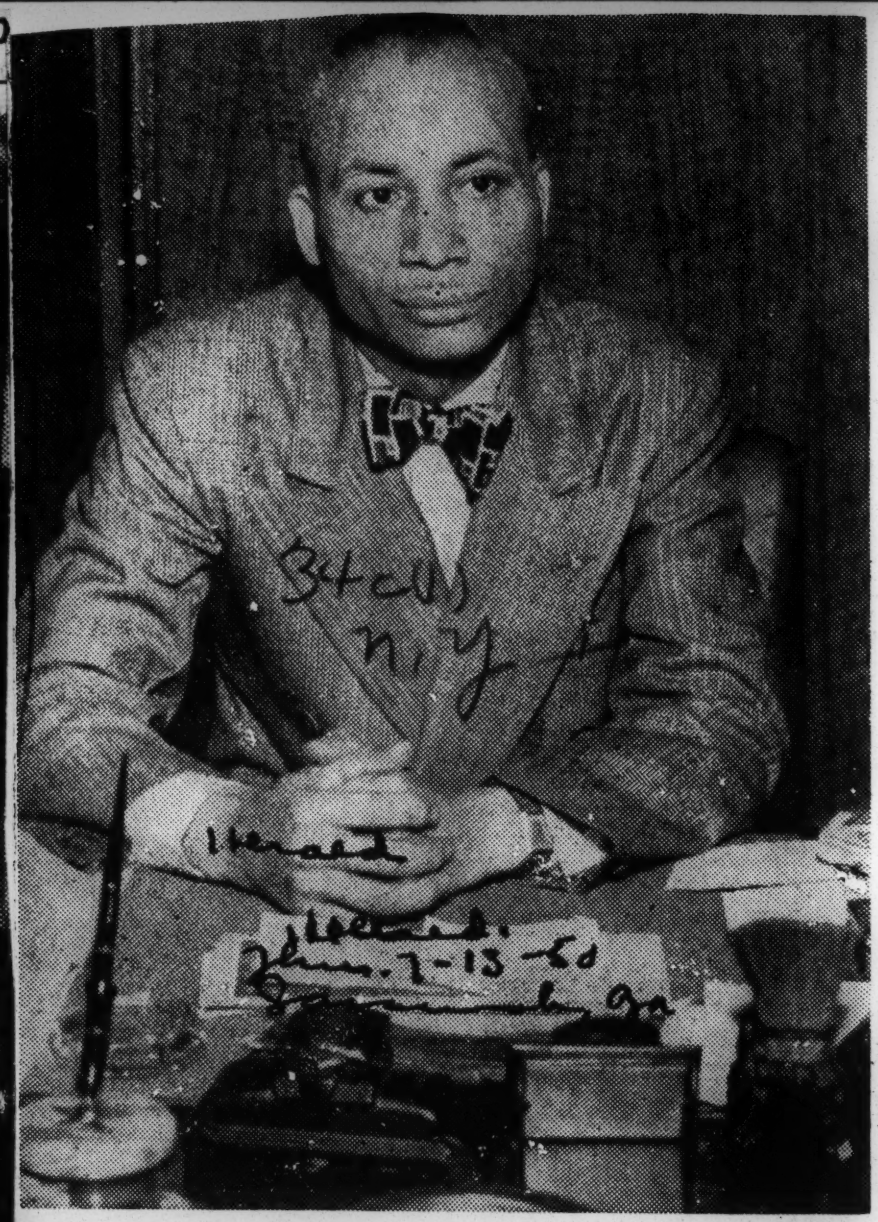
New York Assemblyman Designated For $28,000 Judgeship



New York Assemblyman Harold A. Stevens, pictured here with Mrs. Stevens, has been designated by the Tammany Hall executive committee for the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Court of Special Sessions in New York City. He is the first member of his race to receive the nomination for a place on the bench of this court from any major party.

Judge of the Court of General Sessions is one of the most coveted judical posts in New York county, and if elected Assemblyman Stevens will hold the highest elective judgeship by a Negro in the country. The term is for 14 years at an annual salary of $28,000. Mr. Stevens represents the 113th Assembly District, Manhattan. He is associated with Mathew H. Brandenburg and maintains law offices at 160 Broadway in New York City. In the State Legislature he is assigned to the committees on Local Finance, Banks and Public Institutions.

Assemblyman Stevens was born at St. John's Island S. C., Oct. 19, 1907. He is married to the former Miss Ella C. Myers, and they make their home at 295 Convent avenue.



NEXT GENERAL SESSIONS JUDGE?: Assemblyman Harold A. Stevens, of the Thirteenth Manhattan District, was designated by the Tammany executive committee for the Democratic nomination for the Judge of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Stevens is the first Negro ever to be designated for nomination to the $28,000-a-year job in the history of New York. Mr. Stevens is counsel to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a veteran of World War II.

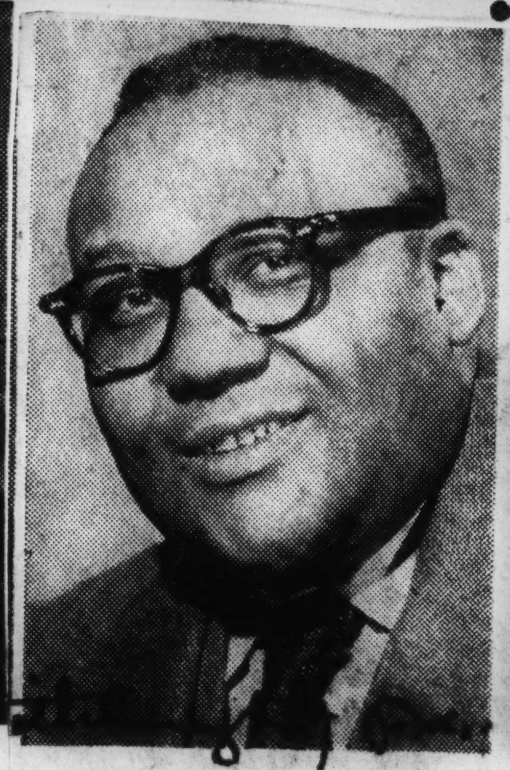
Seven of New York City's Nine Negro Judges



JUDGE JANE BOLIN
. . . Domestic Relations Court, . . . $17,000 a year



JUDGE FRANCIS RIVERS
. . . County Court, $20,000 a year



JUDGE THOMAS DICKENS
. . . Municipal Court, $13,500 a year



MAGISTRATE HENRY RIDDICK
. . . $12,000 a year



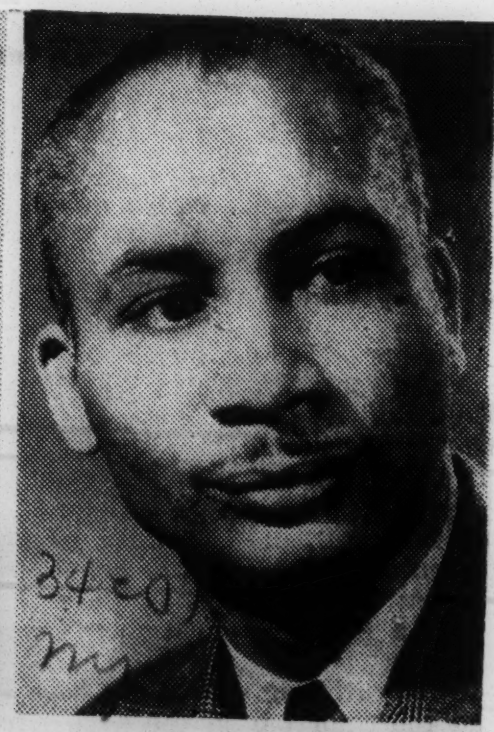
JUDGE STOUT
. . . Domestic Relations Court, $15,000 a year

NEW YORK CITY has nine Negro judges whose salaries range from $13,500 to $28,000 per year. Negroes of New York City have been able to obtain this representation by intelligent, forceful leadership. The eight Negro leaders of Tammany, consisting of four men and four women, are insisting upon greater and greater representation for Negroes.

Seven of the nine Negro judges of New York City and their salaries appear here. The pictures of Judge Myles Paige of Special Sessions Court, and Judge Mollison of the Federal Court, who receive $17,500 and $15,000 respectively, do not appear in this layout.



JUDGE HUBERT DELANY
. . . Domestic Relations Court, $15,000 a year



JUDGE HAROLD STEVENS
. . . General Sessions Court, $28,000 a year

This Week's NEWS IN TABLOID

By CLIFF MACKAY, AFRO Managing Editor

We Can Report Progress on the Political Front

ALTHOUGH WE missed sending company to Congress for Messrs. Dawson and Powell, considerable political progress was made Tuesday. For one thing, two more judges will take seats on the bench. **Harold Stevens** was elected to the N. Y. General sessions bench, a $28,000 a year position. Chicagoans added a third member to their growing list of jurists. He is **Henry C. Ferguson**, who will sit with **Wendell E. Green** and **Fred (Duke) Slater** on the Municipal Bench .... **Herbert L. Jackson**, became the second of his race to be elected to the Massachusetts legislature. The first was **Lawrence H. Banks**, who served during the 1947 term. Jackson first achieved fame as president of the Malden, Mass., city council .... Arizona was added to the list of States with colored members of the legislature. **H. B. Daniels** and **Carl Simms**, Democrats won over Republican women candidates in Phoenix .... Ohio, which has had no colored members of the legislature since 1948 sent two to the General Assembly. **Frederick Bowers** of Dayton was an easy winner as was **Bruce McClure** from Cincinnati. All of Cleveland's candidates lost.



Mr. Jackson

Pennsylvanians have put eight members in the State Legislature. They are from Philadelphia: **D. W. Hoggard, Mrs. Susie Monroe, Granville E. Jones** and **J. Thompson Pettigrew**, all re-elected Democrats; **Lewis Mintess** and **Edwin F. Thompson**, newly elected Republicans. From Pittsburgh, **Paul F. Jones** and **Daniel A. Verona**, Democrats. Jones was elected to fill the vacancy created when **Homer S. Brown** was elevated to the Allegheny County Court bench .... In Michigan, three Democrats will take Legislature seats. They are: Former State Senator **Charles C. Diggs, Mrs. Charline White** and **Edgar Curr[illegible]e**, who was re-elected. Detroit also re-elected **Dr. Samuel B. Milton**, the nation's only colored coroner .... Indiana will have **William Davey Mackey** Republican, of Gary in the legislature .... **Augustus Hawkins** of Los Angeles will be the lone member of the California General Assembly .... Wisconsin's only colored assemblyman, **Leroy J. Simmons**, was re-elected for his third term.

Missouri will have three members of the Legislature. All Democrats, they are **John W. Green, Leroy Tyus** and **Walter V. Lay**. Green and Lay are incumbents .... St. Louis also elected a magistrate, **Frank D Bledsoe** ... Sent to the New York General Assembly were: **Thomas Dickens, Herman Stoute, Hulan Jack, Elijah Crump, Joseph Pinckney.** and **Bertram Baker**. New Yorkers again failed in their effort to get a colored member of the State Senate. Republican **Joseph Bailey** failed in the latest bid. **Dr. W. E. B. DuBois**, running for U. S. Senate on the American Labor Party ticket, surprisingly received 190,115. **Herman Lehman**, the winner, polled 2,621,724 .... The bitter campaign for U. S. House of Representatives in Harlem has ended in a $50,000 libel suit. Winner and incumbent, **Adam C. Powell** has served papers on his losing opponent, **Elmer A. Carter** for that amount .... **David M. Grant**, Democratic leader, has been named to the board of trustees of the Police Retirement System in St. Louis. The appointment was made by **Mayor Joseph M. Darst.**

Political second-guessers are now saying the reason **Theodore A. Spaulding** failed to win a Congressional seat from Philadelphia, was lack of proper organization .... In St. Louis, as an alibi for **Sidney R. Redmond**, who also lost his Congressional bid, the blame is laid on voters, who failed to split their ticket. Redmond, embittered over the fact voters of his color failed to cast their ballots for him, said: "I didn't know my people could be so ungrateful" .... In Cleveland, there are no alibis for the **Rev. William Hodge**, who was seeking a Congressional seat on the Republican ticket .... Desperate St. Louis Republicans made last minute efforts to prevent Recorder of Deeds **Marshall Shepard's** speaking appearance in the Mound City two days before election. Scores of telegrams supposedly signed by the city's leading Baptist ministers, were sent to Dr. Shepard, urging him not to appear. Dr. Shepard, on arriving in St. Louis, found that the ministers knew nothing about the wires.

New York, Chicago Swear-In Negro Judges



RECEIVING CONGRATULATIONS upon his elevation to the Circuit Court bench, Judge Wendell E. Green of the Municipal Court (left) is greeted by Gov. Adlai Stevenson who appointed the jurist (right) to fill vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge Thomas J. Lynch, and John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender — Photo by Rhoden

Stevens, Green Win High Judiciary Posts

As Harold A. Stevens was sworn in as Judge of the Court of General Sessions in New York last week, Wendell E. Green took the oath of office as Circuit Court Judge in Chicago.

The first Negro to be elected to the General Sessions bench, Stevens will take office January 2. He will then hold the highest judgeship of any Negro in the land.

Judge Green became the first member of his race to win occupancy of the Circuit Court bench in Illinois. He was appointed by Gov. Adlai Stevenson to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Thomas J. Lynch.

The new Circuit Court judge was first elected to the Municipal Court bench in 1942 and re-elected in 1948 carrying the endorsement of the Chicago Bar Association which rated him "exceptionally well qualifed."



NEW YORK LEGISLATURE MEMBERS — ALBANY, N. Y.— While President Truman was delivering his State of the Union message in Washington, Governor Thomas E. Dewey was giving a message of his own to the New York State Legislature in Albany. Among the Legislators at the opening were: Hulan E. Jack, 14th Assembly District; Bertram L. Baker, 17th Assembly District; Thomas Dickens, 11th Assembly District; Elijah E. Crump, 12th Assembly District; and Harold A. Stevens 13th Assembly District. —(INP)

Arthur Ford Gets $9,100 Engineer Post in NYC

NEW YORK, N. Y.— Mayor William O'Dwyer last Tuesday appointed Arthur C. Ford, a Harlem resident, to a $9,100 a year post as consulting engineer to the city of New York.

At the same time Robert Wagner, successful candidate for president of the borough of Manhattan, announced the appointment of his Harlem campaign manager, Mrs. Thelma Berlack Boozer, to a $4,320 post as stenographer to the borough president and director of community activities and services.

The appointment of Mr. Ford was credited to Harlem leader J. Raymond Jones, deputy commissioner of housing for the city.

Mr. Ford, a career employee in the city service, is a graduate of Montana State College and served with the Ordinance Department of the government from 1917 to 1924.

In City Service Since 1924

Entering the city service in 1924 he served as a structural steel draftsman and designer with the Board of Transportation of New York until 1937 when he was appointed a civil engineer in the Department of Public Works.

He has had wide experience in planning sewage treatment and construction of piers, plants and roadways.

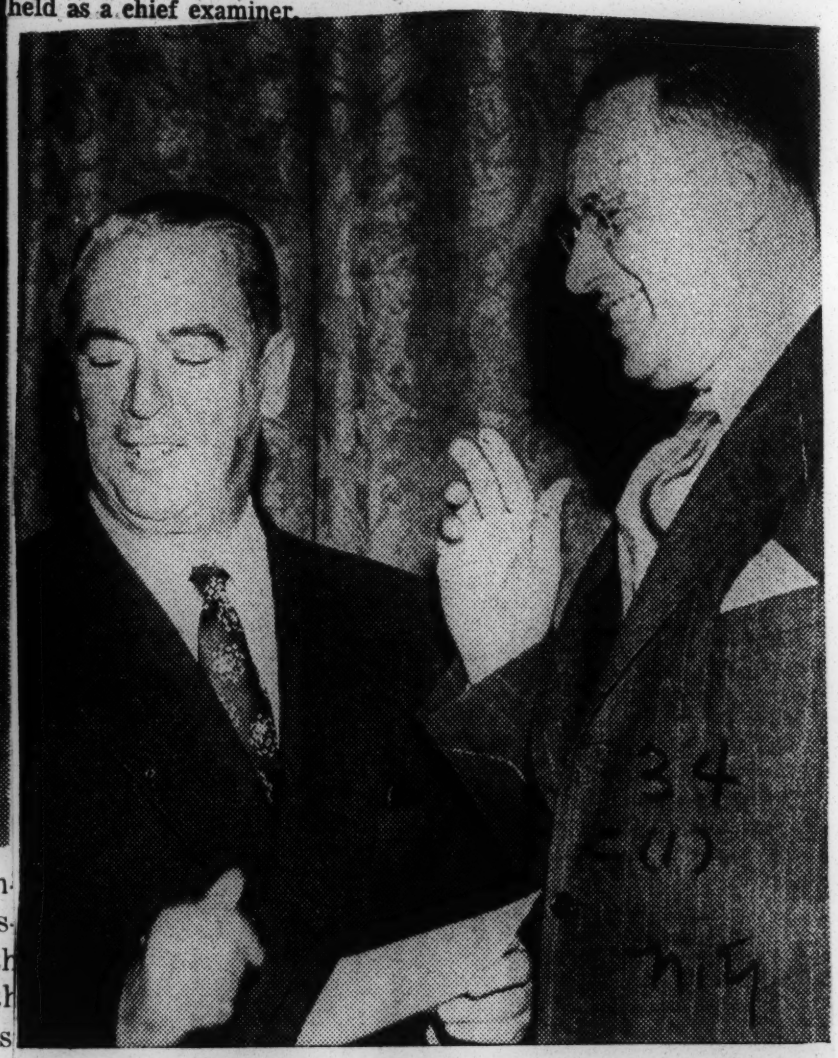
Mrs. Boozer, an honor graduate of New York University, is a former assistant managing editor of both the New York Amsterdam News and the New York Age newspaper.

Directed Journalism School

She was the first director of the school of journalism at the Lincoln School of Journalism in Missouri and is a member of Beta Gamma Sigma, an honorary commerce fraternity, and is a national officer of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

She is married and has two children. Mr. Ford also is married and lives at 409 Edgecombe Ave.

As these announcements were made however, the political axe began to fall in other parts of Harlem with Tammy leader Joseph Ford getting the axe from Boro President Wagner and losing the $5,050 job which he formerly held as a chief examiner.

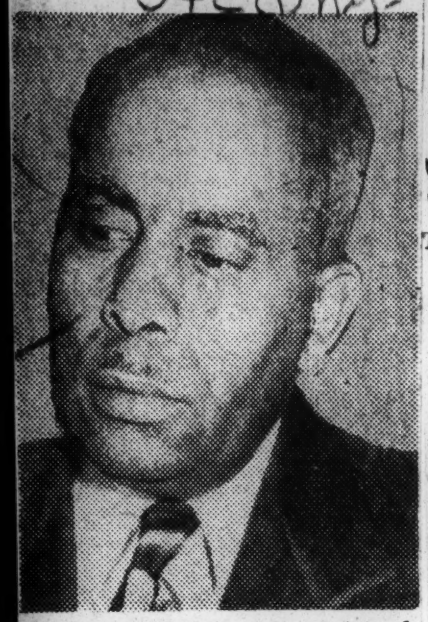


UNTIL YOU'R 61: Myles A. Paige will be a justice of the Court of Special Sessions in New York City for until he's 61 years of age. That point became fact when the justice was re-appointed and sworn into the post last week by Mayor William O'Dwyer. Justice Paige became the first Negro Special Sessions justice in 1940 after having been a City Magistrate for four years. Justice Paige's 10 year tenure of duty will exist until he's 61.

O'Dwyer Re-Appoints Judge Miles Paige

NEW YORK—Miles Paige was re-appointed here last week as a Judge of the Court of Special Sessions by Mayor O'Dwyer. The Criminal Court position carries a $14,000 annual salary.

Under Fire



Six high officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau have been assigned to the 3rd New York District to take over the duties of James W. Johnson, above, collector of internal revenue for this area — one of the nation's richest tax districts. Johns has been under fire recently by political enemies anxious to replace him with a white candidate. Reached Sunday, Johnson would not comment on the situation.

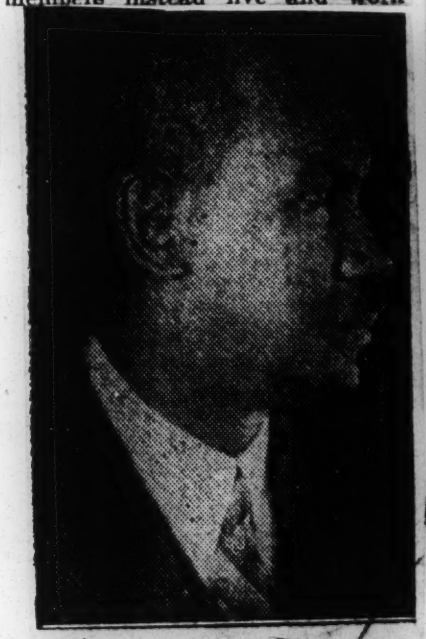
Judge Watson Blasts Harlem Professionals

Municipal Court Justice James S. Watson unloosed a blast at Harlem professional people last Wednesday evening for their "do nothing" attitude, and stunned some 250 dinner guests who were honoring Walter A. Miller, president of the Carver Federal Savings and Loan Association, with a testimonial. The judge was the principal speaker at the affair sponsored by the Harlem Real Estate Board in the Theresa Hotel's Skyline Room.

Mr. Miller, now recovering from a serious illness, founded the institution he now heads. He is treasurer of the United Mutual Life Insurance Company, a prominent realtor, and an official in several national business associations.

Another Group

Justice Watson asserted that frequent complaint is made about the shopkeepers who do business in Harlem but who take and spend their earnings elsewhere, leaving nothing here for general betterment. He then offered to identify another group whose members instead live and work



JUSTICE JAMES S. WATSON in Harlem and who give "very little back in the form of much-needed material value."

"Completely mindful of my own status as a professional man," he announced solemnly, "I nevertheless cannot close my eyes to our many doctors and lawyers who comprise the group to which I refer. I speak of men and women whose incomes are acknowledged to be substantial and far greater than those of the average Harlem dweller but who, in contrast, spend little money and little time in helping to improve the real wealth or deal with the real problems of this area.



JUDGE HAROLD A. STEVENS: Assemblyman and Mrs. Harold A. Stevens Democratic candidate, at their home smile as they receive the news of his election as Judge of General Sessions Court. Judge Stevens is the first Negro elected to this post in the history of New York.

"Misuse Of Police Powers" Brown Charges

N. Y. Councilman Arrested While Visiting Friends

NEW YORK — (SNS) — New York City Councilman Earl Brown charged a "misuse of police powers" Wednesday after he was arrested in Oak Bluffs, on Martha's Vineyard, Mass., on a charge of being present in a gaming establishment.

Brown was arrested with two others among the 15 or so guests of George Logan, a Chicago businessman who has a summer home at the Bluffs, where Brown spent his vacation.

Police Chief Alfred Farreirs and three aides raided the Logan home with drawn guns. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Logan were released on $50 bonds.

Three days after the arrest Brown and Mrs. Logan were found not guilty. Logan was fined $25 for allowing gambling on his premises. He said he will appeal the fine.

Brown released the following story to newsmen:

"We were having a social evening, all of us solid people—and assistant district attorney from Philadelphia, doctors, lawyers, retired school principals, all people who knew each other. There was one canasta table, two poker tables.

"About 10 p. m. the cops showed up and asked use to remove some cars from the road, which is narrow. We did, and kept on playing. The cops went away, but came back about midnight with guns.

"I told them not to act like children, to put the guns away. We all were Negroes, and I thought that might be behind it. The chief said no, but he elected to arrest three of us.

"I phone Francis Hurley, former Massachusetts state treasurer, an old college friend, and he told the chief off, too. The chief wanted to drop the matter right there, but I insisted on going through with it. I don't believe there will be any more misuse of police power up there."

Retired British Vice-Consul To Be Honored In New York City



Plans are being formulated for a testimonial dinner to honor the recently retired British Vice-Consul, the Hon. Walter F. James in New York City. He served for 33 years. The dinner is set for Sept. 22 at Hotel Commodore. Seated from left Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, the Rev. Dr. Winslow A. Beckles, secretary of the general committee; Dr. Godfrey Nurse, chairman; Augustine A. Austin, treasurer; and Hutson L. Lovell, vice-chairman. Standing, Leonard A. Lowe, assistant secretary; R. J. Kirkpatrick, Dr. Charles Fairclough and Dr. Theodore E. Hanson, members of the special committee on arrangements.

Official Life In Capital Scrutinized

Absentee Record Is Called One of Worst Of Any House Member

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Were it not for one of the worst absentee records of any member of the House and a voting record paralleling that of Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party, of New York, a left-winger, on foreign affairs and military matters, Representative Adam Clayton Powell would be rated a good legislator.

Powell figuratively was born in velvet pants. In all the 42 years of his existence he has had things virtually handed to him on a silver platter.

Given a first-rate education at Colgate and Columbia Universities, with four months of travel and study abroad, he inherited from his father the pulpit of Abyssinian Baptist Church, one of the oldest and largest colored churches in America.

* * *

A HANDSOME MAN, Powell grew up as the spoiled darling of his father's congregation. The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Sr., had done pretty much as he pleased in pastoring the church and had to answer to nobody. After young Adam took over the pastorate, his word became church law. Harlemites said he talked to the dear Lord, and got his orders directly from heaven, as Moses got the Decalogue on Mount Sinai, and dominated the Board of Deacons.

Adopting the "Don't Buy Where You Can't Work" campaign from Chicago where it had been successfully carried out on the South Side, Powell used his forensic talents on street corners and led picket lines. He takes credit for employment, as a result of this campaign, of colored persons as bus drivers in New York City.

Powell got elected to the New York City Council in 1941. In his campaign for election to Congress, he promised the voters of the twenty-second district in Harlem that he would be a complete antidote to Representative John E. Rankin, Dixiecrat, of Mississippi, leader of the "white trash" bloc in the House. Whenever Rankin would rail and rant against colored people and Jews, Powell promised to answer him, word for word and epithet for epithet.

* * *

STRICTLY AN individualist, Powell knew nothing of political organization. It was not necessary for him to fight his way up in either church or politics. He got elected to Congress in 1944 on the Democratic, Republican, and American Labor Party tickets, and owed political allegiance to none of them.

Soap-box oratory is quite different from debate in the House of Representatives, and Powell had to learn. But under the tutelage of Marcantonio, a skilled parliamentarian, he learned fast.

He had boasted that his seat would be next Rankin's because "R" came after "P." But he found out that members of the House are not seated alphabetically, that seniority counts far more than ability, and that Rankin, in addition to being the No. 1 race-baiter of the House, was one of the best parliamentarians in that body.

* * *

HE ALSO FOUND out that there is no such thing as free speech in the House. Time for debate is divided equally between the chairman of the committee proposing a bill and the ranking minority member of that committee. If a member wants to speak, he must obtain a special order by unanimous consent permitting him to address the House, or obtain time from the member controlling it for the proponents or the opponents of a measure. When a bill is being read for amendment, he may make a pro forma motion to strike out the last work and gain the floor for five minutes.

Shortly after his marriage on August 1, 1945, to Miss Hazel Scott, night club entertainer and concert pianist, the Daughters of the American Revolution refused to rent Constitution Hall to her for a concert.

Mr. Powell was incensed and took the issue to the President. Mr. Truman wrote him that he regarded the DAR as a private enterprise and he could not interfere in the controversy.

* * *

POWELL SEVERELY criticized the President. He replied that "although the DAR is a private enterprise, Constitution Hall is a public institution inasmuch as it is tax exempt." He added that he could not "support her or her philosophy anywhere in the future in public life," and called her "the last lady of the land."

* * *

The Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter of the DAR invited Mrs. Truman to a tea in her honor at the Sulgrave Club here in October, 1945. Mr. Powell requested her by telegram not to attend. She did.

Speaking in New York City after marching in a Columbus Day parade, Powell said he could not accept Mrs. Truman's "excuse" that her attendance at the tea had no reaction to the merits of the controversy and that her conduct did "not bear up when compared with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's withdrawal from the DAR in 1939." He added that he could not "support her or her philosophy anywhere in the future in public life," and called her "the last lady of the land."

* * *

THE TRUMANS retaliated by snubbing the Powells. He was not invited to White House receptions for members of Congress, nor was his secretary included in the list of secretaries of Congressmen who were invited to White House teas.

A member of the House Education and Labor Committee, Powell, in the 80th Congress, voted against passage of the Taft-Hartley labor bill. The measure passed the House, 308 to 107. But on passage of the bill over the President's veto, he was absent. The veto was overridden by a vote of 331 to 83.

Powell's chief legislative endeavors in the 81st Congress centered around three measures — repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, fair employment practice legisation, and federal aid to education.

* * *

THE EDUCATION and Labor Committee was about evenly divided on the question of reporting out the Thomas-Lesinski bill, the Administration measure, to repeal the Taft-Hartley law and reenact the Wagner National Labor Relations Act of 1935. Powell held the deciding vote. He withheld it until the committee chairman, the late Representative John Lesinski, of Michigan, appointed him chairman of a special committee to hold hearings on FEPC.

As chairman of this subcommittee Powell did a bang-up job. Aided unofficially by the late Charles H. Houston, who had been attorney for colored locomotive firemen in litigation with southeastern railroads and the railroad brotherhoods over a long number of years, he went thoroughly into efforts of the railroad unions to drive colored workers out of railroad employment.

He summoned before his subcommittee representatives of the railroad unions and questioned them about their exclusion of colored railroad workers from union membership and their other discriminatory practices.

* * *

HE ALSO BROUGHT before his subcommittee Edward H. Foley, Under Secretary of the Treasury, and Alvin W. Hall, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and questioned them about the cancellation of an examination the bureau had scheduled for plate printers' apprentices after a number of eligible colored war veterans had applied to take the examination. He also questioned them on racial discrimination in employment in general in the bureau.

The Senate-approved Federal aid to education bill engendered a bitter religious fight after it reached the House. The United States Supreme Court had decided in 1947 that "No tax in any amount, large or small, can be levied to support any religious activities or institutions whatever they may be called, or whatever form they may adopt to teach or practice religion."

But the courts had upheld practices of states providing children in sectarian schools, through public taxation, certain services auxiliary to education, such as non-religion textbooks, transportation, supplies, and health and welfare services.

But the House committee reached an impasse over this issue. A majority of the committee, over the protest of the chairman, scheduled a meeting to report out a bill which would deny any aid to parochial schools. Powell was one of the thirteen members of the 25-member committee who signed the petition for the meeting in August, 1949.

At the hour for the scheduled meeting, the members who proposed to act over the objections of the chairman gathered in the committee room. But Powell was conspicuously absent. Clerks tried in vain to reach him.

* * *

WHEN THE HOUSE convened at noon, Lesinski walked into the committee room and adjourned the meeting, it being a violation of the rules for a committee to sit without permission while the House is in session.

Powell showed up at his office immediately after the meeting had been adjourned without taking any action for lack of a quorum. He said he had tried to get the signers of the petition to agree to bring up the bill which would have authorized the appropriation of funds for public school teachers' salaries only, with his amendment providing for funds to be distributed on a per capita per school basis.

This bill was designed to exclude parochial schools from Federal aid and to preclude an unequal distribution of funds between white and colored pupils in southern states.

* * *

POWELL DISCLOSED that he had come to town the night before, gone to a downtown hotel where only his secretary knew he was, and had remained there until he got word that the meeting had been adjourned.

I have always suspected that a "deal" was involved in Powell's action. Shortly after the aborted move to force out of committee a bill authorizing Federal aid in which Catholic schools would not share, Powell met with Speaker Sam Rayburn and Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, the Majority Leader, and an understanding was had with Lesinski that the FEPC bill would be called up early in the second session.

Lesinski later filed the resolution to by-pass the Rules Committee and bring up FEPC under the liberalized rules which gave committee chairmen the privilege of calling up any bill reported from their committees, on a call of committees on "Calendar Wednesday."

* * *

POWELL GOT his subcommittee to approve the Administration's FEPC bill, and the full Education and Labor Committee to report the measure favorably. He led the floor fight for its passage, but the bill was beaten when a Republican and Democratic coalition voted, 221 to 178, to substitute the voluntary-compliance bill offered by Representative Samuel K. McConnell, Republican, of Pennsylvania.

Powell and Marcantonio voted for the motion to recommit the McConnell bill. The motion was rejected, 177 to 239. Powell and Marcantonio voted against final passage of the McConnell bill. The vote for passage was 240 to 177.

Powell fought for passage of the bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. But a substitute, offered by Representative John S. Wood, Democrat, of Georgia, and described by its opponents as more restrictive of labor than Taft-Hartley, was adopted, 217 to 203. Powell voted against the Wood substitute. He voted for the motion to recommit it, which carried. 212 to 209.

Lehman Appoints Frances Williams As Assistant

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Another step of progress was made in the Democratic ranks last week when Herbert H. Lehman, the newly elected senator from New York, appointed Miss Frances Williams to his staff as legislative assistant.

This appointment is in line with the usual practices and policies of Sen. Lehman who began to demonstrate his position on the matter of employment back in 1933 when he was first inaugurated Governor of New York State.

Only one month after the anauguration he appointed Walter White as a member of the Board of Visitors of the Warrick School for Boys, later appointing such persons as Elmer Carter, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Mrs. Lillian Alexander and others to responsible positions. Miss Williams' appointment is further testimony as to the position Sen. Lehman holds on fair employment not only in theory but practice.

TO DO RESEARCH

Her duties will be to cover research assignments in various fields as needed by the senator. She is well qualified for this type of work, being a Phi Beta Kappa and a Mary Lyon Scholar in Economics and Sociology from Mt. Holyoke College; a fellow and graduate of the New York School of Social Work; a research assistant at the University of Chicago for two years, and earning a Master's Degree from their Political Science Department. Miss Williams has long been identified with interests, not only in Civil Rights, but in the whole gamut of social questions which interest the American people.

During the war days, Miss Williams served as an advisor to Chester Bowles, administrator of the Office of Price Administration. She was the first Negro hired by one of the small predecessor agencies out of which OPA grew. Later, when the agency had grown to capacity, she was appointed to the administrative position with a higher professional grade.

Because of her effort to have Negroes employed in the agency on the basis of qualification, five Negroes were given positions at OPA with salaries upward of $8,000. The total Negro personnel in the national office was 550 with an additional 1200 in the field. Because of this record, the National Committee on Segregation in the nation's capitol said in its report that "OPA came closer than any other government agency to eliminating the problem of race in employment."

RIGHTS GROUP POST

Miss Williams was also the first professional member to be hired on the staff of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. She served as technical advisor for the subcommittee that handled fair employment, fair educational practices, fair health practices, and the problems of segregation in transportation and the armed forces.

In the spring of 1949 she served as consultant to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for UN Affairs of the State Department. She worked specifically on materials for the UN Committee on Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. When the State Department decides to come into its logical inheritance—namely the contribution of Negro Americans to America — they will find some spade work done by Ralph Bunche and Frances Williams.

Before coming to the government Miss Williams was the interracial education secretary of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association. The record which this organization has built up in race relations is said to have been built on the groundwork laid under the direction of Miss Williams.

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Research Post to Miss Williams

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON

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Frances Williams Given Top Post

WASHINGTON. — Miss Frances Williams, former St. Louisan and daughter of Professor and Mrs. Frank L.



MISS FRANCES WILLIAMS

Williams of that city, has been appointed to the staff of Senator Herbert H. Lehman (D., N. Y.) as legislative assistant.

The appointment by the newly elected senator from New York is viewed in these quarters as being in line with the usual practices and policies of the former Governor of New York State.

Only one month after Senator Lehman's inauguration, he appointed Walter White as a member of the Board of Visitors of the Warrick School for Boys, later appointing such persons as Elmer Carter, Eugene Kinkle Jones, Mrs. Lillian Alexander and others to responsible positions.

Miss Williams, a Phi Beta Kappa and a Mary Lyon scholar in economcis and sociology from Mt. Holyoke College, is also a fellow and graduate of the New York School fo Socail Work and a research assistant for two years at the University of Chicago. She earned her master's degree from this institution's political science department.

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Judge Miles Paige Is Reappointed

NEW YORK—Miles Paige was sworn in for another 10 year term by Mayor O'Dwyer recently as a judge of the Court of Special Sessions. Judge Paige, prior to his appointment to the higher court 10 years ago, served as city magistrate.

2 PUERTO RICANS GET U. S. LABOR JOBS HERE

The United States Department of Labor announced yesterday the appointment of the first two native Puerto Rican investigators to the New York staff of its Wage and Hour Division.

The appointees, Armando Hernandez and Adalberto Carrasquillo, will act against the "many violations" of the minimum-wage law by employers of Puerto Rican workers in this city, Arthur J. White, regional director, said.

Mr. White, who declared recently that the Puerto Ricans were the most exploited group in New York's labor market, said yesterday that many employers of Puerto Ricans had failed to increase minimum wages from 40 to 75 cents an hour as required by Federal law since Jan. 25.

As a further step in the enforcement campaign, the Wage and Hour Division will send its investigators into the East Bronx every Wednesday night, starting this week, to consult with Puerto Ricans who are employed during the day. The Federal men will be at Melrose House, 786 East 156th Street, from 7 to 10 P. M.

NEWLY ELECTED GOTHAM DEM. NAMES TWO TO JOBS

New York-Newly-elected Borough President Robert Wagner was more of a political hero to Negro Democrats last week than his superior officer, Mayor William O'Dwyer. Wagner appointed two Negroes, Arthur Ford, and Mrs. Thelma Berlack Boozer to posts in his office, while of 59 city-wide appointments and reappointments, the Mayor appointed not one Negro.

Fullfilling his pledge to dispense with the services of all Tammany men, Mr. Wagner ousted district leader, Joseph Ford, who was a Chief Examiner.

However, he quickly appointed Mr. Ford, a young, qualified engineer in the Borough President's office, making Mr. Ford the highest ranking Negro City administrative employee. His salary is $9,100.

Mrs. Boozer was appointed Chief stenographer at a salary in excess of $4,000.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 1-14-50

Sworn in on Municipal Civil Service Commission



Mayor O'Dwyer swore in Municipal Court Justice James S. Watson, second from left, Manhattan Democrat, into a $9,000-a-year post on the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Wednesday. Justice Watson, gave up his $12,000 a year post to join the commission. Photo shows l. to r: Mayor O'Dwyer, Justice Watson, his wife, Mrs. Violet Watson; daughters Barbara and Grace Watson, James (Skid) L. Watson, son Mrs. Barbara Watson, daughter-in-law and her husband Douglas Watson. —(Photo by Layne)

Watson Heads CSC in NYC

Ex-Judge Is Elevated Day After Taking Oath

NEW YORK — Former Municipal Court Judge James S. Watson, 67, was elected last Thursday as president of the city's three-man Municipal Civil Service Commission.

He was sworn in as a member of the Civil Service Commission the day before by Mayor William O'Dwyer, succeeding former Commissioner Darwin W. Telesford who resigned under pressure from the $9,000 post three weeks ago.

He will receive a salary of $10,000 a year as president of the commission.

Judge Watson resigned from his $12,000 a year post as a municipal judge which was scheduled to expire next Dec. 31 and accepted the new appointment which will run for six years.

Interest in Successor

Judge Watson becomes the second colored man to head the Civil Service Commission since the days of Ferdinand Q. Morton.

As Judge Watson was sworn in with members of his family looking on, speculation immediately arose in Harlem as to whom the mayor would appoint to the interim position left vacant on the municipal court bench.

Jones Against Dickens

In some circles it was said that the interim post might go to Tom Dickens, attorney, and Harlem district leader.

In other circles it was stated that Deputy Commissioner of Housing, J. Raymond Jones might block such a move.

Dickens is reported to be aligned with other Harlem Democratic leaders in a fight to determine who shall govern the handling of patronage jobs in that area.

On Bench 19 Years

Mr. Watson is a Democrat and has served on the bench since 1931. He is married and has four children. One of his daughters Barbara, is manager of the well-known Bradford Models.

Mr. Telesford resigned as commissioner after evidence was brought out that a civil service employee had taken an examination for another man and that the commission had failed to take disciplinary action in the matter

Powell Attempt For Anti-Bias Rider Defeated

Daily Worker

Sought To Clean Up Capital Through New Appropriation

34c(1)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) —Representative Adam C. Powell Democrat, of New York, tried without success to write an anti-segregation amendment into the 1951 District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The amendment was rejected on a standing vote, 50 to 19. A teller vote was refused.

Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor party, of New York, tried later to force a roll call on the Powell move when Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, the acting Speaker, recognized Representative Cliff Clevenger, Republican, of Ohio, to make a motion to recommit the bill.

After the motion to recommit was defeated, the bill, carrying a record $112,84?,340 for the operation of the government of the District of Columbia in the next fiscal year, was passed and sent to the Senate.

In offering his ammendment, Mr. Powell told the House it would "clean up our Capital."

"It is bad enough to practice native fascism sectionally but inexcusable to practice it right here in the Capital," he said.

THE PROVISIONS

Under the appropriation for general supervision and instruction in the local public school system, the bill provides for 25 additional teachers for Divisions 10 to 13 (colored) above the budget estimates. The budget had recommended salaries for 63 additional teachers.

The 25 additional teachers will allow the colored division to employ 88 new teachers and provide for the maximum use of existing school facilities without the necessity of part-time instruction, the House Appropriations Committee said in recommending the additional teaching jobs.

The bill also carries the sum of $8,000 for the promotion of teachers at Wilson (white) and Minor (colored) Teachers' colleges.

Funds were not allowed for the rewiring of the new Cardoza High School. The Appropriations Committee believed that this project could be postponed without undue hardship or additional cost.

The transfer of Central High School to the colored division, over which there was a bitter and prolonged controversy, the committee said, enabled a reduction to be made in the amount of $44,420 in the appropriation for operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment due to the **closing of the Cardoza High School** building.

A request for an appropriation for $200,000 for the purchase of land for the stadium at Dunbar High School was halved. The committee said this request was excessive in view of the athletic facilities now available in the colored division. The bill provides $100,000 for this purpose.

The stadium at Central High School, which goes to the colored division along with the school plant is regarded as the finest athletic field of the local public school system.

SAVINGS PREDICTED

Funds also were allowed for the centralization of cooking and eating facilities at the Industrial Home School for Colored. The committee's report stated that this should result in considerable savings in the culinary personnel at this institution, since at the present time the boys are fed and the food prepared in each of the seven dormitories.

The bill carries funds for the following items, among others:

Office of Recorder of Deeds $231,300.

For continuing construction of the Spingarn High School, $1,250,000.

For beginning construction of a new junior high school to replace the Terrell Junior High School, $900,000, with contract authorization not to exceed $1,589,500.

For completion of plans and specifications for a new Armstrong Senior High School in Brentwood $75,000.

For beginning construction of an addition to the Francis Junior High School, including a gymnasium and a new cafeteria, $200,000, with contract authorization not to exceed $323,000.

For beginning construction of a new extensible junior high school building in the vicinity of Pomeroy Road, Douglas Place and Stanton Road, southeast, $180,000, with contract authorization not to exceed $1,589,500.

For construction of a new central kitchen at the Industrial Home School for Colored Children, including improvement of grounds, $187,000.

'Clean Up' D.C. Plea Rejected

The American

Oct-6-3-50

House Votes Against Powell Amendment

Baltimore Sun

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After the motion to recommit was defeated, the bill, carrying a record $112,840,340 for the operation of the government of the District of Columbia in the next fiscal year, was passed and sent to the Senate.

'Clean-Up Capital'

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Your History

By J.A.ROGERS | Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields in the South... Back Thousands of Years Before Christ!....

ILLUSTRATIONS BY A.S.MILAI

ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN



ASSISTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT POSTS HELD BY A WOMAN IN AMERICA. GRADUATE OF HAMLINE UNIV., SHE HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN NATIONAL WELFARE WORK SINCE 1934 FOR WHICH SHE HAS BEEN CITED BY SUCH ORGANIZATIONS AS THE CIO, AFL, AND URBAN LEAGUE. VERY ACTIVE IN THE FIGHT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS SHE ADDRESSES STUDENT GROUPS OF SOME OF THE NATIONS LEADING UNIVERSITIES CHIEFLY ON THAT. WHILE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT FEPC, SHE ORGANIZED 57 NATIONAL BODIES TO WORK FOR IT.

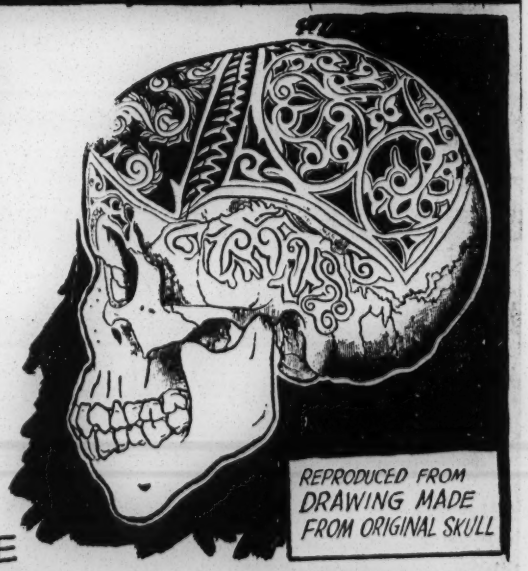


DON CARLOS DeHAULT de LASSUS

(1764 ------ 1842)

LAST SPANISH GOVERNOR OF UPPER LOUISIANA. THE REIGNING BEAUTY OF HIS PROVINCE AND HIS MANSION WAS HESTER, A QUADROON BELLE OF NEW ORLEANS. AT HER DEATH SHE LEFT $20,000 (ABOUT $100,000 NOW) TO HER SON BY THE GOVERNOR. THE SON HAD DISAPPEARED YEARS BEFORE. HE WAS FINALLY LOCATED AT BATON ROUGE WHERE HE PASSED FOR A SPANIARD BUT HE REFUSED THE MONEY, THOUGH HE NEEDED IT, LEST HE BE TAKEN FOR A NEGRO.

Primitive Negroes



FROM PREHISTORIC TIMES WHETHER IN AFRICA OR THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC HAVE ALWAYS SHOWN A HIGH DEGREE OF ARTISTIC SKILL. THE CARVINGS ON THIS NEGRITO, OR LITTLE NEGRO, SKULL WAS DONE BY A "WILD MAN" OF BORNEO, UNTOUCHED BY CIVILIZATION EVEN THOUGH THE DESIGN SEEMS MODERN. MILAI

34c(1) 1950 New York

New Sanitation Superintendent in N.Y.



Malcom E. Manning of 520 W. 156th St., N.Y., was recently sworn in as District Superintend ent of the Manhattan East area in the Department of Sanitation of New York. He is shown be ing sworn into office by Commissioner Andrew W. Mulrain. Others are Cecil Carter and Glester Hinds.

Progress Report

Not all of the news of the past few days has been bad, for which all of us can be grateful.

Stays of execution were granted to the Martinsville Seven in Virginia and to Willie McGee in Mississippi. In each case the accused faced death for alleged criminal attack upon a white woman.

In New York, Malcolm Manning of Jamaica, Queens, is the first of his race to be named to the post of assistant borough superintendent in the Sanitation Department. Another milestone came in the naming of Herman M. Bell, Camden attorney and Howard University graduate, as Deputy Attorney General of New Jersey.

In the nation's capital, Dr. Ambrose Caliver was named assistant to the U. S. Commissioner of Education—another first. Jackie Robinson continues to lead the National League in batting and in the American League, Cleveland's Larry Doby is tied for second place in that department.

Also in Washington, Dr. Joseph Trigg, Syracuse University athletic great of years gone by, was named to the District Boxing Commission.

Charles W. Jones, Detroit attorney, became the first of his race to be named a judge in Detroit. The new jurist, named Judge of Recorder's Court, will hold the post on an appointment basis until September when he faces several white opponents in a primary election.

Down in New Orleans, Judge J. Skelly Wright of the U. S. District Court, has ruled that colored voters must be allowed to register. The Republic of Liberia last week celebrated the 103rd anniversary of its founding.

And so goes the news—little items here and there which added together made a sizeable and praiseworthy record of achievement. Despite handicaps, we're making progress, make no mistake about it.

34c(1) 1950

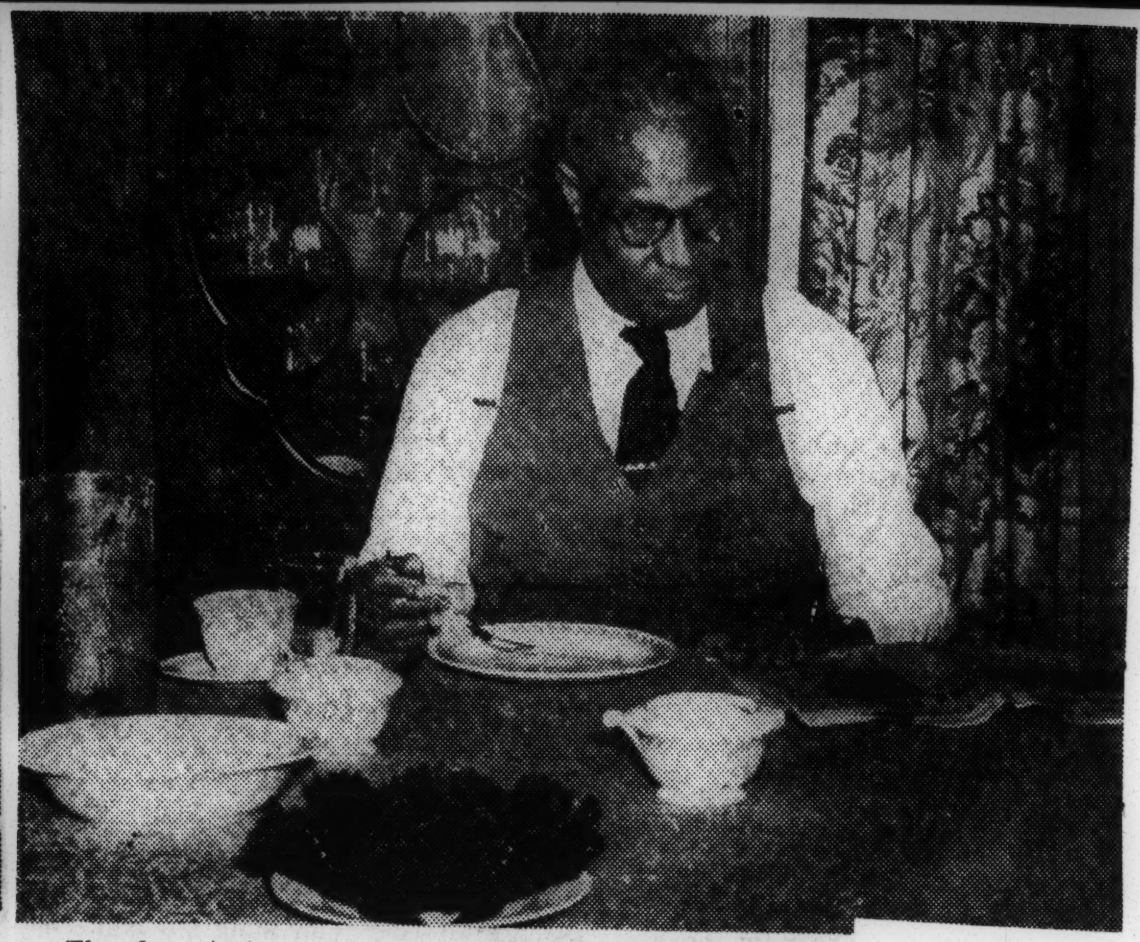
A Day In The Life Of A City Councilman



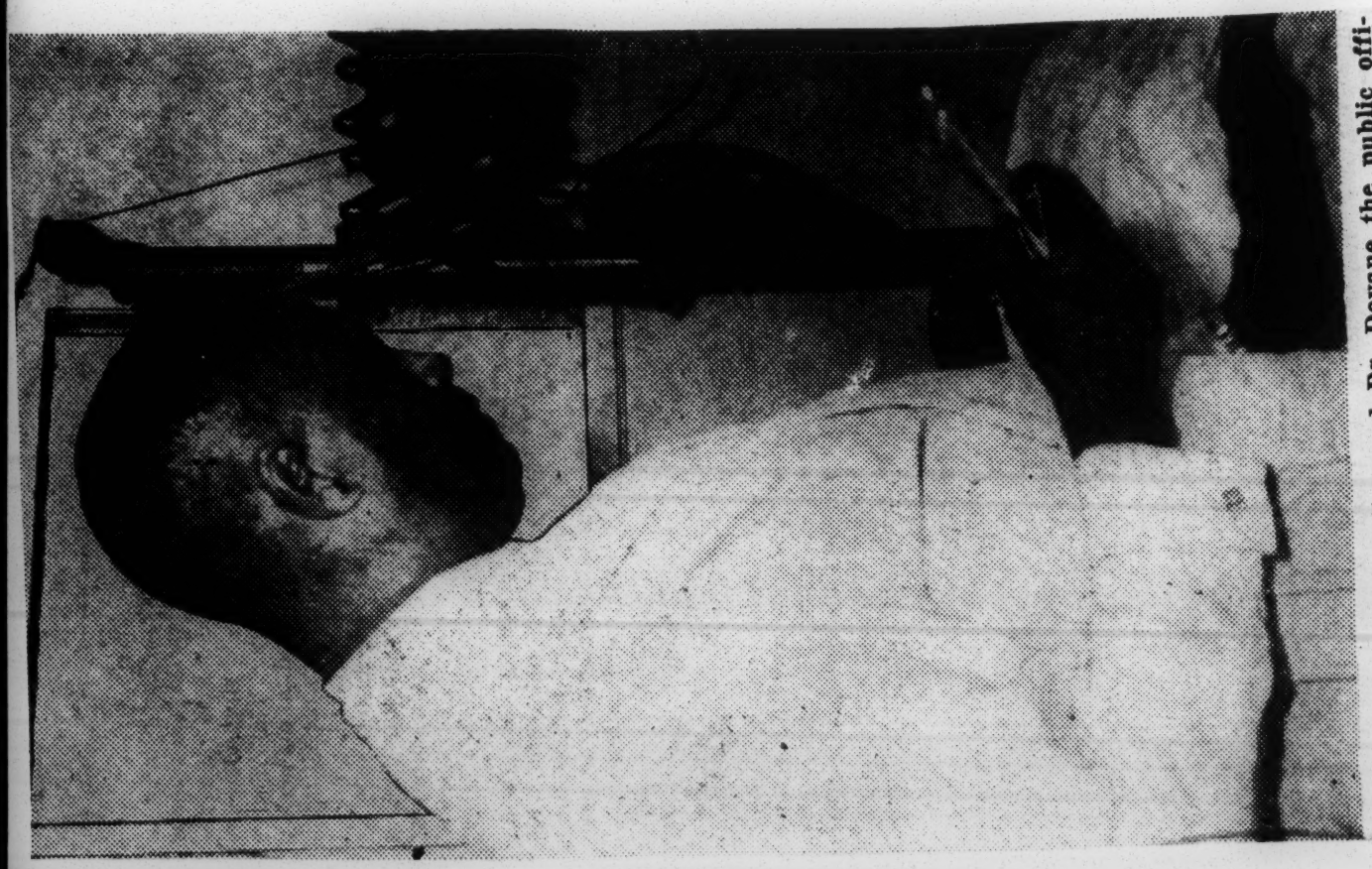
When public hearings are completed, which are mild or torrid in the life of Dr. W. P. Devane, councilman for the city of Fayetteville, N. C., the council retires to a private chamber. Here the members make final and formal decisions on matters pertaining to city government. Shown are, left to right: Robert F. Shaw and George B. Herndon, councilmen; Mrs. Louise Talbert, clerk; J. O. Talley, Jr., mayor; and Eugene Plummer and Dr. Devane, councilmen.



Instead of taking a breather after seeing many morning patients, Dr. Devane rushes over to city hall to take care of pressing public matters. He is pictured above in close conversation with L. F. Worrell, chief-of-police. The F. B. I. trained chief and the councilman have worked together closely during the present term and each has lavish praise for the other.



The day starts early for public officials who combine the duties of office with private vocations. Here Dr. DeVane, the South's only Negro councilman, is shown breakfasting alone in his home on Gillispie street. in Fayetteville.



A quick transformation and Dr. Devane the public official becomes Dr. Devane the physician. Here he is shown administering to a patient.

34c(1) 1950 North Carolina

Dr. W. P. Devane Makes History As Fayetteville's First Race Councilman

Journal and Guide Sat. 11-25-50 Norfolk, Va

By J. H. RAWLINS

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—On the first day of May, 1951, Dr. W. P. Devane will have completed a full term as councilman for the city of Fayetteville. When he took his seat on the governing body two years ago history was made in this quiet southern city, which hadn't seen a Negro elected to office since the days of Reconstruction.

The unusualness of his election, which has been duplicated in only one other southern city, Richmond, Va., has been more or less dispelled by the quiet efficiency he has displayed in office. Laudatory phrases have ben heaped upon him from every quarter of the city. Revolutionary gains have been made during the almost two years he has served.

In commenting on his services to the city, J. O. Talley, mayor, had this to say: "The services of Dr. Devane have been invaluable He has been an asset to the council and has gained the respect of all its mmbers." The man in the street speaks of him with equal praise and an abandon that rings with utmost sincerity.

* * *

A GOOD conversationalist who is never at a loss for words, Dr. Devane is modest, to the point of shyness, when he is questioned about the effect of his influence on the recent gains made by the race in Fayetteville. Everyday observers and private citizens were sought to get the correct answer.

A cross-section viewpoint of rank and file constituents was best described by one person who when questioned pointed out that "we never have had Negro policemen; we now have three.. There were no representatives on public boards. T. J. Smith and Mrs. Mary B. Williston are now members of the Recreation Commission.

"Public utilities have been installed in sections which never had them before. Over $2,000,000 has been spent in Negro neighborhoods for pavement and water lines. Lights are now at street corners where they never were before. All of this during the term Dr. Devane has served on the council."

* * *

A NATIVE of Columbus county, he graduated from Albion Academy and Shaw University. After serving in World War I, where he held the rank of first lieutenant, he returned to his studies and was graduated a doctor of medicine from Meharry Medical College in 1918. While practicing in Wilmington, N. C., Dr. Devane and two of his associates founded the Community Hospital in that city. Always interested in civic matters, he served as an advisor on boards with the mayor, the city attorney and the city health officer of Wilmington.

This variety of interest and wealth of background proved excellent training when he transferred his practice to Fayetteville in 1924. With increased political activity among Negroes and their clamor for representation, a candidate who could command the respect of all citizens and fulfill the obligation of leadership became the paramount problem. That W. P. Devane was the unanimous choice of the citizens committee is a tribute to the man and to the exemplary life he has led during his 26 years of residence.

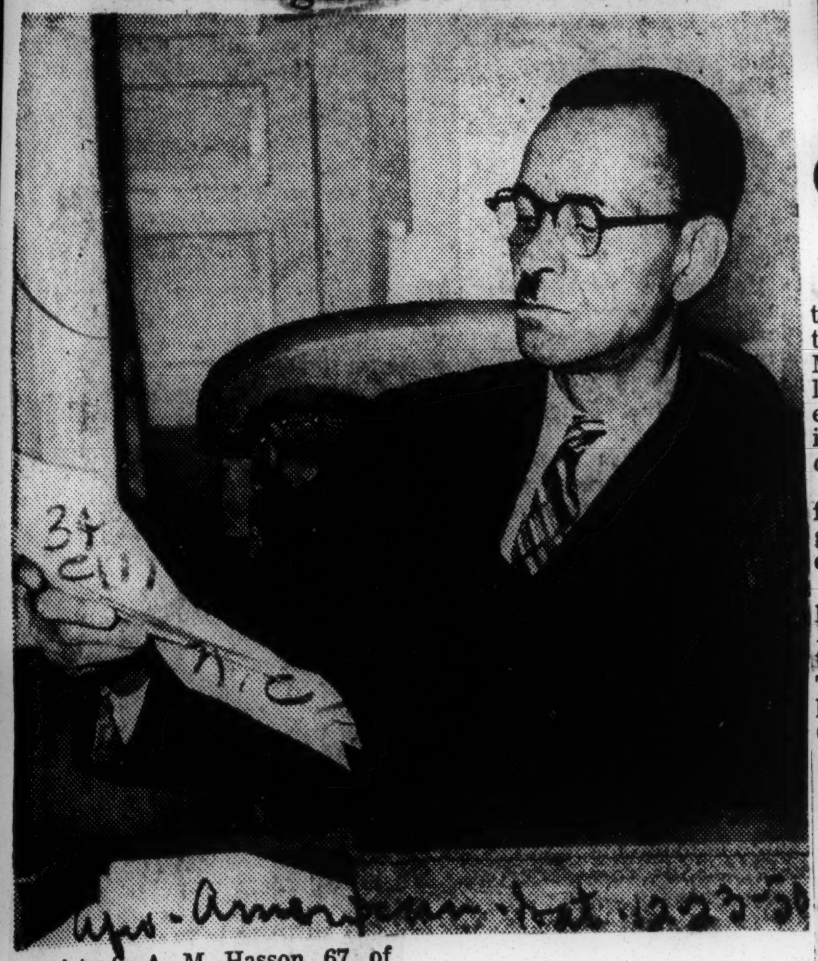
Commenting on the fact that his efforts as councilman have been greatly appreciated by everyone from the man in the street to His Honor the Mayor, Dr. Devane said: "Being the first Negro to be elected by no means says that I am a Negro councilman. It is my opinion that the best possible way the representative of a minority group can best serve the interest of that group is to have a deep concern for the welfare of all groups. This I have tried to do at all times."

* * *

WHETHER HE WILL SEEK to succeed himself in office or not is a matter of speculation and conjecture at present. "No comment" was the only answer offered when questioned on this score by the writer.

His tenure of office, up to the present, has been highly satisfactory and voters of Fayetteville feel they made a wise choice in the selection of Dr. W. P. Devane.

'First' Magistrate in Gastonia



Magistrate A. M. Hasson, 67, of Gastonia, N.C. was sworn in here last week as the first colored elected public servant in the history of 104-year-old Gaston County; he is a Democrat. His address is 504 N. York St. (Photo by William Wilson)

Hasson Sworn In as 1st Magistrate

By JOE MAXWELL

GASTONIA, N.C.—"I am tickle to death to have the opportunity to serve," were the words of A. M. Hasson, 67, who was sworn in last week as the first colored elected justice of the peace (Magistrate) in the history of 104-year old Gaston County.

Mr. Hasson came here in 1919 from Tuscaloosa, Ala., and engaged in the dry goods and grocery business.

It was in 1932 that colored people first began to vote here, but Mr. Hasson was active in politics long before then in Memphis, Tenn. He recalls the days when he was connected with the Ed Crump machine in Memphis, and chimed in "they used to call me the 'tan boss' of the Memphis machine."

Hasson won here with 3,568 votes he had no opposition in the Democratic primary or the November elections and confides, "I am a good Democrat."

Traveled Extensively

Hasson, who has traveled abroad, has been connected with some big firms. While working with a steamboat company, he traveled to Africa, Gold Coast, Spain and South America.

"My education was not gotten between the school walls,' but rather between the walls of the world," he laughs.

Perhaps the biggest company he has worked for was the Memphis Bank and Trust Company where he served as head of the real estate department. That was in 1908. This company is now out of operation.

Backs Worthy Projects

After traveling on various jobs, he came back to Gastonia. He has been connected with every worthwhile project the community has fostered.

He was the first colored person to serve as chairman of the board of the Gaston County Hospital in 1934 and first to give money ($25) toward its erection in 1919.

While he was chairman of the board of this hospital, he fostered a drive to tear down the "firetrap" and get a first-class hospital. County citizens the Duke endowment folk saw the point' which resulted in the now 32-room, $150,000 Gaston County Hospital.

Stumped County

Hasson was a potent force in getting colored policemen being hired here.

In reference to his election he stated, "I stumped the county from one end to the other, but to say that even all the colored people wanted a colored person to be elected magistrate, would be misleading."

This county was entitled to five magistrates, but only four persons filed.

A Justice of the Peace has authority to fine up to $50 and to impose sentences of 30 days on the road or in jail in criminal cases. His civil jurisdiction includes contracts up to $200 and tort actions up to $50 in damages. His office does not entitle him to try real estate cases where title-property is at stake. In keeping with the law, Hasson posted a $1000 surety bond in favor of the county.

Churchman, Mason

Mr. Hasson is a member of St. Stephens AME Zion Church, where he is a trustee. He is an officer in the Excelsior Credit Union and the Masons.

Married to the former Miss Thelma Richardson of Charlotte, they have one daughter, Mrs. James Adams, who is ateacher.

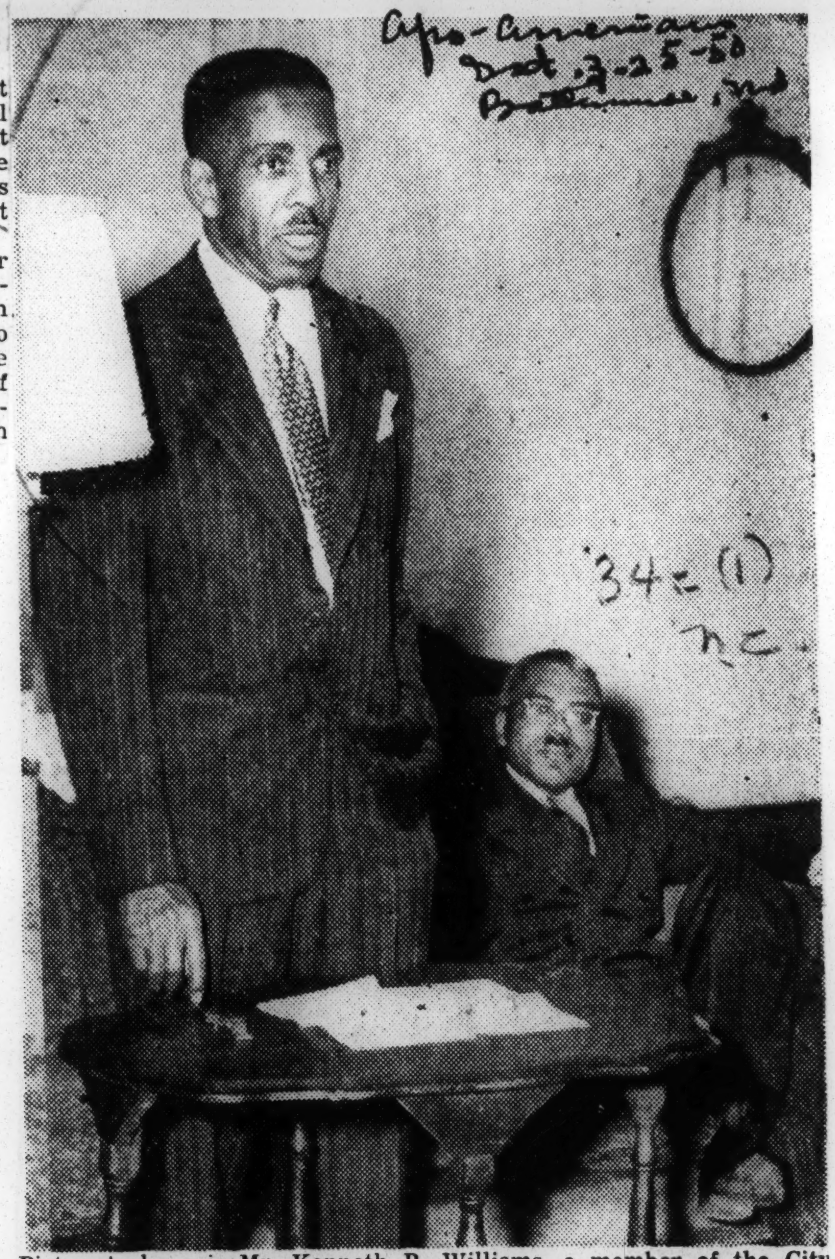
The election was discribed by Magistrate Hasson like this: — "I wanted the post. I stumped for it and got it."

Names Dean To Probe Group

RALEIGH, N. C. — Dr. Albert L. Turner, dean of the Law School of the North Carolina College at Durham, this week, became the second member of the college's staff to receive an appointment from Governor W. Kerr Scott.

Gov. Scott named Dean Turner to a thirty-three member committee for improving justice in North Carolina. He is the only Negro appointee on the committee whose membership is a cross-section of the educational, labor, professional, business, church and farm groups in the state.

Speaks on Opportunities



Pictured above is Mr. Kenneth R. Williams, a member of the City Council in Winston-Salem, N.C. He spoke recently at Johnson C. Smith University on the subject "Opportunties for Leadership of Minority Groups in Politics and Government." Mr. Williams was the guest of the Division of Social Sciences. At right is Mr. Bluford, instructor of Social Sciences at the University.

Name Dr. Wesley To Ohio Post

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — An nouncement has been made by Senator C. Jackson, chairman of the Ohio Program Commission, of the appointment of Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of the State College here, to the Commission on Mental Hygiene.

This commission has as its objective the examination of "entire effort of the state in this field and to recommend a program of mental hygiene which is adequate to the growing proportions of the problems and in keeping with the improved methods of treatment and administration."



COUNCILWOMAN J. CAPERS

Councilwoman Jean Murrell Capers, first and only Negro woman in Cleveland's City Council, and one of the most youthful and progressive women in top eschelon politics, is a delegate to the Fifth Annual Conference on Citizenship which is being held at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Capers is one of the three women to represent the Women's Division of the National Democratic Committee. This conference is sponsored by the Attorney General's office. Mrs. Capers is winning national recognition because of all around grass roots jobs she is doing in politics in Cleveland, particularly in the Elev-



TO CITIZENSHIP CONFAB — Councilwoman Jean Murrell Capers, the first and only Negro woman in the City Council of Cleveland has been named a delegate to the Fifth Annual Conference on Citizenship to be held at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C., from May 20th to 24th. Mrs. Capers was selected as one of the three women to represent the Women's Division of the National Democratic Committee. This conference is sponsored by the Attorney General's office and all delegates are cleared and given their credentials by the Department of Justice.

enth Ward which she represents in Council. She is also a top figure in the State Women's politics.

Active Mrs. Capers, an attorney, had to fight against many odds to earn recognition. She first had to buck her own political organization who doubted the wisdom of supporting a woman for a Councilmanic post. Next she was forced to buck a strong Republican machine which had for years controlled her ward. Through a highly personalized campaign, Mrs. Capers was able to defeat the capable Attorney Augustus G. Parker, who was the incumbent Republican Councilman and who was rated highly for his legislative ability.

Woman Magistrate

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — Mrs. Hannah Elizabeth Byrd, widow of the late Magistrate William E. Byrd, was appointed to the position of magistrate last week.

Name Widow To $7,500-Year Post As Magistrate

PHILADELPHIA (NNPA) — Mrs. Hannah E. Byrd, prominent civic leader, has been appointed to succeed her late husband, William Byrd, as a magistrate here. The post pays $7,500 a year.

Governor James H. Duff, in announcing the appointment last Wednesday, said "it is the first time in the history of Pennsylvania that a Negro woman has been appointed a magistrate and, so far as known, in the United States."

She will be the first woman magistrate in Philadelphia since 1930. Her term will expire in 1952 and she will have to stand for election to a full six-year term in next year's voting.

* * *

HER HUSBAND DIED May 10 at his home, 2345 St. Albans street, where she lives with her 13-year old son, William A. Her husband presided over Magistrates Court No. 2 at 765 South 20th street. It was assumed that she would take charge of the same court.

Mrs. Byrd is a graduate of West Philadelphia High School and studied in business college. She has been an active worker for the Red Cross and the Community Chest. She is a past president of the Parent-Teachers Association of the Pierce School, 24th and Christian streets, and past neighborhood chairman of the Girls Scouts.

A member of the 30th Ward Republican Executive Committee, she also belongs to the Women's Republican Club of Pennsylvania and to the business and professional women's association.

Mrs. Byrd Named Philadelphia Magistrate



Mrs. Hannah E. Byrd sits at a desk in her Philadelphia home after being named a magistrate by Pennsylvania's Gov. James H. Duff. She will succeed her husband, William A. Byrd Sr., who died last month.

First Woman Magistrate



9* 2 col—Mrs. Hannah E. Byrd, Philadelphia, who was named a magistrate by Pennsylvania's Gov. —ames H. Duff. She is the first woman magistrate in the country and succeeds her husband, William A. Byrd Sr., who died last month.



APPROVED: William H. Hastie, former Virginia Islands governor reads official notice of his confirmation by the Senate Judiciary Committee as judge of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, Pa. Nine of the thirteen-man committee were present at the closed executive session of the Senate committee, but it was not announced how they voted.

Confirmation Of Hastie Hailed

NEW YORK — Confirmation of President Truman's appointment of Judge William H. Hastie to the Third United States Court of Appeals without a dissenting vote was hailed Saturday by Watler White, NAACP executive secretary, as "a significant forward step in the march toward full democracy."

Judge Hastie's nomination, after having been bottled up in Senate Judiciary Committee for nine months, was favorably reported out by the committee on July 17 with only Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi voting against. Two days later, on July 19, the Senate confirmed Judge Hastie without opposition.

"In view of the racist objections of certain Dixiecrats in the Judiciary Committee, the Senate's unanimous approval indicates full recognition of Judge Hastie's exceptional abilities, integrity and stature," Mr. White said. "The opposition to his confirmation within the Senate Judiciary Committee stemmed from the racial prejudice of some of the southern members who sought to conceal their real motives by raising false issues, long since discredited. In Judge Hastie the nation has gained a jurist of highest stature and one of whom the entire country may well be proud."

Judge Hastie, a member of the NAACP Board of Directors, has served the nation as assistant solicitor in the Department of Interior, federal district judge in the Virgin Islands, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, and Governor of the Virgin Islands. He was also dean of the Howard University Law School. In 1943 he was awarded the Spingarn Medal "for his distingushed career as a jurist and as an uncompromising champion of equal justice."

Confirmation Of Jurist Follows Unusual Probe

Witch-hunting Charged By Langer In Prolonged Issue

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — The nomination of William H. Hastie, former dean of the Howard university law school, to be judge of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals was approved Monday by the Senate Judiciary committee.

Hastie, who is now serving under a recess appointment, will occupy the highest legal post ever attained by a Negro if his appointment is confirmed by the Senate.

The third circuit court, over which Hastie will preside, has headquarters in Philadelphia. The district covers several Eastern states and the Virgin Islands, where Hastie was at one time governor.

Senator Pat McCarran, Nevada Democrat, who is chairman of the judiciary committee, would not disclose the vote by which the controversial nomination was approved. Hastie's appointment had been tied up in the committee for several months.

Hastie had been questioned by members of the committee because of his alleged membership in so-called "communist-front" organizations. He was also queried about several speeches and statements which committee members interpreted as indicating possible communist sympathies.

However, Senator William Langer, a member of the committee, said that the questions raised about Hastie's loyalty were "utter nonsense."

The jurist was reportedly questioned in a secret session of the committee about his membership in the National Lawyers' Guild and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Although the committee's vote was not announced immediately, Hastie's nomination had been opposed earlier by Senator Forrest C. Donnell, Republican of Missouri, and Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi.

Hastie, a graduate of Amherst and Harvard Law school, was first named to the bench in 1938 as a Federal District court judge for the Virgin Islands. Later he served as dean of Howard university law school, civilian aide to the Secretary of War and governor of the Virgin Islands.

Hastie's Appointment Confirmed by Senate

By The Associated Press

The Senate late yesterday confirmed without opposition President Truman's appointment of Judge William Henry Hastie to the Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The circuit includes Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and the Virgin Islands.

Judge Hastie, a Negro, formerly was Governor of the Virgin Islands and a Federal district judge. He now is serving on the third circuit under a recess appointment.

The circuit court bench is the highest judicial post to which a Negro ever has been named in this country.

Senators Hendrickson, Republican, of New Jersey; Lehman, Democrat-Liberal, of New York, and Myers, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, praised Judge Hastie's record as a judge and an adminstrator and urged his confirmation.

"His entire record is one of the most distinguished in current public life," Senator Myers said.

JUDGE HASTIE CONFIRMED

Judge William Henry Hastie, who has been serving on the Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals under a recess appointment, was confirmed without opposition in a Senate vote on Wednesday for a permanent seat on the court. The reason this incident deserves special notice is that Judge Hastie, a native of Tennessee, is a Negro. The time may come — and we devoutly hope it will — when the fact that such an appointee belongs to a certain race will not be news. Unhappily it is news today.

Judge Hastie rose by merit through a series of posts. He has been, among other things, assistant solicitor in the Department of the Interior, judge of the District Court of the Virgin Islands and Governor of the Virgin Islands. His preliminary service on the Court of Appeals added to his already high reputation as a man of integrity and



FIRST LADY NEGRO MAGISTRATE: Mrs. Hannah Elizabeth Byrd appointed by Pennsylvania Governor James H. Duff to succeed her husband Magistrate William A. Byrd in Philadelphia, became the first Negro woman Magistrate in the nation's history. Mrs. Byrd is being sworn in by Judge Adrian Bonnelly as her son William A. Jr., right, looks on.

First Woman Magistrate Takes Oath Of Office

By MABEL V. CLARKE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — (ANP)— Mrs. Hannah Elizabeth Byrd became the first Negro woman magistrate in the Nation's history Thursday morning when she was sworn into office by Quarter Sessions Judge Adrian Bonnelli to succeed her husband, the late William F. Byrd, Sr.

The ceremonies were brief and dramatic as the young widow came from the judge's chambers with the jurist and took her place standing at the bench which was decked with baskets of flowers from friends and well-wishers.

A court clerk read the order from Gov. James H. Duff which was issued last week to the well-known woman. Then the judge administered the oath making history in Philadelphia and the country.

Mrs. Byrd, or Magistrate Byrd, attired in a conservative black summer dress, smiled throughout the ceremony and accepted her well-wishers after the ceremony with casual grace.

CONGRATULATORY KISS

Her son, William A. Byrd, Jr., 13, was one of the first to offer her a congratulatory kiss.

Approximately 300 persons jammed the courtroom to witness the ceremony. Most of them were women. Political dignitaries and middlemen were present from both major political parties to pay tribute to this occasion. Hearings in the Central Police court were delayed for the ceremony.

Among some of the spectators were Magistrate Ralph Knox, recently elected Democratic minor jurist; Charles Baker of the city treasurer's office; Alfred Dabney, deputy coroner; Congressman William Barrtt, from South Philadelphia; Magistrate E. David Keiser; Hobson R. Reynolds, ex-magistrate; Lewis B. Mintess, state legislator; James Davis, clerk to the late Magistrate Byrd and also clerk for the new magistrate; Detectives Earl Barnes, Cecil Joyner, Samuel Powell; Rushton Long, Mrs. Charles R. Long, Sr.; Marty Collins; William Morrow, Republican City Chairman of the central committee, and William Upshur, leader of the 30th ward.

Many others sat in the jury box including the new Magistrate's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Allen of West Philadelphia.

Hastie Wins Highest Bench Of Any Negro

Washington, July 19 (AP)—The Senate today confirmed without opposition President Truman's appointment of Judge William Henry Hastie to the Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The circuit includes Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the Virgin Islands.

Judge Hastie, a Negro, formerly was Governor of the Virgin Islands and a federal district judge. He is now serving on the Third Circuit under a recess appointment.

The bench is the highest judicial post to which a Negro ever has been named in this country.

Senators Hendrickson (R., N. J.), Lehman (D.-Lib., N. Y.), and Myers (D., Pa.) praised Hastie's record as a judge and administrator, and urged his confirmation.

"His entire record is one of the most distinguished in currrent public life," Byers said.

Hastie is a native of Knoxville.

Gets State Post



The appointment of Mrs. Fannie Lee of Harrisburg as a beauty shop investigator for the Bureau of Professional Licensing for the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction was announced last week. She was backed by the Pennsylvania Association of Beauticians.

Crime-Busting Assistant District Attorney



Assistant District Attorney Richard F. Jones, left, conferring with Judge William H. McNaugher. Both officiate in Pennsylvania's Alleqheny County.

His Formula Is Highly Successful

Richard Jones Delights In Springing Surprises

By PAUL G. GARDNER

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Since his appointment to District Attorney William S. Rahauser's crack staff in January, 1948, Assistant District Attorney Richard F. Jones has become a top adversary of crime. The mild-mannered graduate of the University of Pittsburgh's School of Law is an almost unconquerable force in the courtrooms of Allegheny County and lawbreakers and trial lawyers alike view his enviable string of convictions with the proper amount of respect.

Local barristers who have clashed with him in court are no longer misled by his reticent manner. They have found him exceedingly dangerous; a prosecuting attorney who dispenses with the usual courtroom trickery and dramatics before a jury in favor of arguing cases on their individual merit, and the record will attest to the fact that his formula is highly successful.

Thorough knowledge of law, his ability to evaluate and present his evidence with clarity, and his burning determination to succeed in his job has stamped him as one of the more valuable members of Rahauser's staff.

Attorney Jones' success in court has run the gamut from simple larceny to murder, but he follows the same pattern in each. Hours of study and research precede the actual presentation of his cases.

Always fully cognizant of the flaws and strong points in his case, Attorney Jones presents a dazzling figure in actual court-room combat. He delights in springing "surprise" evidence on the defense counsel and more than once has caused a defendant a most unpleasant afternoon in the witness box

Aware of Attorney Jones' outstanding legal abilities, District Attorney Rahauser has assigned him to some of the more important cases during his two years of service without regard to the color of the defendant.

As a matter of record, Attorney Jones seldom prosecutes colored defendants.

An honor graduate from Pitt, Attorney Jones led a class which included a number of men who have since become judges and successful corporation lawyers.

He began his general practice of law in 1923 with a classmate, Homer S. Brown, who last January became the first Negro judge of County Court in Allegheny County.

As a competent law team, Attorneys Jones and Brown established a reputation as able trial lawyers in criminal and civil cases. They tried many civil cases, especially those opposing discrimination in admission to public swimming pools, schools, theatres and restaurants.

The firm won the first case tried under the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Act of 1935, an act which Brown, serving as a member of the State Legislature, fought diligently for until its passage.

As a trial attorney, Jones has handled nearly sixty murder cases gaining an impressive number of acquittals.

Typical is a case in 1942, Commonwealth v. Roy Phillips, a tailor accused of shooting his wife four times in the back. Bucking the ace prosecution of John F. Haggerty and Oliver L. Johnson, Negro appointed to the District Attorney's staff in Allegheny County, Attorney Jones earned an acquittal for Phillips from a tough jury, which ruled the slaying was "self-defense."

Following his success with criminal cases, Attorney Jones turned his attention to civil damage suits and workmen's compensation claims, and developed a sizeable practice in these types of cases.

In the case of Berkley Pryor versus the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Attorney Jones won a surprising $7,500 judgement for Pryor, his client. The 62-year-old man suffered injuries when the door of a freight car belonging to the defendant struck him while he was unloading merchandise.

Jones' victory was surprising inasmuch as Pryor suffered no permanent injuries. The case was appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals, Third District, and the verdict upheld.

In addition to those numerous accomplishments in the field of law, Attorney Jones is now reputed to be one of the lawyers in the state who have gained any measure of success in occupational disease cases, especially those dealing with silicosis, a disease usually contracted by "sand hogs" or foundry workers from the finely ground powdered sand to be found on their jobs.

Culminating a four year court battle, Attorney Jones just recently won a $5,000 judgment for the wife of Nathaniel Benson, sillicosis victim, against the Union Switch and Signal Company.

Attorney Jones was born in Lynchburg, Va., on Dec. 18, 1899, the son of Jacob and Sally Jones. After spending a year and a half in Washington, D. C., the family moved to Pittsburgh when he was nearly two years old.

As a youngster, Attorney Jones attended Peabody High School and graduated with honors. He then finished the University of Pittsburgh School of economics and enrolled in law school.

In 1930, he became the first Negro honored by membership in the national honorary fraternity of lawyers, Order of the Coif.

Attorney Jones married the former Miss Eleanore Monroe in 1926. They have one daughter, Rose Eleanore, a senior in Howard University's College of Liberal Arts.

The family resides at 592 Oakwood Street.



Judge Homer S. Brown, left, and Assistant District Attorney Richard F. Jones. They are law partners in Pennsylvania's Allegheny County.

Ex-Magistrate Gets $7,500 Post



Hobson R. Reynolds, former Philadelphia magistrate, affixes his name to formal papers after taking the oath as referee of Workmen's Compensation last week, as his wife, Mrs. Evelyn Reynolds, lends a smile. At left are Judges Herbert E. Millen and Vincent Carroll, who officiated.

With Dept. of Labor



Samuel B. Danley, now on the staff of the Bureau of Labor Standards, U.S. Department of Labor, has served with Illinois Urban League, Navy in Nashville Youth Work and with War Manpower Commission in Hawaii.

34c (1) 1950 Pennsylvania

HOMER BROWN NOW PITTSBURGH JUDGE

Pittsburgh-Homer S. Brown last week became the first Negro in Allegheny Co., to serve as a judge in county courts. Oath was administered by Judge Benjamin Lencher. Twenty-one other judges were on hand to welcome the new member ot the bench.

Assistant District Attorney Richard F. Jones, a law partner of Judge Brown for twentyOsix years made the introductory address, and Attorney Paul F. Jones,read the Judge's commission. According to courthouse attaches, it was the best attended occasion in history, as more than 500 friends and supporters crowded in and about the assignment room on the fifth floor of the courthouse building.

First to greet Judge Brown after the oath had been administered were his wife, Wilhelminia Brown and his son,Byrd, a junior at Yale Law School.

Attending the cermonies were: city and county officials,including Mayor David L. Lawrence,Commissioners John J.Kane and Harry W. Fowler,District Attorney William S. Rahauser, Prothonotary David B. Roberts, Judges Lencher, Harry H. Rowand,Hugh C. Boyle,Lois McBride, Sara Soffel, Michael Musmano, Gustav L. Schramm, Samuel A.Weiss,Harry Montgomery, Timothy Ryan,Henry X. O'Brien and John P. Egan

Judge Brown was elected to county court for a ten year term No. 8, defeating Judge Harry M. Jones who had served over a year by appointment of Governor James H. Duff.

The New Judge had been a member of the House of Representatives since1935, and the first Legislative District of Allegheny County(First, Third and Fifth Wards).

As a member of the House of Representatives, Judge Brown made a brilliant record, He was Chairman of the important Judiciary General Committee in 1941,twice cited by newspaper corrrspondents as the "most able Legislator" and was consulted on every controversial piece of legislation during his entire period of service.

He was recognized throughout the Commonwealth as an authority on constitutional law.

ACTIVE CIVIC WORKER

Although his law practice was heavy, Judge Brown found time to take an active part in civic affairs. He was a willing speaker before small and large groups, and all races and nationalities.

He is the only member of his race to serve on the Pittsburgh Board of Education.

Judge Brown has resigned form the State Legislature, and is requesting the Board of Judges to decide his position on school board.

While the election of Judge Brown proves the opportunities of minority races in a democracy, it also disproves the 40-year-old claim that whites will not vote for an able Negro. Less than eight per cent of the voters in Allegheny County are Negroes, yet Judge Brown won by a majority close to 40,000.

CORRECT MISTAKE

In elevating this able Democrat to the bench, the party, leaders have corrected a mistake which was becoming more obvious as election days rolled around. He had served with distinction for seven consecutive terms and remained in the State Legislature while twenty-five other Democrats who started in 1934 and later, were promoted to higher positions.

What appeared to be discrimination was called to the attention of Democratic leaders from time to time without corrective action. In 1948, however, Negro leaders in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, agreed to band together for a "showdown." They proposed Judge Brown as a successor to Federal Judge Robert M. Gibson, who had announced his intention to resign.

CIO KILLS PLAN

Philip Murray destroyed that plan by proposing his famous "CIO Package." In this deal, Congressman Herman P. Eberharter was recommended for Federal judge and State Senator Elmer Holland was to take Mr. Eberharter's place in Congress.

Undaunted by this setback, the "Brown Committee" requested a place on the ticket in the 1949 elections.

This was the most concerted drive ever staged by Negroes for one of their race. The situation was pressed to the point where Democrats were compelled to place this most deserving man or take chances of losing support of leaders and voters of his race.

Homer S. Brown-Judge of County Courts.



Courier
Sat. 1-14-50
Pittsburgh,Pa.

34c(1) 1950

Alvin M. Rucker- (Geneva Switzerland)

Name Rucker To Labor Post In Switzerland

Dat. 10-28-50

WASHINGTON — Alvin M. Rucker, Organization and Methods Examiner of the Bureau of Employment Security of the U. S. Department of Labor, has been given a year's appointment as an Employment Service expert and adviser to the International Labor Office in Geneva, Switzerland.

In this position Rucker wil assist in planning and initiating projects to promote migration within Europe and from Europe to other countries. The major objective of this special migration program of the International Labor Office which is financed by an oppropriation from European Recovery Plan Countries and the E. C. A., is to solve the problem of surplus European manpower.

First To Be Added To Employment Office



Announcement was made this week of the first two Negroes appointed to positions as interviewers in ther Tennessee State Employment Security Office. Brought about through interested Negro citizens and a friendly State administration, the appointments are a direct result of the four year campaign that was waged by the Memphis Urban League and the MEMPHIS WORLD NEWSPAPER. During the past few years all possible ways and means were explored to integrate Negroes into this all important state service.

Shown in the accompanying picture are, seated, from left, Samuel M. Peace and Andrew J. Gillis, who began work in the State Office on Second near Beale Avenue, Monday morning, March 20.

Standing from left are Rev. J. A. McDaniel, executive secretary, Memphis Urban League; Mrs. Lurline Jones, office secretary, Memphis Urban League and Editor L. O. Swingler, MEMPHIS WORLD.

There are approximately thirty well qualified men and women on the eligible list who are subject to be placed.

Fisk Professor Appointed T. V. A. Consultant

Preston Valien, Chairman of the Department of Social Sciences of Fisk University, has been appointed a consultant to the Tennessee Valley Authority's Division of Regional Studies beginning June, 1950. Dr. Valien will render consultant services to T. V. A. in connection with studies and projects initiated by T. V. A.'s Division of Regional Studies which require sociological techniques and methods. His services will include the analysis of regional trends and relationships and the relation of such trends and relationships to education and social services in the Tennessee Valley, the analysis of population changes and the relationship of such changes to economic opportunity in the Tennessee Valley.

Dr. Valien has been at Fisk since 1938 and has been Chairman of the Department of Social Science since 1948.

GETS HOUSING POST IN TEXAS

Washington-The second state to appoint a Negro as a housing specialist is Texas, it was learned this week. The new specialist is Emmett A. Randolph, an extension agent in Texas since 1933. Randolph's fine record of improving housing in Fayette county aided him in receiving the appointment. Randolph is a Tuskegee graduate.
The only other state to employ a Negro in the position of state housing specialist is Georgia. Augustus Hill has been Geogia's specialist for three months.

Defender
Sat. 5-20-50
Chicago, Ill.

TEXAS PROUD OF NEW NEGRO COMMISSIONER

HOUSTON—Negro citizens of this Texas town are proud this week over the surprise appointment of Rev. A. J. Kemp as a commissioner of the Harris County Grand Jury, becoming the first Negro to gain that position. Rev. Kemp is pastor of the Mary Olive Baptist Church.

Criminal District Judge Langston King, in naming Rev. Kemp, broke a long precedent which had heretofore only allowed one Negro to serve on the jury. Rev. Kemp will be associated with two white men in naming the grand jury. Two other commissioners, Kern Tips, a radio announcer, and Frank B. Bayer, combined with Rev. Kemp in naming three Negroes as members of the 16-man panel from which the 12-man grand jury for August will be named August 7.

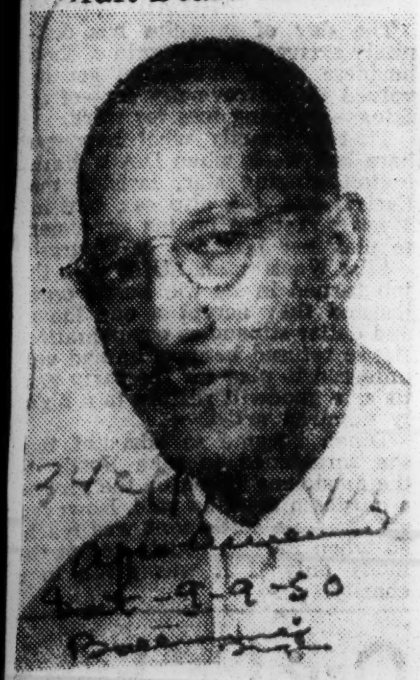
On the appointment, Judge King cited that a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision "strengthened my intention" to take the action. That decision threw out a death penalty case appealed from Dallas on the grounds that Dallas County, too, followed the "one Negro and only one" policy on the grand jury.

In City Council Race



James A. Jackson, who was recently elected a justice of the peace has announced he will be a candidate for nomination to the Petersburg, Va., city council in the Democratic primary in April. For the past half century all city officials here were white.

Draft Board Member



Dr. A. G. Macklin of Virginia State College, Petersburg, counselor, State Department of Education, has been appointed a member of Chesterfield County Selective Service (draft) Board.

PETERSBURG, Va.—Dr. A. G. Macklin, high school counselor with the State Department of Education and professor of education at Virginia State College, has been appointed a member of Chesterfield County's local draft board, Col. A. W. Harmon, State director, has announced.

Other members of the Chesterfield Selective Service Board are Hugh Goodwyn and W. H. Heintzman, both white. Dr. Macklin also took an active part in home-front activities during World War II.

He served during that conflict as branch chairman of the Office of War Information, which had a unit at Virginia State, and as such was responsible for aiding various communities through an informational program involving rationing of materials, meaning of democracy, etc.

Active in World War II

Under his direction, panels of speakers traveled throughout Virginia to assist community groups in their efforts to support the war against axism and fascism. He also participated in the National Conference on War and Education at American University in Washington in 1942.

Following his return, he assisted in writing the "Virginia War-Time Program of Education" and aided in putting it into operation in high schools throughout the State.

His acceptance of the appointment has been sanctioned by T. T. Hamilton, State director of secondary education, and Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virgin State. Colonel Harman invited him to serve in a letter dated July 24.

2 Win Seats In Arizona Legislature

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Two Negroes will sit in the next Arizona Legislature.

H. B. Daniels, an attorney, and Carl Sims, a County employee, were nominated for the posts in primary elections. Since Arizona is solidly Democratic, nomination in the primary almost assures election in November.

Significant in this political race was the fact that Atty. Daniels of Phoenix had to unseat the incumbent, Wing F. Ong, the only Chinese lawyer in the United States and the first member of his race ever to be elected to a Legislative body in America.

This is a direct result of the powerful support given Daniels by the citizens of the Eighth Legislative District. Most of these are Negroes, but there are also a number of whites and Spanish Americans.

Boswell Amendment substitute expected in some state circles

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 16—An attempt by some legislators to try to push through a substitute to the Boswell Amendment—aimed at Negro voting, but declared unconstitutional by the Alabama Supreme Court, is expected in the special session.

When the Legislature meets in special session here Monday, a big try will be made to pass some kind of law to tighten voter qualifications.

In Anniston today State Sen. Tom Blake Howle took a pot shot at those who would seek an early adjournment of the special session.

GOV. FOLSOM called the session and chalked up reapportionment as the prime object.

Sen. Howle singled out State Sen Bruce Henderson, of Miller's Ferry in a talk.

He said Henderson's only purpose in proposing immediate adjournment of the Legislature is to "deny more than 90 per cent of the voters who May 2 rejected his (Henderson's) philosophy of government."

Henderson placed fourth in the governor's race in the May 2 Democratic primary.

Elect Cecil Rideout Burlington, Ia. Bailiff

Leyenden. Dat. 4-8-50

34c(2) Burl

BURLINGTON, Ia.—Cecil Rideout was elected bailiff of the municipal court here last week. He rode into office on a spectacular vote of 7,821 as against his white opponent's 1,872.

He had held the position for two year as an appointee of the city council.

A veteran of World War II, the 45-year-old bailiff served aboard aircraft carriers in the Atlantic. Before his appointment as bailiff, Rideout was a receiving clerk in a local store and had been a rura mail carrier for a few years.

He is married and the father of a son. Robert.

COURT DECLARED NEGRO WINNER IN BOSTON'S COUNCILMANIC ELECTION.

By Samuel P.Perry,Jr.

Boston,-Superior Court Judge J.Arthur Baker ruled last week that Laurence H. Banks, candidate for City Council in Ward 9 the heavily populated Negro ward, has been elected over Councilor Daniel F. Sullivan, who was seeking re-election. However,Baker's decision which gave the election to Banks by 16 votes and accused an election official of deliberately marking Banks votes for Sullivan, did not seat Banks as a City Councilor.
Immediately the Boston City council met, went into executive session and then Consulted Assissant Corporation Counsel-James Kelleher on the Banks-Sullivan case.
Kelleher ruled that Sullivan cannot be recognized as a member of the council until final appeal of the court case.
Acting on that opinion, the council subsequently went back to open session with Sull ivan as the Councilor from Ward 9.
Meanwhile,the election commissioners were in their quarters and took no action on the decision by Judge Baker.
Banks himself when conferred with George Fingold and Mathew S.Heaphy, his attorneys,Fingold sent word to the Election Commission he will appear there later to press the claim that the commission should certify Banks immediately as the winner.
Judge Baker ruled that of 34 disouted ballots, 11 are to be counted for Sullivan 22 for Banks and one is to be discarded because the voter signed his name to it.
At the recount of the close contest,Sullivan was given 4,377 votes, including the 11 ballots which Banks protested.Banks at the recount was given 4,371 votes, which did not include 22 disputed ballots which the Judge ruled should be credited to Banks.
Judge Baker ordered a writ of mandamus be issued directing the Election Commission to certify Banks as legally elected Councilor.
It is an appeal from this ruling to the State Supreme court which thus far is holding up the seating of Banks in the Council.

Defender
Chicago,-Ill.
Sat. 1-21-50

BOSTONIANS PROTEST SEATING OF COUNCILLOR

By SAMUEL P. PERRY JR.

BOSTON —(ANP)— More than 100 residents of Ward 9, some in a very angry mood, stormed into Mayor James B. Hynes' office early last week to demand "the reason for the six months delay in seating Atty. Luarence H. Banks to the city council from the ward."

Banks, one of the few Negroes ever elected to the council, has been declared the victor over the incumbent, Daniel F. Sullivan, in a Superior Court hearing on Jan. 5 of this year. He has not been seated because of the appeal of Sullivan from the decision to the state supreme court. A report on the evidence, necessary for the appeal, has been delayed three months by a court stenographer.

Uniformed and plain clothes police guarded the second floor office of the mayor. However, there were only heated speeches about the fact that Sullivan, on a ruling by the City Corporation counsel, was transacting Ward 9 business and that in that capicity had been one of the Boston councillors who voted earlier this year against allowing the Japanese Diet members in a session of the council.

CONTROL CITED

The group waited two hours for Hynes whose Negro lieutenants had been advised of the group's coming. Major Hynes invited the group into his office and told it **that the city law department 'had no control over the court delay** and would **expedite the matter as** fast as possible."

In turn, James Kelleher, assistant corporation counsel, said that action had been postponed while awaiting a court stenographer's transcribed evidence which arrived "only Friday, June 16." He said further work was necessary on the transcript before it could go to the Supreme court (state). "The latter will recess within a few days and will not take the case until October," he added.

Atty. Banks and Charles H. Lewis, dynamic youth leader, spoke briefly with city officials on the flagrant case under which Sullivan is receiving pay for the important city position which, in reality, belongs to Banks.

34c(2) 1950

New York

Sissle Named To Bill Robinson's Mayor Job

NEW YORK — The Locality Mayors of Greater New York have selected Band Leader Noble Sissle to succeed the late Bill "Bojangles" Robinson as Mayor of Harlem. He will be inducted into office at Billy Rose's Diamond Horseshoe on the evening of February 12th.

A special committee headed by Jim Sauter, chairman; Simon Feinstein, Lester Rose and Billy Butler, co-chairmen; is arranging the gala affair which will include a Lincoln's Day Dinner and the popular Diamond Horseshoe floor-show. Ed Sullivan will serve as Honorary Chairman. Mr. Sissle, in addition to being president of the Negro actors Guild, is also well-known for his musical compositions Broadway shows, etc.

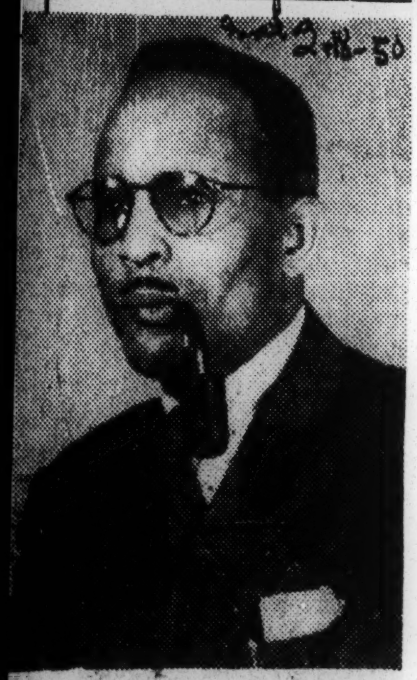
The Locality Mayors, organized over thirty years ago, have, from time to time selected outstanding citizens in various communities throughout the city to serve as unofficial Mayors for the purpose of improving business, civic and welfare relations in Greater New York.

Among those currently serving are Saul Graff, president of the organization as well as Mayor of Crown Heights; Lou Siegel, Garment Center; Maurice Sawyer, Flatbush; Abe Gellis, Essex Street; Leonard Fines, East Broadway; Joseph Swartz, Greenpoint; Joe Belsky, Union Square; Jules Morrison, Bourough Park; Paul Goralsky, Flatlands; Isadore Cohen, Last New York; Bob List, Bronzville; Abraham Lipshitz, Elmhurst; Joseph Sweitzer, 14th Street; Charles Tobias, Times Square; and William Marcus, Ann Street. Bill Robinson, the first Negro to serve in this capacity, held the office for over 25 years.



In Race For N. C. Legislative Body

Journal and Guide 2-18-50



Frank Brower, Durham attorney, filed with the Durham County Board of Elections last week as a candidate for the North Carolina House of Representatives, according to Sigmund Meyers, chairman.

Atty. Brower, the fourth aspirant to the House, is a graduate of North Carolina College Law School, a Shriner, director of the United Negro Press Information Officer of the Old North State Bar Association, and executive secretary of the Durham NAACP. He is a veteran of World War II.

34c(2) 1950 Oklahoma

Sapulpa Vote Puts Negro On Council

A Negro was elected to the ten-man City Council in Sapulpa in Tuesday's elections. He is Ezel Fobbs, thirty-one, owner of a recreation parlor at 412 West Johnson Street.

He is the second Negro to achieve distinction in Sapulpa. A Mr. Craig, a real estate dealer now living in California, was elected to the office a few years ago.

In Sapulpa, voting for the City Council is restricted to wards. Two candidates are elected from each five wards. Mr. Fobbs lives in Ward 2, where the Negro voting population is in the majority. The ward is made up of two precincts, including one that is almost entirely white.

In Sapulpa, according to Mr Fobbs party labels are never stressed in councilmanic elections. The candidates compete against each other as individuals. Mr. Foggs is a Democrat. He received a total of 150 votes, including four from the white princinct in Ward 2. Mack Westbrook, a white man, received 194 votes. Two losing candidates in the race were L. H. Childress and Schley Schoniers.

A native of Crockett, in Houston County, Texas, Mr. Fobbs moved to Sapulpa in 1941 at the suggestion of his wife, the former Corine Evelin Wilson, of Sapulpa. They met while both were students at the Mary Allen Junior College, a Presgyterian school in Crockett. They have a daughter, Maude Evelin, seven months old.

4 Elected To Democratic Party Posts In Columbia

(See Editorial, P. 8

By I. M. A. MYERS

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Four colored men were elected members of the executive committee in organization of the city precincts here last week. It was the first time since 1868 that colored people shared equal rights in this Capital of South Carolina.

The victories candidates in the election of the organization of primaries were from Ward No. 9, Ward No. 2, and Ward No. 4. They are Dr. D. K. Jenkins, prominent dentist; Henry T. Marshall, well known business man: Alonzo Hardy and A. P. Williams, undertakers.

In Ward 9, J. C. Artemus was elected vice president and G. E. Nelson, secretary-treasurer of the organization. This ward has 1,800 Negro registered voters in comparison to only 600 whites.

NO EXCITEMENT

There was no excitement or trouble of any kind in the precinct election last week. "The membership personnel was harmoniously elected by the whites and Negroes assembled without any feeling expressed anywhere," is one comment on the election.

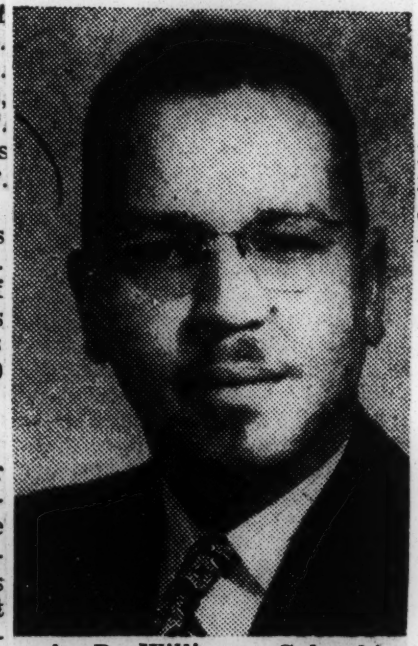
Political leaders are predicting similar results from the organization of the Democratic primaries in other sections of the state. Some even see the possibility of the election of colored representatives to the State Democratic Convention in the Spring.

Last week also two colored leaders, R. H. Cooley, Petersburg attorney, and J. H. Owens, Petersburg operator of the cleaning and pressing establishment, were elected to the Democratic Central Committee of Petersburg. It is the first time that city elected a member of the race to the committee.

The State, one of the best white dailies in the South, had this to say on Columbia's election of the colored committee members:

"While it was news, and so treated, that Negroes were elected to offices in the city Democratic organization, the fact that they were should not have been too much of a surprise since it was rather to be assumed that in some of the wards Negroes would attend in numbers.

Columbia, S. C., Man In Council Race



A. P. Williams, Columbia, S. C. business man, recently was qualified as a candidate for city council in the primary election slate of the Democratic Party. Primaries will be held in April, and has the same effect as the regular election since South Carolina is a "one-party" state.

FIRST NEGRO TO ENTER COUNCIL RACE SINCE 1876

Columbia, S. C. (Atlas)—A. P. Williams, a Negro has thrown his hat in the race for City Council. It is the first time such an event has taken place in this southern capital since 1876.

Mr. Williams, an undertaker has paid his $100 entrance fee and qualified for the spring Democratic primary. He is a member of the Democratic executive committee in the second ward.

His platform, he says, will be for public unification, [illegible] understanding and a co-ordination between all citizens of Columbia in matters pertaining tto the city.

Lawyer Tries 2nd Time For Judgeship

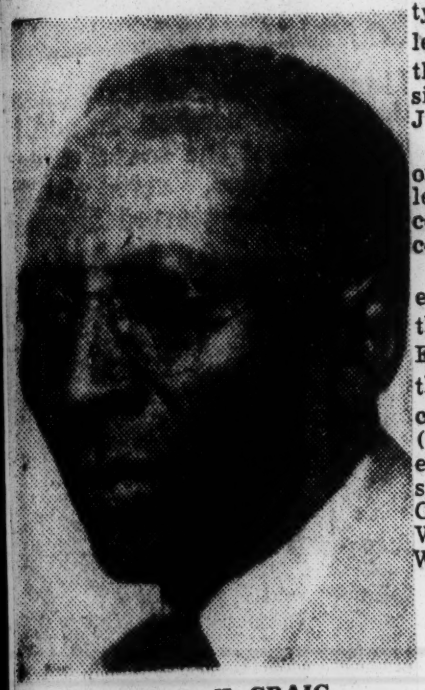
34 c (2) Tenn -

By PETER D. SIMMONS

ATTY. ROBERT H. CRAIG, reputable lawyer of Chattanooga, Tenn. for the past twenty-five years or more, has entered the race in the democratic primary, to be held here, on March 9th, for the Judge of the Session Court, in one of the hottest political fracases to hit this town in a decade.

In the race for the judgeship of the Session Court are twelve of the city's most outstanding lawyers, including one encumbent, with Attorney Craig the only Negro. Three Session Court judges are to be nominated in the primary. Successful candidates will contend in the general election August 4, 1950.

Craig's experience and preparation fit him to amply qualify for the judgeship. Graduated from the Howard University Law School, June 8, 1923, he passed the Tennessee State Bar examination that



ATTY. R. H. CRAIG

year and has been practicing law in the city of Chattanooga, ever since.

Has Wide Experience

Handling all types of cases, he has wide experiences that may give him the nod in the race, having been a candidate for the same office in 1942, one year after the new court was created by the state legislature.

The Attorney has been a member of the Chattanooga Bar Association for the past eight years. He is deputy regional director of the National Bar Association and was a member of the program committee for the national convention in 1948 and 1949.

A native Georgian, the attorney has spent most of his life in Chattanooga, where he has been a stalwart crusader in the fight for the rights of minority groups in this section of the country.

If elected, Attorney Craig will not be the first Negro to hold a judiciary office here, but will be the first in the past forty or more years. In the early '80s and late '90s there were three Negroes who held offices here as city and county court clerks, one to the state legislature and several Justices of the Peace, whose offices were similar to that of Session Court Judge.

The clerks were, J. Erwin, clerk of the circuit court, James P. Easley, deputy clerk of the circuit court and Edward F. Horne, city court clerk.

Attorney F. L. Hutchings, was elected to the state legislature and the Justices of the Peace were, Edward H. Cravens, who was also the only Negro to serve as Recorder of Deeds in Marion County (nearby). his son Thirkield Cravens, a member of the city school system; a Mr. Johnson, C. C. Kirk, G. N. Nelson, J. G. Burge and J. W. White, whose son, J. Bliss White is a practicing attorney here.

Significant Political Progress In The South

IF ANY additional proof is needed that colored people in the South are surely awakening to their political responsibilities, or that their efforts along these lines are being recognized by the powers that be, it is to be found in two happenings in widely scattered areas last week.

In our own State of Virginia a colored business man, Mr. JAMES A. JACKSON, announced his candidacy for the Petersburg City Council subject to the Democratic Primary on April 4, to become the second member of his race to do so under the municipality's present city manager form of government. MR. JACKSON's predecessor as a candidate, MR. RAYMOND J. VALENTINE, an attorney, two years ago polled 980 votes and ran fifth in a seven-man race for three Council seats.

Almost simultaneously with MR. JACKSON's announcement, two other colored residents of Petersburg were named to the 40-man City Central Democratic Committee as the highlight of ten "precinct elections." The two, first of their race to be so honored, were MR. R. H. COOLEY, an attorney, and MR. J. H. OWENS, a business man.

From South Carolina also comes news which seems to indicate that the Palmetto State, which has been in such disrepute politically for the past several years, appears headed toward at least a partial redemption of itself. At Columbia, four colored South Carolinians were elected members of the City Democratic Executive Committee in three separate wards in the organization of the city precincts.

Placed on the City Democratic Executive committee were: DR. D. K. JENKINS, prominent dentist; MR. HENRY T. MARSHALL, business man; and MESSRS. ALONZO HARDY and A. P. WILLIAMS, morticians. Also highly significant was the fact that MR. J. C. ARTEMUS was elected vice president. and MR. G. E. NELSON secretary-treasurer of the city's Ward 9.

In some quarters it was being freely predicted that the results in Columbia were a harbinger of things to come, and that the South Carolina State Democratic Convention next Spring would see Negroes seated as bona fide delegates. It is much too early to appraise properly such a significant development in Palmetto State politics.

But one thing is certain: it is bound to have a salutary effect upon the State's political powers and influence their handling of the reorganization of the Democratic primaries in other sections of South Carolina. It is likewise worthy of note that in both Petersburg and Columbia the committee elections were conducted in an atmosphere of friendliness without any untoward incidents.

With reference to the turn of events in Petersburg, the announcement of MR. JACKSON's candidacy for a seat on the City Council gives assurance that there will be a contest in the primary in which two other candidates have already filed. Significantly he won election last November as a justice of the peace along with another member of his race.

Commenting upon the developments in Columbia, *The State*, one of South Carolina's most widely read and influential newspapers said: "Certainly with open and fair elections such as conducted in the precincts, there can be no allegation that the Federal Court order relating to participation in the Democratic primaries has not been obeyed strictly. This of course, is as it should be."

And with this conclusion we are in wholehearted agreement.

Petersburg Man In Council Race

PETERSBURG, Va. — James A. Jackson, who was elected a justice of the peace here last November without opposition, is a candidate for City Council, subject to the Democratic primary to be held in April.

For more than fifty years, all city officials in Petersburg have been white. Not since reconstruction days has a Negro served as a member of City Council.

Va. Justice Of Peace Seeks Council Seat

PETERSBURGH, Va. — James A. Jackson, who was elected a justice here last November without opposition, is a candidate for City Council, subject to the Democratic primary to be held in April.

For more than 50 years all city officials in Petersburg have been white. Not since reconstruction days has a Negro served as a member of City Council.

Alabama Negro Democrats Question Primary Candidates on Racial Views

Actively Enter White Election

Birmingham, March 31 (AP)—Negro Democratic voters today actively entered Alabama's traditionally white primary by quizzing State candidates on their racial and party-loyalty views.

The 28-point questionnaire was circulated by the Alabama Progressive Democratic Association, headed by Arthur Shores, Birmingham Negro attorney.

The estimate of its political significance was made by Tom Abernethy, director of the States' Rights Campaign Committee.

He called the step "a direct result of Trumanism, and a warning of what is to come if, through encouragement of the National Democratic Executive Committee, Negro voters make good their bid to become the balance of power in this state as they already are in Northern states. . . ."

Shores said in an accompanying letter that Negro voters of the state would be interested in having the questionnaire answered "in order to determine what candidates they would like to support."

He asked to have the answers returned by Tuesday in advance of a state-wide meeting of representatives of Negro voters.

The questions, all preceded by "do you favor," included:

1. Alabama Democrats remaining in the national party.
2. Abolition of the poll tax.
3. Liberalization of the voter-registration system.
4. Equalization of the voter-registration system.
5. Equalization of opportunity for the Negro educationally and economically.
6. Reapportionment of the Legislature.
7. Appointment to policy-forming boards such as the Pardon-Parole Board, Textbook Commission, and Board of Education, regardless of color, nationality, or creed.

Other questions touched on the Brannan farm plan, the Taft-Hartley Law, federal housing, and public transportation.

Davis Defies Folsom Order To Back Hamm

3rd Appointee To Quit; Negro Group Submits Queries To Candidates

By G. C. LONG, JR.

Another Folsom administration appointee broke with the governor yesterday over the question of supporting former Revenue Commissioner Phillip J. Hamm for the state's number one job.

Bryce C. Davis, of Cullman, former chairman of the ABC Board in this administration, resigned yesterday from the State Docks Advisory Board because, he said, he could not follow Folsom's instructions to support Hamm.

Davis is the third appointee who has been fired, or has resigned recently over supporting the former revenue commissioner for governor.

Meanwhile, it was learned that candidates for office in the May primaries have been asked to answer a questionnaire submitted by the Alabama Progressive Democratic Association, headed by Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham Negro attorney.

Many of the questions, regardless of their source, are laden with political dynamite enough to discourage answers.

In a covering letter, Shores said the Negro voters would like to have the questions answered "in order to determine what candidate they would like to support."

Folsom Supporter

Davis was one of Folsom's earliest and staunchest supporters, serving as a "higher up" in the latter's campaign for governor four years ago.

When Folsom became governor he appointed Davis chairman of the ABC Board and in that capacity he also served as ABC administrator.

Davis, a lumberman in Folsom's hometown of Cullman, was the second to quit this week. Cullman Druggist C. L. Bishop resigned from the State Personnel Board Tuesday after the governor telephones him and ordered him to support Hamm or quit.

Earlier, Henry W. Sweet was dismissed as director of the State Docks and Terminals at Mobile because he said he refused to obey the governor's orders to campaign for Hamm.

Hamm resigned recently as state revenue commissioner to make the race for governor under Folsom's leadership. Folsom is barred by law from running to succeed himself.

Davis recalled in his letter of resignation, mailed yesterday to Folsom, that he quit as ABC Board chairman under fire. He said the ABC difficulties were caused by Folsom's "policy orders that backfired."

The lumberman said he chose to resign and "assumed silently all the blame for any errors that had been made."

"I did so with the hope of being a shock absorber for you to give you the opportunity to amend and make a good governor—even at the cost of personal friendship and detriment of confidence."

Davis, who is a candidate for the Alabama House of Representatives from Calhoun County, said he "could not tolerate the governor's using the highest office in the state to dictate to the people how they should vote."

"No governor or any other man can drive people like cattle," his letter said. He commented that Folsom had lost sight of the factors by which he was elected governor, and added:

Portrays Inner Self

"You are portraying your inner self now, Jim. Your true feeling is to gain your point and better your own position, even if you lose the whole world. . . .

"I'm sorry, I can't travel this road with you. The people, your appointees and state employes should be able to judge and vote for whom they desire for any office of their own free will and accord."

In the questionnaire the candidates were told that "Negro representatives of qualified voters from communities in all sections of Alabama" had met here on March 12 and formulated a statement of their "beliefs and principles on matters affecting social, economic, political and educational development of the Negro in the State of Alabama.

Shores said another meeting was scheduled for April and that he wanted the candidates' answers by April 4.

Principles Listed

These are the principles Shores said were adopted in the meeting earlier this month:

"1. We believe in the principles of democracy as laid down in the constitution of the United States and the Commonwealth of Alabama.

"2. We believe that democracy offers means above every other form of human relationship for the attainment of individual growth and development.

"3. We believe firmly in the Christian principles of democracy which set forth the brotherhood of men, and we feel that such principles should become the basis of all human relationships.

"4. We believe that democracy should guarantee the freedom of every individual to participate in the government through the free exercise of the franchise.

"5. We believe that the Negro has done his share in defending these United States against aggression from without; we condemn any attempt from hostile forces which would deny the Negro the freedom of other groups within our state."

The questionnaire said that in view of those beliefs the government of Alabama should "take definite steps to see that the Negro gets his share of these things which are essential to his development, on the same basis as they are extended to all other people."

The Questions

"We are asking you to answer the following questions, whether you run for a federal, state or local office:

"Do you favor:

"1. Alabama Democrats remaining in the National Party?

"2. Abolition of the poll tax?

"3. A liberalization of the voter registration system?

"4. More restriction on registration of voters?

"5. All people having an equal opportunity to earn a living, to get an education, and to share public services regardless of their color, language they speak or church they attend?

"6. Brannan Farm Plan?

"7. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act?

"8. Federal ownership of tideland oil?

"9. Reapportionment of the state legislature?

"10. Repeal of the tractor gas refund law?

"11. Increasing old age pensions?

"12. State-supported voluntary health program?

"13. Development of state parks so that recreational facilities will be available to all citizens?

"14. Federal housing program for small home owners?

"15. Strict enforcement of the anti-trust laws?

"16. Strict compliance with the present tax assessment and collection laws?

"17. A $200 per month minimum salary for school teachers for 12 months a year?

"18. State prison system as a place for rehabilitation?

"19. Re-writing the state constitution?

"20. Recruiting members of the National Guards without regard to color, nationality or creed?

"21. Opening of civil service examination to all citizens and appointment being made on merit?

"2. Governor succeeding himself and limiting him to two terms?

"23. Leasing state or federal owned natural resources and real property for private operation and profit?

"24. All attorneys passing a state bar examination before practicing law in Alabama?

"25. Appointments to the ABC Board being approved by the state Senate the same as appointees to other state boards? (State law already requires ABC Board members to be confirmed by the Senate.)

"26. Appointment to policy-forming boards, citizens regardless of color, nationality or religion, such as the board of education, textbook commission, parole and pardon, etc?

"27. An increase in federal aid to public education to be apportioned on a per capita basis and on needs?

"28. Improvement of facilities for transportation on public carriers which include waiting rooms at bus and railroad stations?"

What Nearoes Are Doing—

Baptists To Honor Deacon P. D. Davis

BY MATTIE B. ROWE

The Sixteenth Street Baptist Church has designated Sunday as "P. D. Davis Honor Day."

A program has been arranged for 11 a.m., when the church will honor Deacon Davis for his 50 years membership and service to this church.

For 44 years Mr. Davis has served the church as a deacon and the latter 25 years he has served as chairman of the board of deacons.

Not only has Deacon Davis been a servant of his church, but he has been a servant of humanity. As a member of the Masons of Alabama, he served for 13 years as grand secretary, as well as a trustee of Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

The program will feature members who, too, have served the church for a number of years.

The public is invited to share this program. The Rev. Luke Beard is the minister.

band instructors are Robert Osborne, Ensley; Mrs. Louise Brown Johnson, Hooper City; Mrs. Flavilla Lowery, Muscoda, and Thomas Shaw, Rosedale.

Consultants and guest conductors were Vernon Skoog, supervisor of music, Jefferson County schools; Robert Moore, bandmaster, McAdory High School, and Nicholas Gaingrasso, bandmaster of Shades Valley High School.

* * *

ALABAMA NEGRO VOTERS quizzed Democratic primary candidates on their intentions on race relations and other important topics.

The Alabama Progressive Democratic Association, headed by Arthur D. Shores, sent a 28-point questionnaire to every candidate. It included the following questions, asking "Do you favor: Alabama Democrats remaining in the national party; abolition of the poll tax; liberalization of the voter-registration system; equalization of the voter-registration system; equalization of opportunity for the Negro educationally and economically; reapportionment of the Legislature; appointment to policy-forming boards such as the Pardon-Parole Board, Textbook Commission, and Board of Education, regardless of color, nationality or creed.

Other questions included such topics as the Brannan agriculture plan; the Taft-Hartley law, federal housing, and public transportation.

* * *

THE SOUTHERN Regional Conference of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity will be held at Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, April 28-30, Prof. C. G. Christian, regional director, announced Tuesday.

"Securing Civil Rights" is the theme of the meeting.

Registration will take place at 11 a.m., April 28. Dr. G. P. Parham, of Birmingham, will be the speaker at the public meeting Friday night.

Among the other features of the conference will be the "Little Brothers" hour Saturday when National Junior Vice President George Branch, of West Virginia State College, will speak; the closed smoker Saturday night when Dr. L. D. Reddick, of Atlanta University, will address the group, and the awards and recognition services at 3 p.m. Sunday, with Dr. R. O. Johnson, national president of the fraternity.

Hosts to the regional are Alpha Eta Sigma and Gamma Beta Chapters of Montgomery.

J. O. Walker, of New Orleans, La., is regional secretary.

Laurence Stallworth, Jr., financial secretary; Mrs. Robert Ashe, chaplain; Miss Wilma Nichols, parliamentarian; Mrs. Eva Billingslea, Mrs. Virgin Strong and Mrs. Otis Harris.

Mrs. Maggie P. Harris served as installing officer.

* * *

THE SEVENTH annual baby contest, sponsored by the Missionary Society, was closed Sunday at St. John A. M. E. Church.

Mrs. Bertha Johnson, president of the society, announced that $262.91 was raised in the effort. The following babies were contestants: William Lee Taylor, Jr., first prize, reporting $90; Annie Jo Edwards, second prize, $64.10; Reynolds Evans, $47.50; Faye Nell McCoy, $34, and Brenda Faush, $27.31.

Press Registration

Alabamans Query Political Hopefuls

MONTGOMERY—A 28-point questionnaire sent by the Alabama Progressive Democratic Association headed by Atty. Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham had political candidates in this state reeling.

G. C. Long Jr., political analyst for the Montgomery Advertiser, anti-Dixiecrat daily, said in a front page last week: "Many of the questions, regardless of their source, are laden with political dynamite enough to discourage answers."

LEADERS EYE CANDIDATES

In Birmingham, Shores said that a "decision making meeting" would be held this month in which leaders would rate the candidates and reach a position on strategy for the May 2 primary.

Voters whose names were left off the official voters' list have ten days in which to notify the probate judge who will then include them on the supplementary certified voters' list.

Political action leaders were still pressing for vote-registration. In Birmingham a nine-day registration session opened this week. Applicants under Application Law may register every first and third Monday of any month in every one of the state's sixty-seven counties.

However, in Wilcox, Henry, Lowndes, Russell, and Tallapoosa Counties, there is not a single Negro voter. In most of these five counties the Negro population is larger than that of whites.

One of the state's fifteen gubernatorial candidates, State Senator J. Bruce Henderson, comes from Wilcox County where Negroes for forty-nine years have been denied the ballot. There are more Negroes than whites in Wilcox.

Du Bois tells reasons for Senator candidacy

NEW YORK — Candidacy of 82-year-old Dr. W. E. B. DuBois for the Senate from New York was launched here last week, with the writer-scholar giving his reasons for the first political venture of his long public career.

"In the last years of my life, I can think of nothing more important I could do than to project, in this practical way, the things I've fought for all my life."

DuBois is running on the American Labor Party ticket against incumbent Senator Herbert Lehman (D) and Lt. Gov. Joseph Hanley (R).

His decision to be a candidate has occasioned much comment, and is interpreted by political wiseacres as a nail in the senatorial coffin of Senator Lehman, well known as a liberal, who would be likely to receive the Negro vote.

DuBois had just returned from Europe, his 13th trip in 23 years, when his candidacy was announced. Talking of his trip, he accused the United States of being "set on war," and said this contrasted with the "widespread desire in Europe for peace."

He said that England "is moving toward war, too, but it is not popular." He claimed that Germany has lost too many men for it to consider war, but declared that "Germany is trading her influence between the east and west."

Supporter of the Third Party of Henry Wallace, DuBois has been widely publicized as a sympathizer with the left wing movement.

DuBois' Campaign Launched In Harlem

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — The American Labor party launched its 1950 campaign in the heart of Harlem last Thursday as a cheering crowd of more than 3,500 persons gave a standing ovation to ALP candidate for the U. S. Senate, Dr. William E. B. DuBois.

The entrance of Dr. DuBois, flanked by State ALP chairman Rep. Vito Marcantonio and Paul Robeson, was the signal for a spontaneous five-minute demonstration that ended in a "shake dance" through the crowded aisles of the Golden Gate ballroom.

A capacity audience heard Dr DuBois level a double-barreled attack on his Democratic and Republican opponents for their support of the "bi-partisan policy of war."

DuBois Holds Top Parties KO Negroes

Dr. William E. B. DuBois, 82-year old candidate for the U. S. Senate, charged in a radio broadcast last week that the record of both the Democratic-controlled Eighty-first Congress and the Republican-controlled Eightieth proved that neither major party is willing to enact civil rights legislation.

The American Labor candidates said that "any protestations to the contrary by Herbert Lehman or Joe Hanley are made strictly for vote-catching purposes and are entitled to no credence whatsoever."

He also challenged the two on what he called "their professed devotion to the cause of civil rights and for the Negro people. Neither of them has raised his voice against the unjust death sentence passed by an all-white court martial against Leon Gilbert, a Negro lieutenant in Korea."

Sen. Lehman in a speech in Webster Hall last Friday called for a smashing defeat of un-American bias. "We must all join in a smashing rebuke to the un-American and anti-American philosophy of discrimination against the foreign born and class distinctions based on generations of living in America," the Democrat-Liberal candidate said.

Hanley Talks

Meanwhile in a speech at the Hotel Theresa, Lt. Gov. Hanley told a group of Harlem ministers that "I am not seeking God's chemical agents that will cure all, as all of us are," he said, making no reference to the recent letter incident.

"I do not know how to get love in politics, but it would help a lot. People think with prejudices instead of their brains. No man who hates an individual or a group can think clearly. I have tried to stay clear of hatred," Mr. Hanley declared.

Other speakers at the Hotel Theresa meeting included Joseph Bailey, candidate for the State Assembly in the 21st S. D.; Elmer Carter, 22nd Congressional candidate; Jacob K. Javits, 23rd Congressional candidate; Judge Charles Brietel; Republican Mayorality choice Edward Corsi; and General Sessions candidate James N. Yeargin.

Making Statewide Tour

Amsterdam News Sat. 10-28-50 Newspaper



DR. WILLIAM E. B. DUBOIS, American Labor Party candidate for the U. S. Senate, returned last Wednesday to New York from an upstate election tour during which he covered some 1,500 miles and spoke in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and made several informal meetings. Above, Dr. DuBois awaits a speaking engagement in Syracuse where he addressed 200 students at Syracuse University. At left is Mrs. Lillian Reiner, and at right is Mrs. Beverly Andrews, chairman of the meeting, who is also the ALP candidate for Councilwoman-at-large for Syracuse.

Marcantonio Calls Parley on Negro for Court

Herald-Tribune

Harlem Conference to Act on November Vote for General Sessions Seats

mon. 5-8-50

By Don Irwin

Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor party state chairman, announced yesterday that he is calling a conference of "persons of all political faiths" in Harlem Saturday to work toward the election of a Negro to the Court of General Sessions.

Tossing a barb at the Tammany organization that is now dickering with the Republicans on a coalition to defeat him in the 18th Congress District, Mr. Marcantonio declared it to be "common knowledge" that the Democrats are making "back-door commitments" on nominations for the four $28,000-a-year General Sessions places that come before the voters Nov. 7. "No Negro is being considered for such nomination," he said.

New York Sun 5-8-50

Although Mr. Marcantonio protested that he would take the step "irrespective of my personal situation," it appeared that the move would help him in November. There is a substantial scattering of Negroes in the northern end of the 18th C. D., which runs up the East Side from Fifty-ninth Street into East Harlem.

5-8-50

The Congressman told a reporter in a telephone interview that he had no candidates to propose at the conference, to be held at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue.

Could Help Campaign

"I want the suggestions to come from the community," the A. L. P. chairman said. "It's up to them to propose one of several outstanding Negro lawyers. Then the party that doesn't want to take the man they propose will have to take the responsibility for not naming a Negro."

Such a squeeze play could be worked to advantage in the no-holds-barred kind of campaign which the 18th produces. Major-party leaders have already made solemn pledges not to deal with the A. L. P. If the outcome of the A. L. P.'s "non-partisan" meeting is brushed aside, Mr. Marcantonio can be expected to make an issue of it. If a Negro is named, the A. L.P. can take credit for the nomination, even if his name never comes up at Saturday's meeting.

Mr. Marcantonio attributed the "lily-white" makeup of the nine-place General Sessions bench to a "Tammany plot."

"It is the same Tammany which, until 1942, kept the City Court a lily-white court," he declared, "until the American Labor party played an important part in bringing about the election of Justice Francis Rivers, the first Negro to be elected to a borough-wide court." Justice Rivers also ran on the Republican line.

Hoguet Holds Reception

Major party leaders have yet to take any affirmative action toward coalition against Mr. Marcantonio. There were rumors in political circles yesterday that a meeting would be held on the subject in mid-week between Carmine G. De Sapio, leader of Tammany Hall, and Thomas J. Curran, Republican chairman of New York County.

Meanwhile, Peter Hoguet, one of the contenders for the dual nomination, held a reception for residents of the district yesterday at Hans Jaeger's Restaurant, 1253 Lexington Avenue. Mr. Hoguet, an independent Democrat, called on residents to "make your individual voices heard in this fight and shout down the man who is known in Congress as the voice of the Kremlin."

Another candidate officially declared yesterday when Joseph F. Clements, attorney and organization Democrat, disclosed that he had submitted his candidacy to Mr. De Sapio. Eschewing "high-sounding phrases," he proposed a "down-to-earth" campaign.



The 11 American Communist Party leaders leaving the New York Federal court in a prison van after being sentenced last year. Two of them do not show in the picture

'Red Issue' Cases Pack High Court Docket

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Post Reporter

THE 1950-51 term of the Supreme Court, which gets under way in earnest tomorrow, should dispel any doubts that the Nation's highest court is attuned to the problems of America today.

For the docket of cases to be, or likely to be, considered in the next eight months, is full of the dominant issue of our times: How to meet the threat of communism without sacrificing the American principles which the Communists would use to destroy democracy.

Some 20 cases already submitted for consideration affect this problem, either at its center or on some part of the periphery. And others bear on it indirectly through issues involving free speech and the rights of labor and Negroes.

The central case is that of the 11 top American Communists, convicted in New York of a criminal conspiracy to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the Government, outlawed by the Smith Act. The conviction was upheld by the United States Court of Appeals two months ago in a notable opinion by Judge Learned Hand. The Supreme Court must first decide if it will consider the case, just recently filed.

A side issue is the appeal of six lawyers for the Communists from contempt-of-court sentences by Judge Harold Medina. They contend, in effect, that the whole thing was a political trial.

The major issue in the Communist case is whether the advocacy of violence to change the form of the American Government can be outlawed, as the Smith Act would do, or whether this is an unconstitutional invasion of the right of free speech. Judge Hand found that the Communist leaders' activties amounted to a "clear and present" danger to the Nation and thus reasoned that the activities could be outlawed.

In ordering 10 of the Communists freed on bail (the eleventh is in jail on another offense) pending outcome of the case, Justice Robert H. Jackson said he regarded it as "one in which substantial questions are open to review by the Supreme Court." Hence it would be a surprise if the Court should not accept the case. If it does—and an announcement to that effect might be handed down tomorrow—it may be many months before a decision is forthcoming.

A subsidiary but highly important issue is that of the President's loyalty program. Three cases affecting it were accepted by the Court last term and will be argued this week. Two involve the Attorney General's right to put an organization on his "subversive list." A third group also is asking the Court for permission to contest such listing.

The other case to be argued this week is is that of Dorothy Bailey, the $8000-a-year Government worker fired in 1949 after a regional loyalty board found that "reasonable grounds exist for belief that Miss Bailey is disloyal to the Government of the United States."

The Court of Appeals in the District upheld the conviction last March in a 2-to-1 decision. In effect, the ruling permitted the President to fire any Government employe whose loyalty is suspect.

But Miss Bailey is contending before the Supreme Court that her dismissal amounted to a trial without a jury and without the right to face her accusers in the American tradition. The Appeals Court majority ruled, however, that the President could fire her "without assigning any reason and without giving the employe any explanatory notice."

Miss Bailey denied under oath any membership in or relation to the Communist Party. A number of other cases involve persons who were not so frank.

One is that of a group of Denver residents who refused to answer such questions before a grand jury. The issue here is the extent of the right to refuse to answer such questions on the grounds of self-incrimination. The Court's ruling in this case (accepted at the last term for argument) will have important bearing on congressional hearings in Washington where such a plea has been heard increasingly of late.

Other cases involve the Government and communism in relation to naturalization and deportation and similar related ussues.

Three names which may be heard at the Court's bench this term are Harry Bridges, Alger Hiss and Judith Coplon. Appeals from the convictions in all three cases probably will reach the Court this term. But whether the justices will accept the cases, or, if they do, whether a decision will be handed down this year, is quite uncertain at this point. All these cases touch on communism, though mostly by indirection.

A BATCH of labor cases is likely to be decided by the Court this term. The prime issue among them is the secondary boycott ban in the Taft-Hartley labor law. The activities of the National Labor Relations Board also face further tests.

Movies are back in the Court, seeking to come under the rights of the press. The case involves "Lost Boundaries," banned in Atlanta.

For the first time, television will come before the Court. The State of Pennsylvania is contending that it has the right to levy a license fee on sets in bars having State liquor permits. The question is whether Federal regulation of TV precludes any such State regulation or supersedes the Court's asserted right to censor TV movies as it now does ordinary films.

The Court's major accomplishment last term, in the eyes of many observers, was its action in the university segregation cases, some related to graduate schools supported by public funds.

This term the Court must face OTHER CASES involve segregation by days of use on Miami's public golf links (Negroes may play only on Mondays); different salary scales

M. Vinson scored a great triumph by steering the Court to a unanimous opinion which came as close as the justices could conceivably come to saying flatly that segregation must end in Here the fate of the Southern Regional Compact is at stake.

for Negro and white teachers in Atlanta (though the case turns on a technical point which probably will avoid the discrimination issue); the use of separate entrances for Negroes and whites (involving Senator Glen Taylor (D., Idaho) who used a Negro entrance in Birmingham during his vice presidential campaign in 1948; and the legality of the enforcement of restrictive covenants by Oklahoma State courts despite the fact that the Supreme Court has struck down enforcement by Federal courts of such convenants on real estate.

All of this does not mention dozens of other cases, many of them of prime interest to business, Government, labor and other groups in the Nation.

It should be a busy term, at least. How historic it will be we probably won't know until the end of next June.

Of all the justices, Jackson is the most likely to be in the news, for he has become the most articulate spokesman on the problem of communism. His opinion last term in the Taft-Hartley Act non-Communist oath case included the now famous analysis of communism and its relationship to democracy, an analysis on which Judge Hand in part built his ruling in the case of the top 11 Communists. More of Jackson's flint-sparking ... is a practical certainty thi...

Jackson Negro Adjunct To 'Propaganda Linked Of Communist Party'

Daily News
Dec. 12-26-50 Jackson, Miss.

By HOWARD SUTTLE
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Percy Greene, publisher of the Jackson Advocate, Negro weekly newspaper, and active leader in the Negro wing of the Mississippi Truman organization, has been revealed here as one of several sponsors of an organization described as "a propaganda adjunct of the Communist party."

The organization, so referred to by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, is the socalled National Sommittee to Defeat the Mundt Bill.

And technically speaking this organization achieved its objective. The Mundt bill, requiring registration of Communists in America, did not pass. But the McCarran Act, with more anti-Communist teeth than the Mundt Bill, was enacted by Congress and passed over a Presidential veto.

Attended Washington Dinner

Greene, who acted as treasurer of the Negro wing of the Mississippi Trumancrat organization in 1948, attended the so-called Jefferson-Jackson Democratic money-raising dinner here last winter, when President Truman was the principal speaker.

The Jackson Negro editor was listed as a sponsor of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Billy, along with such so-called liberals as Clark Foreman, Nashville, Tenn., and New York, official of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, also declared by the un-American Activities Committee as "Communist front;" former U. S. Sen. Elmer Benson, Minnesota, and I. F. Stone, former Washington correspondent for the now-defunct newspaper PM, who resigned from the National Press Club when service was refused to a Negro guest he had invited to dine with him.

Active head of the organization, set up to lobby against anti-Communist legislation before the McCarran Act was passed and now working to bring about repeal or modification of the McCarran Bill, is Jerry O'Connell, Progressive Party leader in Washington state and a supporter of Henry A. Wallace in the 1948 presidential campaign.

Called "Communist Lobby"

The special report on the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill refers to the organization on its cover page as "a Communist lobby."

The committee, the report charged, "since its inception, has served as a registered lobbying organization which has carried out the objectives of the Communist party in its fight against subversive legislation."

Investigation of the O'Connell-directed lobby by the un-American Activities group also revealed that its work was financed in part by the National Lawyers Guild, an organization set up by so-called "liberal attorneys" because of their asserted belief that the American Bar Association is "too conservative."

The National Lawyers Guild, said the report, paid expenses of O'Connell's transportation to Washington on at least one occasion for a conference with Robert J. Silberstein, guild executive secretary.

Rep. John Bell Williams, Raymond, commenting on the report, said that "if this is a fair sample of the type of individuals who make up the Trumancrat crowd in Mississippi, it is small wonder they have been continuously repudiated."

"Efficiency Expert"

The State Department has selected a native Mississippian, who believes that "there is a definite similarity in the personnel problems of the government and private industry," as its "efficiency expert."

He is Horace E. Risher, of Lumberton, whose official title in his new job is chief of the standards and special studies division of the classification branch of the State Department's personnel division.

Boiled down into plain, every-day language, Risher's job is simply to analyze and evaluate the work involved in various functions of the State Department, and to pass on recommendations involving the qualifications and number of persons necessary to handle specific work.

The classification branch, under which Risher works, classifies positions in the State Department, according to appropriate civil service grade and pay.

Stop Overlapping

As a result of Risher's studies, the State Department is attempting to avoid overlapping of functions between its various units, overstaffing of divisions and general inefficiency in carrying out its operations.

The department gave Risher his new assignment ahead of a Congressional investigation headed by another Mississippian—Rep. John Bell Williams, Raymond, who is chairman of a House Civil Service subcommittee looking into overstaffing of Federal agencies. The Williams subcommittee has already issued report severely criticizing inefficiency in the Federal Security Agency, Treasury and Interior Departments, but is not yet around to the State Department.

To illustrate Risher's duties, the Hoover Commission recommended that the State Department and the Foreign Service be consolidated. Carrying out these recommendations, following a Presidential order placing the consolidation into effect, Risher conducted studies to determine where work was being duplicated, made recommendations designed to save money for the taxpalyers.

Started Business

The State Department's "efficiency expert" is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Risher, of Lamar county. Graduating from the University of Mississippi in 1925, he has since followed postgraduate studies in public administration at Tulane University, New Orleans, and American University, Washington.

Risher began his career as a "saw mill hand" in the R. W. Hinton Company. He followed a business career for several years before coming to Washington in 1940. For several years, he was assistant manager of the Fisher Lumber Company, Wisner, La.

His first government post was with the Civil Service Commission, where he did classification work for this hiring agency of Uncle Sam. In 1942, he joined the Alien Registration Service as occupational coder.

During World War II, he was classification officer with the War Production Board. He came to the State Department after a brief term in the personnel office of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

His work, said Risher, "is education in itself." He has to learn the duties and know-how of dozens of positions in order to be able to recommend civil service classifications and personnel ceilings.

Risher's wife is the former Maude Knight, of Franklin Parish, La. They have three children, Martha Ann, 10; David, 7, and Dan. 4.

Homer Chase Is Chased Out Of Carrollton, Ga.

Daily Journal
Ga. 8-28-50
Atlanta,

CARROLLTON, Ga.—(INS)—Several unindentified Carrollton men jumped into the car of Homer B. Chase, head of the Communist party in Georgia, today and engaged in a brief but furious fight with Chase.

The Communist leader sustained a bloody nose and mouth in the struggle.

A huge crowd gathered in a matter of moments and Chase received a blistering tirade from the group before it dispersed and allowed him to leave in his car.



OFFICIAL F.B.I. FIGURES ON REDS IN U.S. . . . The above map of the United States reveals the official Federal Bureau of Investigation figures on the number of Communist party members by states as revealed in a recent issue of a national magazine. These statistics show that the heaviest concentrations of Reds occur in the larger cities and the smallest in rural areas. (Note figures for such states as New York, Illinois and California compared with the figures for such rural states as Vermont and Mississippi.) This is the first time figures for the entire United States have been released to the public.

White Efforts In Behalf Of Negroes Seen By Governor Bar To Communist Inroads

LELAND — (Special) — Washington county's efforts in helping the Negro people were commended Thursday by Governor Fielding L. Wright in a speech before a joint meeting of two local civic clubs.

Speaking before the Lions and Rotary clubs, Wright said that "the people of Washington county are in a position to blaze the trail in stomping Communist inroads in the South."

Much of the governor's talk before the two clubs dealt directly with the efforts of the Civil Rights Congress — termed a Communist front organization by the Justice Department — in behalf of Willie McGee, thrice-convicted Laurel Negro rapist.

Wright said that the Communists have two objectives, to destroy law enforcement and segregation in the South.

Wright cited the McGee case as an effort aimed at destroying law enforcement.

In referring to the Ku Klux Klan, Governor Wright said "we must fight for our principles in the open; they aren't things to be hid under a sheet."

Wright said that "if we are to stop the efforts of the Communists and fellow travelers to destroy the South's way of living the white people of the South must wake up and show the way for the Negro.

"Most of the Negro people have no desire to follow the lead of the Civil Rights group", Wright said, "but may do so without proper leadership by the white population. This leadership however, must have the cooperation of the Negro people who must shoulder their share of the load."

ILLINOIS REDS SPURN FEDERAL REGISTRY LAW

The Communist party in Illinois yesterday followed the lead of its national organization by announcing its officers and members would not register with the federal government under the communist control bill enacted last week by congress over President Truman's veto.

Claude Lightfoot, executive secretary of the state party, said at a press conference in party headquarters, 208 N. Wells st., that it would organize "all possible forces" in a united effort to repeal the McCarran-Kilgore act.

"Fascism," Leader Charges

The act requires the registration of Communist party members and communist front officers. It also requires communist organizations to disclose their functional operations and plainly label all their propaganda as communist inspired. Potential spies and saboteurs, under the act, could be jailed in time of war or other emergencies requiring the use of armed forces.

Lightfoot said the party considers the legislation a drastic step in the direction of fascism and the party members and officers do not consider themselves subversive or foreign agents. To register would be tantamount to admitting they are, he asserted.

3,400 Reds in Illinois

The noncompliance stand was set last Saturday by national officers of the Communist party. Lightfoot said the party has 3,400 members in Illinois, the majority in Chicago, and if any registered they would do so as individuals.

Lightfoot asserted the control bill nullified the civil rights of Communists and would eventually lead to a denial of the civil rights of other groups. He said the party program was "a patriotic program in the best interests of the American people, and identified the ultimate objective of communism as socialism. Later, he amended this by explaining socialism is a stage of development toward communism.

He identified fascism as "a dictatorship of the rich monopolists, said it was a product in this country of the cold war, and blamed "imperialistic warmongers of Wall street" for the cold war.

Tell Plan to Flout Law



Claude Lightfoot, executive secretary of the Illinois Communist party; Alfred Wagenknecht, party organizer, and Carl Hirsch, party publicity officer (left to right), as Lightfoot said in press conference yesterday that state's Communists would not register under terms of new federal law. [TRIBUNE Photo]

Says He Quit Party

Union President Testified Reds Ruled Laborers' Local

By Sam Stavisky
Post Reporter

A half dozen Communists captured control of a large AFL local here and ran it for the benefit of the party line, the House Un-American Affairs Committee was told yesterday.

Henry Thomas, president of Local 74, AFL Building Laborers Union, testified that he and fellow members of a Red cell here managed to get themselves elected or appointed to the key offices in the 3000-member union, and ran it according to the dictates of Communist Party "superiors."

The slim, tweed-suited war veteran declared that he and other Communist officers of the union quit the Communist Party in 1949, to be free to sign the non-Communist oath as required of union officials under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Thomas admitted to continuing having discussions with Communist Party leaders in this area after he had quit the party, but he emphasized that he considered himself a free agent after quitting the party.

In later testimony, however, Thomas indicated that the Communist Party wielded considerable influence in the affairs of Local 74 as recently as the spring of 1950.

At that time a bitter fight broke out between Thomas, president of the local, and Tom Sampler, secretary treasurer of the union. They had been members of the same Red cell, Thomas said, and together had run the union.

The issue was over the firing or retaining of a bookkeeper named Robert Paul. The bitter dispute was settled, last February or March, Thomas said, only after a certain Philip Frankfeld visited Washington and made a decision on how to resolve the dispute.

Frankfeld — whom Thomas described as chairman of the D. C.-Maryland Communist Party—ruled that the bookkeeper must be retained, and the decision was accepted, Thomas said.

Thomas, who is in his thirties, was the first witness to appear be- House Un-American Affairs Committee delving into the activities fore a special subcommittee of the of Communists here.

Somewhat sensational revelations were expected to be forthcoming from Thomas yesterday, when it was learned that after he had been subpoenaed as a witness last Thursday Thomas had made two voluntary appearances before committee staff aides to "tell all."

In three hours of testimony, before the committee recessed until 10 a. m. today, Thomas' narrative and replies to questions provided little information not already amassed in the committee records.

Among the miscellaneous disclosures made by Thomas, were the following:

During the late '30s and apparently right up until World War II, the Communist Party here maintained a branch or cell for high school students 14 to 17 years of age. Thomas specifically named Central High School as a source for members, but said there were few in all.

The Reds also had a cell at Howard University, and another either at American University or George Washington University of both—Thomas wasn't sure which.

Altogether, Thomas was acquainted with around a dozen cells, but "they never let us know" who was in the White Collar cell, and he couldn't even mention "the super-duper secret branch" of the party operating in the government. Under questioning, Thomas said that he didn't know any Communists who were employed by the Federal government.

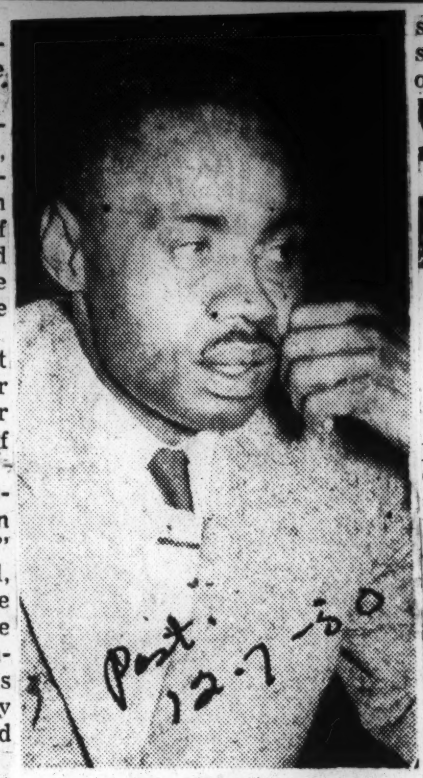
Largest of the Communist Party branches, according to Thomas, was Unit No. 1, operating in midtown Washington, which ran a successful campaign for members among the Negroes here by playing up charges of police brutality during 1939-41. Thomas indicated that most of the members signed up during the campaign quit the party almost as fast as they came in, "like a revolving door."

Henry Thomas told the committee he had joined the Communist Party here in the winter of 1937-38. He was flat broke, out of work for months, and walking the streets in dilapidated shoes held together by wire. He asked a stranger for a cigarette. The stranger proved to be Martin Chancy, then the big wheel in the Communist Party, according to Thomas, and Chancy persuaded Thomas to join the party.

Thomas, a natural orator, learned the ropes quickly and in a matter of weeks he was sent out to organize a Southwest Washington cell.

By 1940, Thomas was held in such high regard by the party, that he was sent to an "advanced training school" in New York City, at party expense, to take a six-weeks course in the theories of Marx, Lenin and Stalin.

The school was an important one, Thomas said, and the 20 or so students attending the classes were on their way to becoming "professional revolutionaries," which means — according to Thomas—that the students were prepared to sever their ties with "family, church, and institutions"



. The Washington Post
HENRY THOMAS
. . . Testifies at Red inquiry

at the command of the Communist Party.

Thomas, confessed, under questioning, that some of the lectures were pretty heavy and dull, and that he fell asleep every time he tried to read Marx's "Das Kapital."

During the war, Thomas said he served 28 months in the Army—"I love my record in the Army"—carried on no Communist activities while in the Army, and that he rejoined the Communist Party about a month after his discharge on December 6, 1945.

Formed Cell Nucleus

Shortly afterward, Thomas was assigned to create a laborer's cell and work on getting control of Local 74. The nucleus of this cell, Thomas testified, was made up of himself; his wife, Gladys; William Gray and Ernest Chambers.

Thomas said that in 1946 he met up with Tom Sampler, then heading a rank and file committee fighting with racketeers for control of Local 74. They became good friends, and in 1947, with the help of William Taylor, then chairman of the Communist Party in the District, Thomas persuaded Sampler to join the party. By 1948 the cell managed to win the key posts of the union, and they ran the local to fit the needs of the Communist Party line.

After Thomas completes his testimony, Tom Sampler is due to take the stand, to back up in formal testimony his public charges that Thomas never did in actuality sever relations with the party despite taking the non-Communist oath.

Six Red Units List Murphy

House Committee Tells of Others

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The House Un-American Activities Committee, in a report on the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, a Communist lobby, charged that George B. Murphy Jr. who has been active in the Progressive Party, has been affiliated with six or more organizations listed as Communist and subversive by the Attorney General and the committee.

The report, made public last Monday, listed Mr. Murphy's affiliations as:

Excutive secretary of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, an endorser of the Emergency Peace Moblization, vice - chairman of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-Born, vice - president of the International Workers Order, a speaker for the Scottsboro Defense Committee, and a signer of a statement issued by the Council on African Affairs opposing the United States policy in Korea.

Other Mundt Bill Foes

The report also listed among the sponsors of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill:

Benjamin J. Davis, New York City, one of the 11 convicted Communist leaders whose appeal is now pending before the U.S. Supreme Court; Earl B. Dickerson, an attorney, Chicago; Jerry Gilliam, Norfolk, Va.; Percy Greene, a newspaper publisher, Jackson, Miss.;

Joseph H. Rainey, a former Philadelphia Magistrate; and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, widow of the late District of Columbia Municipal Court Judge Robert H. Terrell.

The Un-American Activities Committee charged that the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill was following Communist propaganda techniques in labeling as subversive, persons and groups active for fair employment practice legislation and against anti-Semitism, Jim Crow, lynching, and forms of discrimination against national groups and minority groups.

Head Of Howard U Players Refuses To Attend 'Red' Reception In Her Honor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A mixed group gathered here at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Hays under the auspices of the Interracial Nursery School to honor the director of the Howard University players, Dr. Anne M. Cooke; but the honored guest didn't show up.

Dr. Cooke sent a telegram to the gathering in which she said she could not attend the reception because of the group's alleged communistic leanings.

Good Will Ambassador

The Interracial Nursery School, which has been in continuous operation for three years, is sponsored by the Women's Auxiliary of the United Public Workers, one of the unions recently ousted from the CIO on the charge of following the Communist party line.

Prior to its split with the CIO, the UPW was the major union functioning at Howard university with a great number of its teachers, including Dr. Cooke, as members.

The UPW nursery school is composed of a three-member faculty, two of whom are Negroes. The director of the school is Mrs. Dorothy Brice who is assisted by Mrs. Marjorie Henderson and Mrs. Marianna Majchrzyk, the latter is the only white faculty member.

It now has an enrollment of approximately 30 students, about half of whom are Negroes.

Dr. Cooke has been considered by many as a "goodwill ambassador" for this country because of her recent visit to Norway where she directed the Howard players in the performance of Ibsen's plays. It was for this reason that she was being honored with a reception by the Interracial school.

Claudia Jones to Speak at Peace Rally

CHICAGO.—Claudia Jones will speak on the struggle of women for peace at a rally called by the Communist Party Women's Commission on Friday, March 31, 8 p.m. at the Ashland Auditorium's East Room.

The meeting, a culmination of month-long celebrations of International Women's Day, will also feature David Engeltein, who will discuss the role of women in the building of socialism in the Soviet Union, China, and the Eastern Democracies.

Miss Jones is wellknown to progressive Chicago audiences as the young Negro woman leader who faces deportation as a result of the drive of the Administration against the rising struggle of women, especially Negro women, for peace and security. She is secretary of the National Women's Commission of the Communist Party.

From where I stand

Commies started on new attack in our industrial district

BY VULCAN

Commies busy here

The Commies, who call themselves just another political party in these parts, are extremely busy in the Birmingham industrial area. They busy themselves, while American GIs are fighting the Reds in Korea.

The Commies have changed their tactics considerably here. I have this on the authority of one who keeps up with their doings. He is Fred Bodeker, manager of the Bodeker National Detective Agency. And Bodeker is a long-time friend of old Vulc.

The Commies, who hate our private enterprise system, which has done so much for this country, have been stepping up their activities in this section.

Happily, both Bodeker and the FBI keep constant tab on them and know what they're doing.

They've been holding a series of "small meetings." These usually consist of some 10 to 15 men and women — both whites and Negroes.

They are held at homes of both races. And white men and women, as well as Negro men and women, attend. They hold these sessions at night. Those who come in cars, park their vehicles two or three blocks away from the meeting place. They don't want the meetings to become conspicuous.

The Commies have been making a special appeal to the Negroes. But they're overlooking two things. Negroes are deeply religious and patriotic.

Communists And The Negroes

The April 15 letter from the Communist Party, D. C., on swimming pools is a good example of how the Communists attempt to win friends and influence people. But the tragic fact for colored people is that the minute the Communists enter any of our movements for equal citizenship rights, at that very minute the movements become handicapped, confused in aims, weakened in effectiveness and begin to die. If the Communists are really interested in the progress of the colored people in this country, the kindest and most helpful thing they can do is to leave us alone. Would Chairman Wood and Secretary Paul tell them this?

Tell them that there is absolutely nothing good which communism offers the people which they cannot secure under democracy if they really want it. Tell them that our opposition to communism comes not at all from the fear of losing jobs or anything connected with the juvenile hysteria now sweeping the country, and that, indeed, we are anti-Communist in spite of the reactionary forces in this country and for reasons quite different from theirs. Tell them that the fact that the same people who are most frightened over communism are also frightened over real democracy with civil rights for all—that this fact does not discourage us because the reactionaries shall not prevail in this country.

But we have seen how communism has destroyed the effectiveness of several great social movements among colored people. I saw them take over and completely destroy one of the very greatest organizations ever started by colored people in the United States. It had a program of federating the multitude of colored organizations throughout the country into one great national organization which would truly be representative of the race. It was headed by one of the most fearless leaders of this generation, supported by leading ministers and others all over America. They were really gaining ground all along the line and had the high respect of the President of the United States and the members of the Congress. Then the Communists moved in.

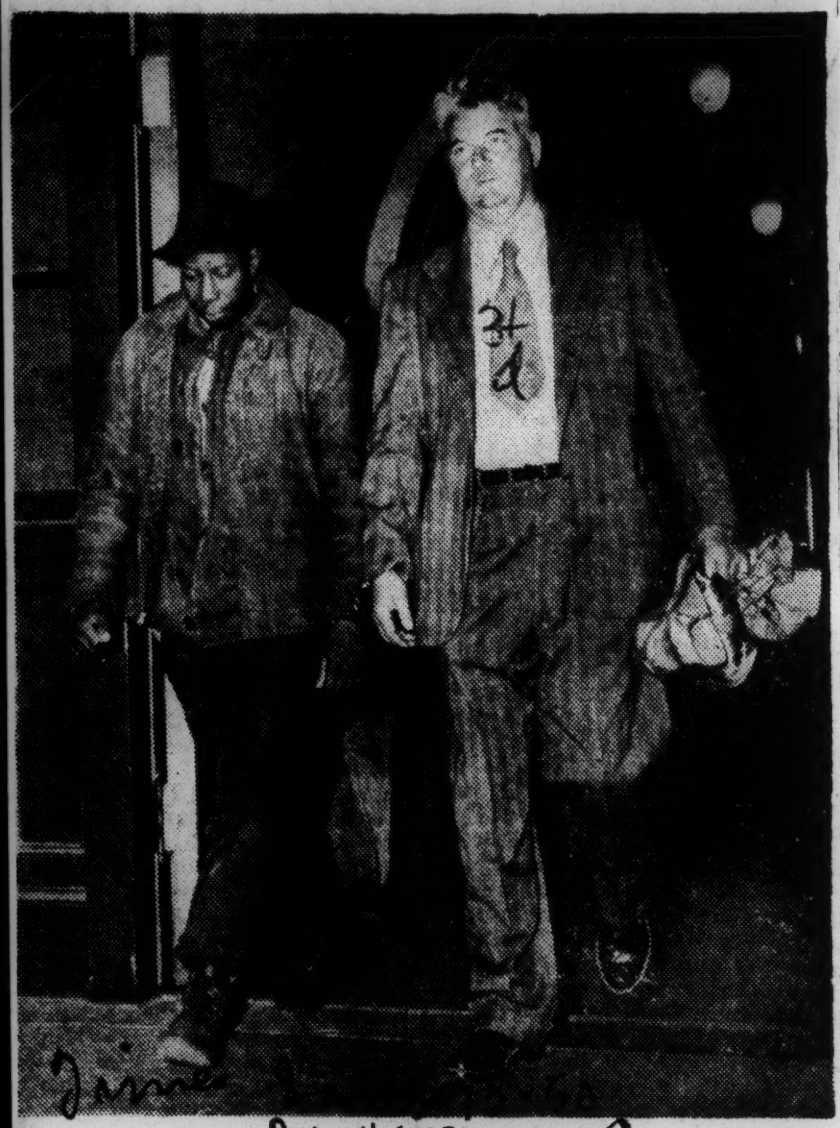
They came as "white friends" of the race. There were thousands of non-Communist whites who were active supporters of the organization and this fact always made it easy for white Communists to get in. As it became clear afterward, they had come well organized. They scattered throughout the national convention, as though unknown to each other, a half dozen rising at once on every question so that one of them was always sure to get the floor, and in this way packing every important committee. This was and is easy to do, for the great body of unsuspecting members come from everywhere and do not have advance organization and plans of action.

Once in control, it became clearer that the program was for nothing but agitation. There was no desire whatever to see a single problem of the race solved or to have a single concession won. This point is important, and a failure to understand it is a failure to understand communism. In taking over the committee on resolutions, their policy was to use language so provocative that the Government officials addressed, however fair and disposed to act favorably they might otherwise be, could hardly do so after receiving these extremely insulting "demands." One learned quickly that favorable action was never desired and that the language in every letter and resolution was carefully designed to be offensive.

What they seek then is not the end of segregation, discrimination etc., but to convince the colored people that there is no hope of achieving these things under the present system. That is why every court decision, every civil rights law, and every voluntary action favorable to colored people as citizens (such as admission to theaters, restaurants etc.) is a telling blow to communism and really the only kind of blows that will ever defeat it. And that is also why Southerners and other reactionaries, in fighting every move to make democracy include all Americans, white and colored, are doing more to promote communism in this country than the Communists themselves.

CHANCELLOR WILLIAMS, Washington.

Dennis, Red Leader, Starts Serving Year in Jail for Congress Contempt



The secretary-general of the Communist party, right, leaving the Federal District Court in Washington handcuffed to an unidentified prisoner after Judge David A. Pine had refused to grant his request for a delay in his one-year sentence.

DENNIS PUT IN JAIL FOR 1947 CONTEMPT

Washington Judge Refuses to Let Red Chief Stay Free Till After Appeal Here

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 12—Eugene Dennis, Secretary General of the Communist party of America, was put in jail today to start serving his one-year sentence for contempt of Congress.

He had fought against being committed on this charge before the Federal Court of Appeals in New York heard his appeal from his conviction there on charges of conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the Government. Arguments on the appeal are set for June 22.

Judge David A. Pine of the Federal District Court directed that Dennis must start serving at once the sentence imposed when he was convicted in the District Court here in June, 1947. He also was fined $1,000. He was led away by marshals to the District of Columbia Jail, where he will remain until the Justice Department designates another prison.

Joseph Forer, counsel for Dennis in the contempt case, argued that his client should remain at liberty so that he would have time and opportunity to prepare his appeal in the New York case. It would be unfair, he added, to jail Dennis now, because he would be his own lawyer in the New York case.

"If I followed your suggestion," the Jurist replied, "a criminal could stay out of jail forever by committing another crime and then representing himself."

Government lawyers made no recommendation about Dennis going behind bars. They said that they were reluctant to urge immediate incarceration because of the pending appeal in New York.

To all intents rebuking them, Judge Pine said that their attitude was a "position I do not understand." The Dennis litigation, he added, "must come to an end at some time; and the time for the law to take effect is now."

The "majesty of the law" would be impaired if Dennis were not committed in accordance with regular practice, Judge Pine asserted. There is legal machinery available to permit him to appear in court to argue his appeal, the Judge said. He further denied a motion for a new trial.

When Dennis was escorted from the courtroom by the marshals some of his Communist friends called out, "So long, Gene."

The contempt charge was imposed against Dennis when he refused to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The Supreme Court on May 3 upheld the conviction.

While the appeal in the contempt case was pending, Dennis and the other Communist leaders were convicted in New York on the conspiracy indictments. Dennis, sentenced to serve five years in that case, has been free on bail pending the appeal.



Acme

Jailhouse Blues: *Sentenced to jail three times in three years—for contempt of Congress, conspiracy to advocate overthrow of the government and contempt of court—Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party U.S.A., was manacled to a less distinguished prisoner and sent off to a Washington prison.*

The Negro And Communism

The Chattanooga Times

ONE OF THE CRUELEST of all deceptions which communism attempts to perpetrate is its appeal to the American Negro, based on the spurious claim that it alone can satisfy his aspiration to a better, fuller life.

Some Negroes have swallowed the bait, in bland — or blind — disregard for the concealed hook of complete subjugation with which communism impales its victims sooner or later. Paul Robeson is an example, but his influence among members of his race is limited indeed.

Other Negro leaders, among them the most militant advocates of minority rights, see the falsity of communism's bid. It is significant that a man of the prominence of A. Philip Randolph says bluntly:

"The greatest single enemy and menace to the Negro today is Russian communism."

As head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Randolph frequently levels criticism against our own system for its failure to make the fruits of democracy more widely available to all persons, regardless of race or creed. Some of his criticism is justified, some is not.

But the important point is that Randolph voices his complaints and seeks his remedies within the framework of a democratic government.

He knows that gains, however painfully and slowly won under this system, are solid and permanent, not the completely false promises of communists in the sky. His is a voice to heed.

Church Race Policy Helps Reds In Asia

Segregated Pattern Criticized By Dr. Mordecai Johnson

NORFOLK— The segregated policy of the white Christian church was given as the reason for the spread of Communism in Asia and the Far East in a sermon at First Baptist Church, Bute street, at the morning service on Sunday, July 9. The service was one in a series in the observance of the 150th anniversary of the congregation.

The guest speaker, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, told the audience that filled the historic church how white Christians went into India, South Africa, China and other parts of the world and established segregated churches in the name of Christian missions.

Condemning segregation in Christian churches, the speaker, who is president of Howard University, noted that First Baptist Church had a mixed congregation for several years. During that period its pastor was a white minister from England. The day the white members withdrew and established a white congregation "was one of the greatest tragedies that ever happened in the history of the Christian church," he said.

* * *

MRS. WANZA B. WEBB, who introduced the speaker, said he had developed Howard University not only as an outstanding Negro university, but as an outstanding American university.

Dr. Richard H. Bowling, pastor of the church, gave the calendar of events which will include a "Pageant Hour" July 16 at 10 a. m. in the Sunday school. This will be the third pageant given since July 2, when the anniversary celebration began. The youth division gave its pageant July 2 at 7:30, and the adult division its pageant July 9 at 7:30

A collection was lifted for the benefit of the Capital Accounts Fund of Norfolk in honor of the late Oscar F. Smith who was one of Norfolk's leading white philanthropists and public spirited citizens. Dr. Bowling, in announcing that the collection would be taken, said the church wanted to do something for some cause other than the church itself during the celebration.

DR. JOHNSON USED for the text of his challenging message, St. Mark 3:35: "For whosoever shall do the will of God, the same is my brother, and my sister, and mother."

That was a revolutionary viewpoint, Dr. Johnson said, adding that from this text "we can get a glimpse of the kind of society that Jesus was trying to establish upon the earth." That society, he explained, is one in which people deal lovingly and truthfully with every human being in which they come in contact."

Dr. Johnson pointed out that not all white people in Virginia or Norfolk were in favor of slavery. There were Virginians who opposed slavery and he credited Thomas Jefferson with being one of the foremost of these anti-slavery leaders. It was the anti-slavery sentiment in Virginia which resulted in the colonization movement leading to the establishment of Liberia as a haven for freedom.

* * *

ITS FIRST PRESIDENT, Joseph Jenkins Roberts, was once a member of First Baptist Church, the speaker asserted.

Commenting on the separation of the white members from First Baptist Church, Dr. Johnson said when they left the mixed congregation, they left Christ behind. The white segregated Christian church, he added has increased in membership, money, mission work and otherwise, but it has become weaker in spiritual and moral influence.

A motorcade made a pilgrimage to Cedar Grove, West Point and Calvary cemeteries at 3 p. m. to lay wreaths on the graves of the Rev. James Mitchell, the Rev. David King, the Rev. Lewis Tucker, the Rev. Richard H. Bowling, and other deceased pastors of the church and outstanding members.

* * *

DR. JESSE M. BADER, head of the department of evangelism, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, New York City, will be the guest speaker July 16 at the 11:30 a. m. service. The evening speaker will be Dr. Sparks W. Melton, pastor of Freemason Street Baptist Church, Norfolk.

Birmingham Orders Communists to Leave City Within 48 Hours

By the Associated Press

BIRMINGHAM, July 19.—Communists, outlawed by the Birmingham City Commission, today had only 24 hours left in which to get out of town.

The City Commission in an ordinance approved yesterday made membership in the Communist Party a misdemeanor punishable by 180 days in jail and a fine of $100.

Under the new ordinance, passed unanimously by the three-man commission, Communists were given 48 hours to leave the city.

The measure was introduced by Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor, unsuccessful candidate for Governor in the recent Democratic primary. He ran on a "white supremacy" platform.

"If this doesn't clean them out," Mr. Connor said, "We'll try something else."

Passage of the ordinance came on the heels of a two-week campaign against Communists in which Sam Hall, described by police as head of the Alabama party, was arrested on a vagrancy charge.

Hall was convicted in City Court, fined $100 and sentenced to 180 days in jail. The conviction has been appealed.

The ordinance makes unlawful the communication or voluntary association of any one with "any person or persons established to have been a member of such Communist Party . . ."

Kosciusko Mayor Irked by Laurel Red Claims; Mad at Jackson, Too

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

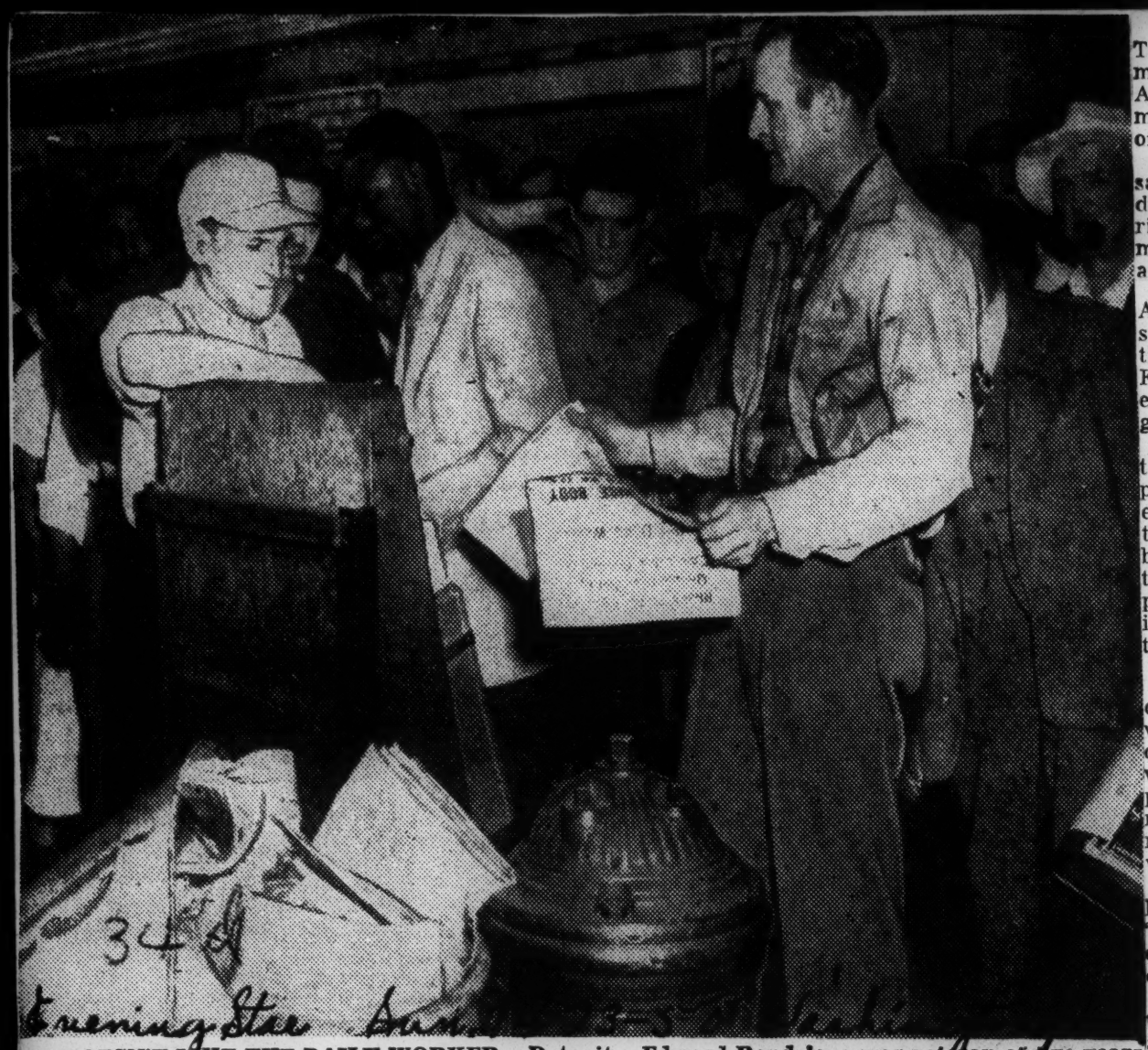
Kosciusko, Miss., Aug. 2 — A "friendly, patriotic" challenge to Laurel for claiming the distinction of being the first city in Mississippi to outlaw the Communist party was issued Wednesday by Alton Massey, mayor of Kosciusko.

Newspapers Wednesday published a news item that Laurel "on late Tuesday" banned Communists from its city limits. Mayor Massey pointed out, however, that he made a public statement last Thursday that city officials of Kosciusko had unanimously agreed to pass his recommended resolution. He added that it was only a formality that the desired action had to wait until the regular monthly meeting of the board of aldermen Tuesday night. The anti-Communist law was promptly passed even before the city accepted bids on a $650,000 bond issue, Massey said.

Mayor Massey emphasized that the ban automatically applied to members of the civil rights congress. He strongly criticized officials of Jackson for tolerating the recent delegation from the organization which the US attorney general says is a Communist front.

"By treating these traitors decently," Mayor Massey commented, "Jackson practically established itself as the Munich of Mississippi."

The Kosciusko resolution makes it unlawful for any member of the Communist party to be within the corporate limits of the city. Violators will be punished by a minimum fine of $100 and 30 days in jail.



HE DOESN'T LIKE THE DAILY WORKER.—Detroit.—Edward Rendzio, a war veteran of five years in the Pacific, rips up a copy of the Communist Daily Worker and throws it in a trash can (foreground) that he has already filled with copies he has bought from the unidentified news vendor at left. A ban on street sales of Communist publications had gone into effect earlier, but, with police approval, the papers remained on sale.
—AP Wirephoto.

Birmingham Reds

Papers seized from Communist Party secretary list 315 members in area in 1950, nine more in 1948

BY FRED TAYLOR

How many Communists are there in and around Birmingham?

In 1948, the Reds had 324—215 men and 109 women.

In 1950, they had 315—205 men and 110 women.

These are their own figures. This information was furnished unwittingly by the Commies.

Police seized lists cataloguing members as to sex, race, age, length of time in Communist Party, type of employment and whether working or unemployed.

These painstakingly prepared classification-sheets were found, along with marked maps of this industrial area and a chest filled with Communist propaganda, in a recent raid led by Detectives Paul E. McMahan and Harold Cain.



TAYLOR

The officers said they found them in the basement of the home of Oscar Bryant, Negro, secretary of the Communist Party of Alabama. No classification sheets for other years were found.

MOSTLY NEGROES — The Reds long have sought to recruit Negroes. And these classification lists show their membership is made up largely of Negroes.

Of the 324 members tabulated in 1948, 283 were Negroes and 41 white.

The Commies showed 146 were employed and 13 unemployed, with 23 listed as "In business or self-employed." Seventy were catalogued as housewives.

As to ages, 24 were listed as under 25; 67 between 26 and 35; 83 from 36 to 45 and 150 over 45.

The list showed 71 had been in the party less than one year, with 73 having been members from one to two years. Forty had been carrying cards from two to five years, 33 from five to 10 years and 107 more than 10 years.

* * *

UNION IDENTIFICATION — The 1948 sheet stated 56 party members belonged to CIO, 16 to AFL and 25, including 20 coal miners, were labeled as members of "independent" unions.

The Commie list breakdown said those "working in basic industries, CIO" included three marine workers, 11 employed as metal, smelter and brass miners and 19 in steel.

Those tabbed "basic industry, AFL" included one machinist, six lumber, four railroad, one textile and two teamster workers. Five were listed as "independent" union members in this category.

The "light industry" classification listed five bricklayers and plasterers, three building laborers, 10 carpenters, two painters, two in pipe trades and six in building trades. One was identified as a communications employe, with two in furniture, 12 in food and tobacco and one restaurant employe.

* * *

DOMESTIC WORKERS — Under the classification, "service workers," the Commies list 13 as domestics, two store clerks, three warehouse workers, two rag plant, one auto mechanic, one municipal employe, five in brick manufacturing and one utility worker.

The professional and white collar classification includes four "educator" and a like number of engineers, draftsmen and technicians.

Under "newspaper writers," two are listed, with one tabbed as nurse, three office workers, three salesmen, five students and one social service worker.

The "national origin" category lists seven members of the Jewish race. No others are shown in this classification.

The list includes 11 World War II veterans, four War I vets and one Spanish-American War veteran.

"Full time mass organization functionaries" are catalogued, along with two "full time" party functionaries.

Subscribers to The Communist Daily Worker add up to 74, with 65 shown as readers of Political Affairs.

ABOUT SAME IN 1950—General classification of Commies here in 1950 are about the same as in 1948.

Instead of listing one "municipal" employe, the 1950 tabulation describes one member as a "fireman."

The number of "newspaper writers" in 1950 has been reduced from two to one.

An additional listing is "three clergymen."

DANGEROUS LITERATURE

The following timely editorial is from the current issue of The Delta Leader, a Negro newspaper published at Greenville:

Here in the Mississippi Delta we have a number of occasional periodicals, namely newspaper pamphlets and magazines, being circulated by and through Negro solicitors.

These newspapers and periodicals are circulated without going through the United States mail, unnoticed by hundreds of our donors and supporters of said literature. These kinds of periodicals could afford easy grounds for Communist propaganda, for the most of these men do not acquaint themselves with the present crisis that exists in our nation, and because of their extreme inability to differentiate between democracy and communism they could unknowingly become a great agency for circulating Communist and Socialist propaganda in our communities.

During this crisis all of these people who publish and circulate periodicals by hand through the community should be brought before a citizen committee and given an intelligence test to see if they are able to protect themselves and the government before being given the green light for publishing and circulating the literature.

We people are too careless about preserving the status of our country. No other country in the world would allow people to publish and circulate such literature among its citizens without it being censored and approved by the government as they do here in our country.

Many homes, communities and governments are destroyed because of ignorance, and the Communist party makes its greatest headway through ignorance, selfishness and political grafters.

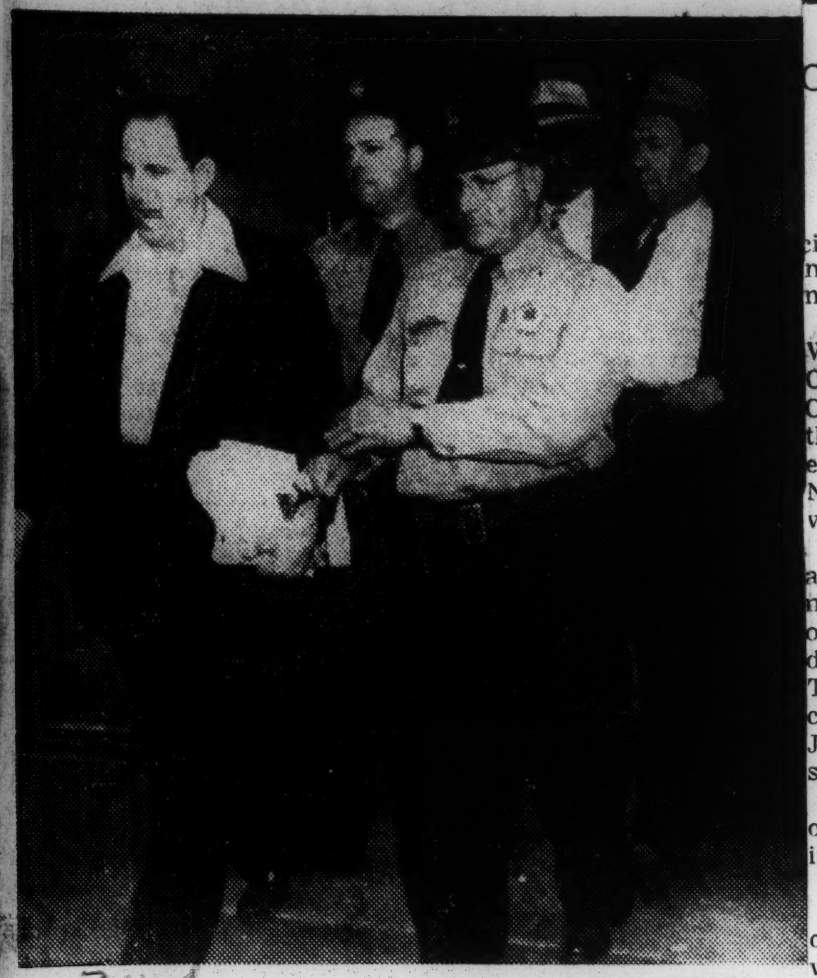
Mississippi should lead the way in appointing a committee of citizens who would censor these periodicals before they are permitted to circulate in Negro communities in the state.

It is an indisputable fact that Communist leaders in this country hope to make headway with their cause by stirring up discontent among our Negro population.

The Willie McGee case furnishes a striking illustration. The Civil Rights Congress, a Communist organization, cares not a tinker's damn about Willie McGee personally. It doesn't care whether he is guilty or innocent, but his case has furnished them with an excellent method of stirring up strife, hatred and discontent among our colored people.

The thinking people among our Negro population know, as they have always known, that the white people of the South are their best friends and more richly deserve to be followed than radical strife-breeders in Northern states.

Communists Protest; Arrested



Associated Press WIREPHOTO

LAW STANDS—David Grant, Communist organizer (left, without tie), and Steve Nelson (right, dark coat), chairman of the Western Pennsylvania Communist Party, are shown in custody after their arrest on disorderly conduct charges at McKeesport, Pa., yesterday. They had appeared in City Hall to protest passage of a law requiring registration of Communists

McKeesport, Pa., Aug. 3 (U.P.).—Two Communist leaders in western Pennsylvania were arrested today after appearing at a City Council hearing to protest an ordinance requiring Communist Party members to register with police.

Steve Nelson, head of the Communist Party in western Pennsylvania was charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. Dave Grant was arrested and held for investigation. Both were jailed.

They had appeared for the third and final reading of the ordinance. The measure passed by the council requires any group or person promoting the principles of communism to register with the police chief. Violations are punishable by a $100 fine and 30 days' imprisonment.

Laurel Adopts Ban on Reds

Ordinance Also Outlaws Communist Literature

(The Associated Press)

Laurel, Miss., Aug. 2 — The city of Laurel adopted an ordinance Tuesday barring Communists and Communist literature.

Laurel was the scene of the Willie McGee case in which the Civil Rights Congress—termed a Communist-front organization by the justice department — protested the scheduled execution of a Negro last week on a rape conviction.

Mayor Carroll Gartin of Laurel announced adoption of the ordinance after Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi said he would address a Laurel mass meeting next Tuesday designed to set up a county anti-Communist group in Jones county. Laurel is the county seat.

The 37-year-old mayor said the ordinance was similar to that now in operation in Birmingham, Ala.

$100 Fine, 30 Days in Jail

The law makes it a misdemeanor for a Communist to appear within the city limits or for Communist newspapers and other literature to be circulated here.

Any person convicted on such charges will be fined $100 and sentenced to 30 days in jail, Gartin said.

At the state capital in Jackson, Gov. Wright, in accepting the invitation to address the Laurel mass meeting, said: "The FBI has said Mississippi is freer of communism than any other state.

"Any Mississippian, I know, would be delighted to keep it that way."

Wright said he would be happy to join any movement designed to fight communism.

The countywide mass meeting was scheduled as the outgrowth of a meeting of some 800 Jones county citizens at the Laurel courthouse last Wednesday to protest interference of the Civil Rights Congress in the case of McGee.

Saved from Electric Chair

The Negro, convicted three times and sentenced to die for raping a Laurel white housewife in 1945, was saved from an electric chair date last Thursday by order of United States supreme court Justice Harold Burton.

McGee was removed to a Jackson jail.

The Civil Rights Congress sent white delegates to Mississippi last week in an effort to gain executive clemency for the convicted Negro. A CRC official in New York said McGee's case was "a Jim Crow frameup."

Gov. Wright later in the week said the Civil Rights Congress was "the slimiest, filthiest organization" with which he ever had any dealings.

M'Gee Case Statement in Congressional Record

(The Times-Picayune Washington Bureau)

Washington, Aug. 2—Rep. William M. Colmer was given permission to insert in the congressional record the statement issued last week by Gov. Fielding L. Wright, Chief Justice Harvey McGehee and attorney general John Kyle in the Willie McGee case.

Rep. Colmer said he is putting the statement in the record to point out that Communists, abetted by "do-gooders," are trying to foment discord in the South. He pointed out that the FBI is authority for the statement that Mississippi has fewer Communists than has any other state. This has made it necessary to ship in Communists from other areas to disrupt the orderly administration of justice, he said.

Negro Arrested in Birmingham's Anti-Red Drive

BIRMINGHAM—(ANP)—Henry Obie Mayfield, 43, was the third man to be arrested by police here last Wednesday in the city's drive against Communists.

Mayfield, said to be a known Communist and one of the few Negroes who attended Communist training schools in Russia, was arrested at his home and booked on a vagrancy charge. Two white men had been arrested earlier in the week.

Police say they found Communist literature at Mayfield's home. The other two were found guilty of the charge, sentenced to 180 days in jail, and fined $100.

Gift Horses With Bad Teeth

The time-honored warning against looking a gift horse in the mouth possesses special significance for Americans in this age of name-calling, hysteria about Communism and other isms which are used to beat into submission honest and courageous minded citizens, whose views may be at variance with those of our own. And despite the fact that most Americans like to boast that "I wear my own collar"; "I chew my own tobacco and spit my own juice," and such other similar expressions, it is nonetheless true that we tend to think the thoughts of others without knowing always why.

That is particularly true of Americans in this age of tension and uncertainty. Perplexed by the great issues that confront the people in matters of labor, industry, church and state, Americans find it difficult to develop sound opinions.

There is, therefore a strong tendency to accept, without question, the unsound and wholly impractical thinking of the rabble-rouser. We deplore this thing and speak uncomplimentary of it at our dinner-tables and in our club and civic meetings but go straight way into our business and vocations only to become victims of the same hysteria.

It might be a good idea for Americans, to pay tribute to the stubborn independence of the hardy citizen who has the courage to look squarely at the problem before him and say that despite popular imagination to the contrary, "I don't agree." In fact it might be even better, when we run across somebody who disagrees, to give our own views a mental checkup, intelligently assessing our own opinions on the basis of what we know and what we do not know to be the truth.

It is popular today for southerners, for example, to label any demand from Negroes for equality of opportunity, as Communistic and therefore, dangerous to the South. That is an old game yet we are amazed to discover that some Negroes even, have fallen for the same game and use it when they wish to discredit others of their group. To say it's a suckers' game is not enough. Negroes and white must learn to arrive at their own conclusions regarding all public issues and not permit themselves to be swept off their feet by hysteria and propaganda. We ought to use our own intelligence and our own experience to balance our own thoughts and actions.

U.S. To Deport Island Negro As Red Leader

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—(AP)—An Immigration Service hearing commissioner Thursday ordered deportation of Claudia Jones, 35, Trinidad-born Negro, as a former member of the Communist Party Central Committee, its Negro commission and the Young Communist League.

Examiner Joseph J. Mack held that the woman, also known as Claude Vera Scholnick, was an alien and had been a member of the Communist Party in the United States after entering this country from the British West Indies, Feb. 9, 1924.

Paul Crouch, free-lance writer of Miami, Fla., and his wife, Sylvia, both self-styled former Communists, testified Claudia Jones held various positions of leadership in the party from 1935 or 1936 until about 1941.

Woman Ordered Deported For Red Activities

NEW YORK — (INS) — Claudia Jones, identified by witnesses as a former member of the Communist Party Central Committee, was ordered deported Thursday under provisions of the new Internal Security Act.

Witnesses at a New York deportation hearing identified her further as a former member of the Communist Party's Negro Commission and the Young Communist League. Miss Jones also has been known as Claude Vera Scholnick.

Paul Crouch, Miami free lance writer, and his wife, Sylvia, both admitted ex-Communists, testified that Miss Jones was active in party circles from about 1936 until 1941.

Miss Jones, directed by her attorney, Isidore Englander, not to answer questions, protested the entire hearing procedure.



[Acme Photo]

Frederick Rau beside effigy of Legionnaire in Mosinee, Wis., which will be seized in a make believe coup by Communists today.

Noted Negroes Among Its Directors

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) Sept. 20— The National Lawyers Guild, to which a number of prominent Negro lawyers belong, was branded as a Communist-front organization by the House Un-American Activities Committee in a report made public last Saturday.

The committee recommended that the guild be put on the Attorney General's list of subversive organization. Calling the group "an arm of the International Communist conspiracy," the committee also recommended that the Guild be made to register as a foreign agent, that its members be barred from Federal employment, and that the American Bar Association consider whether Giuld membership "is compatible with admissibility to the American Bar."

"One of the reasons which prompted colored lawyers to join the Guild was the fact that they were virtually barred from membership in the American Bar Association.

Commenting upon the report, Prof Thomas I. Emerson of Yale University said it was "another typical demonstration of the fantastic standards, methods and distortions which have earned that committee the disrepect of most thoughful Americans."

The Guild accused the committee of trying to intimidate its members, and asserted that while its views have, at times, coincide with those of the Communist party, it also has taken positions in direct conflict with the Communist party line.

As an example of the latter, it cited a statement adopted by the National Executive Board on September 9, supporting "the action of the United Nations in opposing the aggression of North Korea against South Korea."

The Guild has intervened in a number of cases in the United States Supreme Court, as a friend of the court, in support of the position of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and in opposition to racial discrimination and segregation.

Belford V. Lawson, Jr., chief counsel for Elmer W Henderson, whose suit against the Southern Railway Company resulted in the Supreme Court declaring racial segregation illegal on railroad dining cars, was listed in the report as a member of the executive board of the Guild, and former Municipal Court Judge James A. Cobb was listed as a member of the board of directors of the local chapter.

When the committee's report was called to his attention, Mr. Cobb said "if the Guild goes on the subversive list, then I go off the Guild's list. I'll have nothing to do with any Communist or any other subversive organization.

"I resigned from the Guild once a couple of years ago, but was prevailed upon to come back because of my deep interest in civil rights cases. I have not been active in the Guild and I didn't even know I had been reelected to the Board of Directors.

I"ll get a copy of the report and study it, and maybe I'll take some action if the report convences me the Guild is subversive before the Attorney General acts."

Communist (Benjamin J. Davis)

Court Of Appeals Upholds Conviction Of 11 Top Reds

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—(AP)— A federal appeals court Tuesday upheld the Smith Act and the conviction under it of the nation's 11 top Communist leaders.

The unanimous opinion of three judges was tuned to the times, citing the Korean war and President Truman's latest warning against subversives.

Judge Harrie B. Chase praised Congress for its foresight in enacting the Smith Act 10 years ago. He called American Communists allies, if not tools of Soviet Russia.

Chase said the act does not outlaw the Communist Party and does not outlaw revolutionary thought. Under it, he added, a person may urge the abolition of Congress and the courts, an end of freedom on speech and press and other changes in basic American rights.

"What it does prohibit," Judge Chase wrote, "is the urging of action to accomplish such changes as these by forcible means."

The 11 Communist leaders were convicted last autumn of conspiring to advocate the violent overthrow of the United States government. That is a violation of the Smith Act.

They were not in court Tuesday when the appeals decision was made public.

To Carry Appeal Higher

At the time of their convictions, they publicly vowed to carry their appeals to the U. S. Supreme Court. The Circuit Court of Appeals is the last stop before the high court.

The convicted leaders are Eugene Dennis, John B. Williamson, Jacob Stachel, Robert G. Thompson, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Henry Winston, John Gates, Irving Potash, Gilbert Green, Carl Winter and Gus Hall.

Thompson, a decorated veteran of World War II, was sentenced to three years in prison. The others drew five year terms. All were fined $10,000 each.

All except Dennis are free on bond ranging from $29,000 to $30,000. Dennis is in jail on another charge.

Uphold Ouster Of Ben Davis

Atlanta, Ga.
Daily Worker

NEW YORK—(NNPA)— Justice Thomas A. Auriello, of Supreme Court, last Friday upheld the removal of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., from the City Council last November 28 and denied Davis's petition for his salary from that date to the end of his elected term on December 31.

Davis was one of the eleven Communists convicted in United States District Court here on last October 14 on charges of conspiring to teach and advocate the forcible over throw of the government.

In an opinion, Justice Auriello said:

"It is against the public policy of this state and against the best interests of sound government to permit an elected public officer, who has been convicted by the United States of an offense which is considered of a gravity sufficient to constitute a felony, and which so clearly violates his sworn duties in this state, to continue in office and enjoy the privileges and prerogatives of a public official."

Justice Auriello ruled that Davis had "no property right in his elective office superior to the public interest or the welfare of the community. His property right in the salary and emolument of his office continues only while he is faithfully, diligently and actually discharging his duties."

Davis was ousted from the City Council by a vote of 15 to 0 following his conviction. He was defeated for reelection by Earl Brown.

Georgia Communist Sentenced To 20 Days

CARROLLTON, GA., June 17—(U.P.)—Homer B. Chase, state head of the Communist Party, was sent to jail to serve 20 days for contempt of court Saturday.

With him went a young Emory University student, Jim R. Kamm, who defiantly told the judge that "I do" believe in doctrines labeled as those of the party.

Superior Court Judge Samuel R. Boykin ordered the jail terms and fines of $200 for Chase and Kamm, after an all-day hearing on contempt citations growing out of a pamphlet which claimed that a Negro was "framed" on a murder charge in his court.

He set 20-day sentences or $100 fines for two Atlanta Negroes, Barney Rutledge and Irwin Daniell, dismissed charges against five other Negroes, and withheld decision in the case of a white minister.

Chase Leaves Carroll County Jail On Bond

CARROLLTON, Ga. — (INS) — Homer Chase, admitted head of the Communist Party in Georgia, was allowed to leave the Carroll county jail Tuesday on a $1,000 appeal bond.

Chase left the sheriff's office shortly after noon accompanied by his wife, Carrollton Attorney Sidney Holderness and R. J. Stoverman of Atlanta. He had served only nine days of a 20-day term for contempt of court.

The Georgia Communist party chairman had been accused of printing and distributing leaflets which charged that a Negro, Clarence Henderson, was denied a fair trial for the 1948 slaying of a Georgia Tech student.

U. S. Cancels Robeson's Passport After He Refuses to Surrender It

By A. J. GORDON

The State Department has asked Paul Robeson, native born Negro singer and a leader in left-wing movements to surrender his passport. He refuses to give it up.

Local and national officials of the Immigration and Customs services and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been ordered to stop Robeson if he tries to leave the country.

Any trip abroad that Robeson would make would not be in the interest of the United States, a spokesman for the State Department said last night. This official said the demand for the passport had been made a week ago.

Up to last night, the Passport Division of the State Department in Washington had not heard from Robeson. The State Department wants physical possession of the passport, and efforts will be made to obtain it, it was said.

Robeson's passport has been marked "null and void" on the records of the State Department. This notation, it was explained, will prevent Robeson leaving the country on any airplane, ship, bus, automobile or in any other manner at points at which Immigration or other Federal officials concerned with travel are stationed.

Although neither State Department nor Immigration officials would make extended comment, it was learned that Robeson's activities in left-wing movements and his outspoken criticism of this country's international dealings had much to do with the revocation of the passport. Government officials in Washington sid it was an uncommon practice to "pick-up" a passport, particularly if issued to a native born person.

It was pointed out that Robeson, on his return from his trip to Russia, spent considerable time and made a number of addresses in which he praised the Soviets. At the same time, it was said, he disparaged what was being done by the United States Government. Robeson lives in Enfield, Conn. He was not available for comment last night. Nor were his representatives.

Robeson is chairman of the Council on African Affairs. He is also a member of the Permanent Committee of the World Committee, Permanent Peace. The Russian newspaper Pravda has carried several interviews with Robeson, the latest one on April 23. He was quoted as having said that "our strength is unity, organization and resolution to defend peace and foil the savage plans of the warmongers."

Robeson was one of those scheduled to speak at the pro-Soviet left wing rally in Union Square last Wednesday afternoon. This meeting was under sponsorship of the New York Labor Conference for Peace, which announced that it would hold the rally despite a Supreme Court and police ban.

Has Asked "Hands Off Korea"

About three weeks ago Robeson was the principal speaker at a meeting in Harlem at which he demanded "hands off Korea." The meeting was sponsored by the Council of African Affairs, the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, the Harlem Trade Union Council and the Provisional Harlem Committee for Peace and Freedom.

Other speakers at this meeting included former City Councilman Benjamin Davis Jr., one of the eleven Communist party leaders convicted last year on charges of conspiring and advocating the forcible overthrow of the United States Government.

Robeson was the central figure in the riots near Peekskill last Aug. 27 and Sept. 4. On both days disorder and fighting occurred when Robeson attempted to sing at meetings sponsored by left-wing groups.

A Westchester county grand jury investigated. On June 1 it returned a finding in which it said the disorders stemmed from local resentment against the growth in the county and vicinity of a network of Communist cells and a determination by the Communists to use the county as a proving ground for the display of armed strength.

Robeson was born in Princeton, N. J., on April 8, 1898, son of the Rev. William D. Robeson, a Methodist clergyman, who had fled to the North and freedom from slavery at the age of 15, and of Louisia Bustill Robeson.

His mother died when Paul was 6. Robeson was an excellent student. He won a scholarship while in high school. He was always big, and when a youngster excelled in baseball. When full-grown he was 6 feet 3 inches tall, weighed 215 pounds, with great shoulders and massive hands.

Robeson entered Rutgers University, and there won his letters in four sports—football, baseball, basketball and track. He was twice on Walter Camp's All-American football team, and Mr. Camp once said he was "the greatest defensive end that ever trod the gridiron."

Robeson scored as a singer and actor. He also appeared in the films. In 1940 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Hamilton College as a "student, athlete, lawyer, actor, singer and great American."

ROBESON ADAMANT AND KEEPS PASSPORT

Paul Robeson, baritone and left wing leader, said yesterday he would not surrender his passport until the State Department, which demanded its return, gives him an adequate reason for its action.

In a statement issued by Nathan Witt, counsel for Robeson, the attorney said a letter had been sent to Secretary of State Dean Acheson asking for an explanation of the demand for the passport. He said Robeson also asked for a conference with Mr. Acheson.

Mr. Witt said that Robeson is a native-born American and one of his inalienable rights is to travel freely, subject only to those reasonable restrictions which apply to all citizens. He emphasized that the singer has invitations to concerts in European countries and elsewhere abroad.

"Until we are shown to the contrary, it is also clear to us that the administration seeks to deprive Mr. Robeson of these rights as part of its effort to deprive him of inalienable right to freedom of thought and expression," Mr. Witt said. "We are sure that the people of the world will hear Mr. Robeson whether he speaks here or abroad."

The Council on African Affairs, Inc., of which Robeson is chairman issued a statement criticizing the State Department.

"The invalidation of the passport of Paul Robeson, chairman of the Council on African Affairs, by the State Department is another blatant example of the administration's efforts to silence the demand of Negro Americans for their full rights as citizens and the demand of the American people generally for the preservation of world peace and protection of their dwindling democratic rights here at home," it said.

Robeson Seeks Conference With Acheson on Passport

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Paul Robeson wants to talk to Secretary of State Acheson to find out why his passport has been cancelled.

The left-wing Negro singer says he needs to travel abroad to earn a living—and that he can't do that without a passport.

His attorney, Nathan Witt, sent a request to Acheson yesterday asking for a conference.

In disclosing the cancellation, a State Department spokesman said the department felt Robeson's actions were not always in the interest of the United States.

The singer has made several trips abroad, visiting Russia on some occasions, and appearing at Communist-backed meetings.

He was scheduled to attend meetings later this month on the Communist-supported "Stockholm Peace Petition" in Czechoslovakia and France. He also planned concerts this fall in Australia, Africa and Europe.

Robeson's Visa Voided; Refuses to Yield Passport

By the Associated Press

The State Department said last night that Paul Robeson's passport has been declared "null and void."

The action was taken, a spokesman said, because it felt Robeson's actions abroad have not always been in the American interest.

Robeson has made a number of trips to the Soviet Union.

The State Department said Robeson had been asked to turn in his passport, necessary for foreign travel, but had refused to surrender it.

NEGRO GI'S ANSWER ROBESON

American soldiers of the 25th Division have certainly made a liar out of Paul Robeson—a fact which surprises no citizen, but which might profitably be recited the next time he embarks on a Peekskill concert, a hootenanny in The Garden, or one of those party homecomings at Moscow.

It's Robeson and his ilk who have sought to divide Americans into groups of race and color hostility. It's Robeson who spouted all over Europe, and latterly in the United States, the premise of hate and borderline sedition with the declaration that American Negroes would never bear arms against Russia. It was Robeson who joined associate hate-mongers to denounce American and U. N. action in Korea, in a fashion to establish the fact that North Korean Communists were the Kremlin's catspaw.

Negro troops of that 25th U. S. Army Division are fighting—as contemporary troops are fighting—on no basis of racism, but as Americans. They are fighting the ideological bosom buddies of Paul Robeson. They have hurled the lie and malediction of racial insult squarely back in his teeth.

Paul Demands Right to Visit Foreign Lands

Asks Court to Enjoin Department of State

CITES CONSTITUTION

Livelihood Curtailed, Famed Singer Charges

WASHINGTON

Paul Robeson, internationally known baritone, sought a District Court injunction, Tuesday, which would force the State Department to validate his passport so that he would be able to travel abroad.

Naming Dean G. Acheson, Secretary of State, as the individual defendant, Mr. Robeson asserted in his petition that the State Department's revocation of his passport deprived him of a "constitutional right" to earn a living.

He asserted that for more than 25 years his sole income has been from practicing his profession as a singer and actor. He stated that

a substantial portion of his income has been obtained from foreign appearances.

Charter Violation Charged

Robeson also accuses Acheson of violating the UN Charter as implemented by the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country."

Robeson declares that for many years he has been active as a speaker, organizer and participant in political and other activities "looking toward the advancement of the welfare of the American people."

Particularly is this true, he said, in the interests of the 15,000,000 colored Americans, other minorities and working men and women, the welfare and independence of colonial peoples without race or religious distinction, and the advancement and preservation of peace in the world.

Cramps Work for Africans

Since 1941, Robeson says, he had been chairman of the council on African Affairs, an organization devoted to studying the conditions of life and work in Africa, publicizing information concerning such conditions among Americans, and promoting the welfare of the African people.

He also has been since 1948 co-chairman of the Progressive Party.

Robeson also declares that he has been outspoken in the defense and extension of civil rights and constitutional liberties of the American people.

In connection with his activities and affiliations, he states, he has appeared as a singer, speaker and participant at meetings, conferences and conventions in all parts of the United States and in foreign countries.

His activities, he avers, involve his exercise of his right to travel freely and his rights of freedom of speech, thought, assembly, petition, and association.

Robeson declares that he "is a loyal, native - born American citizen, and by reason of his ability and achievements has deservedly won for himself the respect and recognition throughout the world not only as one of the great living Americans, but also as one of the world's leading personalities."

Objective Democratic

In all of his public activities, he asserts, his objectives have been those set out in the Preamble to the United States Constitution:

"To promote the general welfare and to secure the blessings of liberty," and particularly to vindicate and effecuate the rights guaranteed by the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, and the rights set forth in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Granted Papers 28 Years

He pointed out that since 1922 he has "continuously applied for and been granted passports by the State Department."

The controversial political figure said that he presently holds passport No. 58303, issued May 8, 1947, for two years and was renewed for a period ending Jan. 25, 1951.

He contends that it would have been valid, if the agents of the State Department had not informed him on July 28 that his passport had been cancelled.

Denied Appeal of Ruling

When his attorney, Nathan Witt of New York, sought an explanation from passport officials, it was stated, he was notified by a written letter on Aug. 4 that:

"The action was taken because the Department of State considers that Paul Robeson's travel abroad at this time would be contrary to the best interest of the United States."

A consultation by Mr. Robeson and his attorneys with State Department officials on Aug. 23 brought out the explanation that there were no provisions for hearings within the State Department and there was no further recourse in the department.

Planned 4-Nation Tour

The petition revealed that at the time of the cancellation the famed singer had been working on plans for an extensive singing and speaking tour during the winter of 1950 - 51 that would take him to France, Italy and the British Isles.

While in these countries, it was stated, he had planned to make recordings for fees and royalties and to arrange for an appearance in "Othello" in London during 1951. He anticipated receiving more than $3,000 from his foreign tour.

He contends that the cancellation of his passport amounted to a denial of his right to engage in his profession outside of the United States as well as a denial of a property right.

Negro Leaders Support Crusade For Freedom

Daily Worker Mon., 9-10-50

NEW YORK—Top Negro leaders in a variety of fields have joined with other prominent Americans to make the Crusade For Freedom a convincing demonstration to the world of American solidarity against Communist aggression abroad, according to Gen. Lucius D. Clay, the Crusade's national chairman.

General Clay, who was military governor of Germany during the Berlin airlift, announced today that the following are serving as members of the Cruusade's National Council: Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, president of the National Council of Negro Women; Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League; Jackie Robinson, baseball star; Bishop William J. Walls, Second Episcopal District A. M. E. Zion Church, Chicago; and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University.

The Crusade For Freedom was launched throughout the country by General Dwight D. Eisenhower in a talk, New Orleans, Birmingham, Atlanta, Charlotte, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Dedication of the Freedom Bell will take place on United Nations' Day, October 24, in Berlin in the presence of world church leaders The first peal of the Freedom Bell will be carried by radio to all the free peoples of the earth and will be a signal for church, school and city bells to ring out simultaneously throughout Western Europe and in this country.

The Crusade For Freedom is sponsored by the National Committee for a Free Europe, on whose board are such outstanding Americans as General Eisenhower, James A. Farley, Charles P. Taft, U. S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Harry A. Bullis and many others. This committee operates Radio Free Europe, the "freedom station" in Western Germany which daily pierces the Iron Curtain, pitting the truth of freedom against Communist lies and bringing a message of hope and encouragement to the enslaved peoples of Eastern Europe.

Crusade Headquarters are in the Empire State Building, New York 1, N. Y.

Tenn. Groups Oppose Regional College Program

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 7 — The Tennessee State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People went on record last week at a state meeting as unalterably opposing the regional college plan "because it is an attempt to perpetuate segregation by circumventing the decisions of the United States Supreme Court."

Delegates to the fourth annual session of the state conference called upon Tennessee branches "to encourage qualified Negro applicants to seek admission to the graduate and professional schools of the University of Tennessee and other state-supported institutions." They also called upon state authorities to abolish discrimination against Negro children on the elementary and high school levels and to admit Negro children forthwith to so-called white schools in cases where Negro students have had to travel out of their home counties to attend segregated schools.

In another strongly worded resolution, the conference called the 31st Congress to task for failing to enact civil rights legislation and called upon the branches of the Tennessee State Conference to cooperate in a drive to register 200,000 Negro voters in the state by 1952. The conference also condemned and planned action to combat discrimination in transportation, public accommodations, and

34d 1950

Rep. William L. Dawson- (Illinois)
Vice- Chairman- Democratic National Committee

'NO GIANT HOAX:'

Dawson Is Confirmed as Demos' Vice-Chief

WASHINGTON

The appointment of Rep. William L. Dawson of Illinois as a vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee—which was announced last December—was confirmed this week by William H. Boyle Jr., chairman.

Mr. Dawson, and U.S. Senator Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island—who was also confirmed as a vice chairman of the committee—were appointed by the former chairman, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, as special assistants to the chairman during the 1948 Presidential campaign.

They served on the policy-making level, advising the chairman on the day-to-day problems of the committee and on recommendations for Federal appointment.

Announced in December

The Democrats announced last December that Mr. Dawson was being advanced to the highest position ever held by a colored Democrat—vice-chairman of the National Committee.

According to an official announcement at the time, Mr. Dawson was being prompted by Chairman Boyle to succeed Frank Hague of Jersey City, who resigned as Democratic boss there following a stinging defeat by the Republicans.

But, at the annual $100-a-plate Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Washington last February, sponsored by the National Democratic Committee, Mr. Dawson was introduced as a special assistant to the chairman.

His name was not listed on the program either as vice-chairman or as one of the four assistant chairmen who handle labor, minorities, agriculture and publicity.

Asked what became of the vice chairmanship appointment offered Mr. Dawson, one Democratic official said at the time: "The committee never held a meeting to act on it."

Another said: "It was one of those things." A third official pleaded, "Go lightly on that."

Feared Dixiecrats' Ban

It was speculated by members of the press that the proposal to advance Mr. Dawson to the vice-chairmanship fell through because of objections by Dixiecrats, who feared that Mr. Dawson would head the committee should something happen to Chairman Boyle.

In announcing Mr. Dawson's confirmation, Mr. Boyle said:

"Since I have been chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Senator Green and Rep. Dawson have been asked to continue their service to the National Committee as vice-chairmen of the committee (appointive). The posts are non-salaried."

Dawson's Career

Mr. Dawson, who is in his fourth term in Congress, is chairman of the important House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department.

Born in Albany, Ga., in 1886 Mr. Dawson attended the Albany Normal School, Fisk University Chicago-Kent College of Law, and Northwestern University School of Law. He worked his way through these schools.

He had to work in Chicago during the summers, and this led him to select that city as his residence. He entered into politics there, becoming an alderman.

World War I Vet

During World War I, Mr. Dawson, over age for the draft, enlisted and became a first lieutenant.

He fought in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and in the Vosges Mountains with the 365th Infantry and was wounded and gassed.

Mr. Dawson is married and is the father of two children.

He achieved national prominence during the 1944 election campaign when he served as an assistant to the late Robert Hannegan, who was then chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Boyle served as executive vice-chairman under Mr. Hannegan in that campaign.

Here's Text Of Chairman McCorvey's Call For Democratic Committee

Following is the text of Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey's official call for a meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee here Jan. 21.

Advertiser

A meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama is hereby called to be held at the Jefferson Davis Hotel in Montgomery, Alabama, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, January 21st, 1950, for the purpose of arranging for the 1950 primaries to be held by the Democratic Party of Alabama; determining and declaring the persons who shall be entitled to vote in such primary elections; fixing the qualifications of candidates in said primary elections; fixing the amount of, and the time of payment of, assessments against such candidates; fixing the time for candidates to qualify; considering and passing upon any and all other matters and things in connection with such primary elections, including the appointment of such sub-committees as may be authorized by the State Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama at such meeting; and for the purpose of considering and passing upon all other matters which may come before the said committee.

Death Of Two Committeemen

Since our last meeting our committee has lost by death two of its highly esteemed members: Hon. W. G. Rains, of Gadsden, Etowah County, from the Fifth Congressional District, and Hon. H. H. Kinney, of Cullman, Cullman County, from the Seventh Congressional District. Under our rules these vacancies will be filled for the unexpired term by our state committee at its meeting on Jan. 21st. I am sure that our committee will, at its meeting on January 21st, wish to adopt appropriate resolutions on the death of these two outstanding Democrats, and I request that Mrs. Carolyn P. Lonnergan, of Attalla, Etowah County, act as chairman, and that Hon. Thomas W. Bradford, of Centre, Cherokee County, and Hon. Walter C. Lusk, of Guntersville, Marshall County, act with Mrs. Lonnergan as members of a committee to prepare appropriate resolutions on the death of Hon. W. G. Rains, so that these resolutions can be presented at our meeting on January 21st. I also request that Hon. Marshall C. Hester, of Russellville, Franklin County, act as chairman, and that Hon. G. E. Davis of Gordo, Pickens County, and Hon. J. Miller of Cordova, Walker County, act with Mr. Hester as members of a committee to prepare appropriate resolutions on the death of Hon. H. H. Kinney, so that these resolutions can be presented at our meeting on January 21st.

Qualifications

While it would probably be well for us to invite back into our party those who have "strayed from the fold," provided they will cast a ballot with the usual pledge printed thereon to support all of the nominees of our primaries, yet, I think we should make the usual distinction between voters and candidates, and require all candidates to make not only an affidavit as to their party loyalty in the preceding general election, but should also, of course, refuse to accept as candidates in our Alabama Democratic primaries any candidate who openly or publicly opposed the election of any of the nominees of our Alabama Democratic primaries. Everyone who participated in the 1948 primaries conducted by the Democratic Party of Alabama cast a ballot on which was printed this solemn pledge:

"By casting this ballot I do pledge myself to abide by the result of this primary election and to aid and support all the nominees thereof in the ensuing general election." (Section 350, Title 17, Alabama Code of 1940.)

Jan. 1-13-50

Anyone who failed to carry out this pledge, and who failed to aid and support all the nominees of our 1948 Alabama Democratic primaries will, of course, be barred from participating as candidates in the 1950 Democratic primaries conducted by the Democratic Party of Alabama. This is nothing new, as a similar pledge has been exacted from all candidates in our Democratic primaries for something like a quarter of a century, and no one who violated this pledge, and failed to aid and support all of the nominees of the Democratic primaries conducted by the Democratic Party of Alabama in 1948 should, in my opinion, be permitted to become a candidate in our 1950 Democratic primaries.

Fight For States' Rights

In my opinion our committee should continue its fight for states' rights. Alabama and three of her sister Southern states won the admiration and respect of the nation in the fight which we made in 1948 for a return to constitutional government, for local self-government and home rule, rather than centering all of our government in Washington, which would require local matters to be handled by people, many of whom are totally ignorant of conditions in different sections of the country. Hardly a day goes by that the Hubert Humphrey-Howard McGrath-Harry Truman faction of what they are pleased to call the National Democratic Party does not heap some further indignities upon the South, with absolutely unworkable proposals, such as the most recent announcement that federal funds will not be loaned to construct apartment houses unless Negroes are permitted to live side by side with white families in these apartments.

The conditions which those in power in Washington are now endeavoring to force on the Southland make it, in my opinion, utterly impossible for self-respecting Southern white men and women to be affiliated with the group of socialists who style themselves the National Democratic Party, unless and until they "mend their ways" and cease their efforts to sacrifice the South and all of our traditions and civilization in exchange forty the votes of the Negroes in Harlem and in the slums of other northern and eastern cities.

I think our committee should denounce, in strong and no uncertain terms, the performances of the so-called National Democratic Party on the civil rights issue. There is no state in the union in which the relations between the white people and their colored friends are more harmonious and friendly than in the state of Alabama. In fact, Alabama and the other Southern states are the only places in the world where two entirely separate and distinct races live together, side by side, in peace and harmony, and as we all know this is due solely to our segregation laws and practices. It is not the Southern Negro who is trying to stir up friction between the so-called National Democratic Party and white people of the South, but it is the northern and eastern Negroes who are meddling with a matter that is none of their business.

In Alabama, and I am sure the same thing applies to all Southern states, we are doing everything possible to educate our colored friends and fit them to become intelligent voters. We spend millions upon millions of dollars each year in educating the Negro boys and girls of Alabama and making them good citizens who can take their place in the life of our state.

Mr. Gessner

I had occasion a year or two ago to make some investigation to ascertain just what part of the money spent on Negro education in Alabama is paid by our colored citizens, and I found that out of every dollar spent for the education of Negro boys and Negro girls in this state, less than one per cent is paid by our colored friends. In other words, the white people of Alabama contribute more than one hundred times as much as the Negroes contribute towards the education of the Negro youth.

I have no figures for the entire state showing the total amount spent by the white people of Alabama in educating their colored friends, but in Mobile County alone we spend more than $981,000 per year—practically a million dollars—in paying salaries of colored school teachers. This does not cover the upkeep of Negro schools or the maintenance of the buildings, or any other expenses, but it only covers cash salaries actually paid to colored school teachers in our county—more than 99 per cent of which is paid by the white taxpayers. To me it is simply ridiculous, and it is really insulting to our Southern people, to have these "do-gooders" from the North and East criticizing our treatment of our colored friends when there is no place on the face of the globe where one race does as much for another race as the white people of the South do for their colored neighbors.

There is a very sincere respect and affection existing in the relationship between the races in the South. We have none of the horrible race riots that they have in the North and East and there is not an intelligent man or woman in the South who does not realize that this is due solely to the fact that we practice, and will insist upon, the absolute segregation of the races.

Notwithstanding our ideal racial relations in the South, the abolishment of all segregation laws and practices is one of the main planks in the so-called civil rights program, more properly termed civil strife program, of the Humphrey-McGrath-Truman clique.

Those of us in the South fully realize that this unthinkable program is advocated by this group, solely as an effort to grab the Negro vote in the North. So long as this crowd now in control in Washington insists upon such programs, just so long will the people of Alabama and other states of the South refuse to have any affiliation with what these people are pleased to term the "National Democratic Party."

The Democratic Party as we of the South know it, is a party which has as its foundation stone the doctrine of states' rights, a principle which those now in power in Washington have thrown to the four winds.

I again wish to express to you my very deep appreciation of the splendid cooperation which you have at all times given me in connection with the work which I have undertaken as your chairman for the Democratic Party of Alabama.

Looking forward with much pleasure to being with you on Saturday, Jan. 21, and hoping you will all make a special effort to be present, and expressing to each of you my very best wishes for a most happy and prosperous 1950 filled, above everything else, with an abundance of good

wealth for you and yours, I am
sincerely your friend, Gessner T
McCorvey, Chairman, State Dem-
ocratic Executive Committee of
Alabama.

Blair House Gunman Expected to Recover



Associated Press Photo

IMPASSIVE—Oscar Collazo, shown on his bed at Emergency Hospital yesterday, is expected to recover after he was shot down at the steps of Blair House. Collazo, 37, of New York, and another Puerto Rican revolutionary tried to shoot their way into Blair House and assassinate President Truman. Collazo has been arraigned on a murder charge in the death of Pvt. [illegible] Coffelt, White House guard, who was fatally wounded

FBI Checks Many Others

3 Puerto Ricans Subpenaed In Probe of Truman Shooting

Post Air. 11-3-50

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP).—A Federal grand jury investigation of the attempted assassination of President Truman was indicated today with the issuance of grand jury subpenas to three persons.

The three subpenas were issued to Juan Pinto-Gandia, self-proclaimed leader of the Puerto Rican Nationalist movement in New York City; John Correa, sports goods manufacturer and a member of the movement; and Juan Cortes Cordero, an uncle of Mrs. Oscar Collazo.

Mrs. Collazo's husband was one of the men shot by White House guards in the attempted attack on the President.

The three men had been brought to the office of United States Attorney Irving M. Saypol for questioning earlier today.

The date the subpenas are returnable was not disclosed.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the FBI has been questioning a number of persons in connection with the attemuted assassination. The FBI refused comment on its activities, however.

In another action, Mrs. Collazo was held in $50,000 bail on a charge of conspiracy in the assassination attempt. Washington D.C.

The plump, 42-year-old Puerto Ricon-born woman was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Edward W. McDonald after questioning by Secret Service agents. Lacking the bail money, she was placed in a cell.

Her husband, 37-year-old Oscar Collazo, whom she described as a Puerto Rican revolutionist with a burning zeal to gain the island's independence, was wounded in the gun battle outside the President's home.

Mrs. Collazo was accused of conspiring with her husband, to injure the President of the United States.

Mrs. Collazo's arraignment came after 13 persons were detained here for questioning by Secret Service men. McDonald said warrants were being prepared here for Oscar Collazo and for two unidentified persons. The others, reported to be relatives and friends of Collazo, were released.

'Ardent' Nationalists

United States Attorney Saypol said Mrs. Collazo will be held pending "further inquiry or grand jury action." He added that further action against the woman would be postponed, until next Thursday to give her time to obtain counsel.

Saypol said Secret Service agents learned that the Collazos were "ardent and violent members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, and dedicated to the overthrow of its government.

He added that a cartridge for a Luger pistol—the type used by Collazo in Washington—had been found in their apartment.

When Mrs. Collazo was confronted by Government men at her Bronx tenement home after the shooting fray, she defended her husband's act and said:

"Why should I be sorry? We are both members of the Nationalist Party."

The party is on the United States Attorney General's list of subversive organizations which "seek to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

Truman Sees No Story in Threat to Life

So Unnecessary, He Tells Press; Grieved at Death

By Edward T. Folliard

Post Reporter

President Truman summed up the attempt on his life yesterday in one sentence: It was all so unnecessary for a thing like that to happen.

He showed up at his regular weekly news conference attired in a blue suit, and jaunty as ever except when he was talking about the policeman who was killed and the two who were wounded in fighting off the assassins. He said he hated that part of it.

To Mr. Truman's surprise, the 192 reporters present broke into applause as he entered the rococo, high-ceilinged conference room in the old State, War and Navy Building. He had some announcements to read, but first he grinned and acknowledged the ovation.

He said he wasn't running for anything. Then, with just a touch of acid mixed in with his chuckle, he said that the applause would have sounded mighty good in 1948. (That was the year when most newspapers were opposed to his election for a full, four-year term.)

Belittles Occurrence

Mr. Truman seemed determined to belittle the attempted assassination at Blair House on Wednesday.

There was no story as far as he was concerned, he said, about the world-shaking event. He was never in danger. The thing he hated about it was the killing of White House Policemen Leslie Coffelt and wounding of Policeman Birdzell and Joseph H. Downs.

It was all so unnecessary for a thing like that to happen, he said.

He had said earlier, at a ceremony in the White House rose garden, that he was "sick" over Coffelt's death. This was after he had taken his customary early-morning walk.

Mr. Truman, once Wednesday's melodrama was out of the way at his news conference, reverted to his old role as political warrior. He talked with some spirit about Franco Spain, about Helen Gahagen Douglas, who is running for a Senate seat, and about next Tuesday's congressional elections.

Puerto Rico Discussed

In discussing Puerto Rico—homeland of Griselio Torresola and Oscar Collazo, the two assassins—Mr. Truman seemed puzzled. He said he felt now, as he had always felt, that the Puerto Ricans ought to have the right to determine themselves whether they wanted to be free of the United States. He recalled that he was the first Chief Executive to name a native Puerto Rican governor. Thinking about these things, and the attempt on his life, he seemed to be asking—"Why?"

Mr. Truman spoke in terms of high praise of Mrs. Douglas, saying she had wholeheartedly supported the Administration's foreign policy. She is the Democratic nominee for Senator in California, and her Republican opponent is Representative Richard M. Nixon, who did much to expose Alger Hiss.

Mr. Truman said that it was going to be a long, long time before the United States sends an ambassador t oSpain.

He said, apropos Tuesday's election, that he still thought there would be a Democratic triumph—that things were getting better all the time.

"Mr. President," said Jack Doherty of the New York Daily News, "back in 1932 when President Roosevelt was shot at, a lot of reporters were caught off base in the train and didn't cover it. The President came back to the train and he dictated to them his own account of the shooting. A lot of us reporters were not in front of Blair House yesterday. Could you give us . . ."

Mr. Truman broke in and suggested that the reporter read all the newspapers. He suggested the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, the Washington Star, The Washington Post, and even the Times-Herald, which he called a sabotage sheet. There was laughter at this point.

Mr. Truman then went on to make the remark that there was no story as far as he was concerned.

He was asked by Warren Francis of the Los Angeles Times if he had considered the action of the Los Angeles City Council in directing Housing Administrator Tighe Woods to decontrol rents in that city.

The Chief Executive said he had directed Woods not to do anything about it. If the reporter wanted to know what he thought about it, he said, there ought not to be decontrol in Los Angeles.

Defends Mrs. Douglas

A little later, after talking about the Democratic Party's bright prospects in Tuesday's election, he went to the defense of Mrs. Douglas and called Reporter Francis' attention to what he was about to say.

Mr. Truman then charged that there had been a lot of misrepresentation in the case of Mrs. Douglas in the California press. The newspapers out there, he said, boycotted her most of the time or mentioned her in an unfavorable manner.

They've got a rumor now, he continued, that Mrs. Douglas is not wholeheartedly in favor of the foreign policy of the United States. He pointed out that, as a member of the House of Representatives, she had served the Administration well on the Foreign Affairs Committee. He said that she was wholeheartedly in accord with the President's foreign policy—which was, he added, more than could be said for most California newspapers.

He was reminded that a 60-nation committee of the United Nations had urged lifting of the boycott against Spain, and was asked if he had decided upon the appointment of an American Ambassador to Madrid.

Mr. Truman said he had no thoughts on that at all. Then he made the remark that it was going to be a long, long time before an ambassador was sent to Spain, and that the reporters would have plenty of time to think it over.

Attitude on Island

At the outset of the news conference—after Mr. Truman had announced the appointment of E. Roland Harriman as head of the American Red Cross and the appointment of 24 members of the National Science Board—he was reminded of a speech he made in Puerto Rico in 1948. In that speech, he said that the people of Puerto Rico should have the right to determine themselves what the island's relationship to the continental United States should be.

Did he still feel that way?

Mr. Truman said his sentiments had never changed. Then he went on to point out that Puerto Ricans have freedom of movement all over the United States; that he favored giving them their choice of freedom, statehood, or what they are voting on next Saturday. This is a proposed constitution, approved by Congress, which would put the islanders on a statehood basis, except that they wouldn't be entitled to Senators and Representatives in Washington.

He said that the Puerto Ricans seem to be satisfied, and apparently favored the new constitution. But whatever they wanted, he said, it was all right with him.

Truman visits injured guards, progress good

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 — (AP) — President Truman paid a unheralded visit today to two White House guards who were shot down in blocking an attempt to assassinate him.

Mr. Truman walked the two blocks from the White House to Emergency Hospital to see Pvts Joseph A. Downs and Donald T Birdzell.

The president was accompanied by Secret Service men. He spent about 10 minutes with the two officers.

Newsmen and photographers were not permitted to accompany Mr. Truman to the fifth floor rooms of the officers. But on leaving, Mr Truman told reporters, the two guards "are getting along fine."

Just before the president's arrival, hospital authorities also reported that both Downs and Birdzell were progressing nicely and had spent a very comfortable night The hospital said that Downs, the more seriously wounded of the two would get well barring any complications.

Birdzell was described as in excellent shape.

White House aids said Mr. Truman will attend funeral services for Coffelt at 11 a.m. (EST) tomorrow before taking off for a speaking engagement in St. Louis.

Our Opinions

The Capital Nightmare

The crazy, addled-brained plot of two Puerto Rican Nationalists to kill the President of the United States last week came as a shock to Washington and to the world. The Puerto Rican fanatics failed and we can thank God that they did.

No President of the United States since Lincoln has shown more sympathy and understanding nor championed more vigorously and consistently for the welfare and best interests of those who have been denied freedom and equality than President Harry Truman.

It would seem that Mr. Truman would be the last one for a people concerned about their rights and freedom should plot against. Almost every measure of the foreign and domestic policies of the Truman administration has had as its ultimate objective, greater freedom and democracy for all.

The enemies of President Truman, as has been demonstrated in the elections, have been the "white-supremacy" Dixiecrats, the Communists, and the tory element of Wall street. His friends have been, and remain, the common people, the underprivileged and the oppressed.

The anti-American sentiment of the Puerto Rican Nationalists did not apparently have its origins in the Truman administration or anything the President has said or done. This violent hatred for us on the part of the Nationalists seems to be a legacy from another era.

It has been noted by the Minneapolis Morning Tribune in an editorial last Wednesday that the leader of the Nationalists, Pedro Albizu y Campos, began to hate the United States when he was drafted and forced to serve in a Jim Crow unit during the first World War. Campos is of mixed blood and he is said to have been so outraged by his treatment that he dedicated his life to the independence of his country from the United States.

However that may be, the present wave of Nationalist violence cannot be blamed on President Truman who has been the greatest champion of civil rights for Negroes that we have had since Lincoln. Further, in the forty years since Campos was insulted because of his mixed ancestry, the colored citizenry has made magnificent strides toward first-class citizenship. Jim Crow has been abolished in the Air Force, practically eliminated in the Navy and is definitely on the way out in the Army. What is most important, all of our progress has been achieved in a democractic manner and without violence.

The twisted minds of the Nationalists, who are obsessed with a phony conception of the United States, have alarmed us all. They could not have chosen a worse way to present their claims for their country. We hope that the Puerto Rican President will be able to restore the sanity of his radical countrymen.

EXCLUSIVE

Sees Pair Try To Kill President

By VENICE SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON, D. —One of more than a score of eye-witnesses to the fanatical attempt on President Truman's life, James Lomax, mail clerk and messenger for the Democratic National Committee, lost his nickname "Creepy" and practically abandoned his bicycle when two Puerto Rican nationalists tried to blast their way into Blair House Wednesday.

Jimmy was a witness to the shooting—up to two shots. At this point he left the scene on the double, falling into the sanctuary of the Committee headquarters where he blurted out that the President had been shot.

Questioned as to why he had left the scene to the White House to deliver a message, Jimmy said he had gone to the White House to deliver letters. Riding a bicycle back to Committee headquarters, he had just crossed Pennsylvania ave., on the Blair House side and entered Jackson Place when he decided he wanted some grapes.

Turning his bike to go down the sidewalk in front of Blair House to the store in the next block, Jimmy said he heard two shots:

"I jumped off my bike and got behind a tree. I could see a man lying on the ground in front of Blair House and another approaching the residence with a gun in his hand.

"I was plenty scared."

Jimmy said as soon as he heard the shots he decided that the President had been killed.

"I jumped on my bike and rode as fast as I could to Committee headquarters.

"There, I told Mrs. Mary Zirkle, committee comptroller, that Truman had been shot."

But Mrs. Zirkle had just been informed by telephone that the President had not been injured, Jimmy said.

The 20-year-old messenger denied rumors at headquarters that he picked up his bike, put it under his arm and ran all of the way to the headquarters building.

"I did start to leave that bike, though," he declared.

With his hair-raising experience behind him, Jimmy has again reverted to his slow deliberate movements, which won him his nick-name. But there's scarcely anyone at headquarters who has the nerve to call him "Creepy" now.

Meanwhile, over at Gallinger hospital where Oscar Collaza, one of the would-be assassins is recovering from a shoulder wound, Pvt. Richard Fisher, crack Negro policeman, assigned to the 9th Precinct, is taking turns guarding the pistol-wielding political fanatic.



Constitution Fri. 11-3-50 Associated Press Wirephoto

PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST LEADER IS ARRESTED

Pedro Albizu Campos, second from right, is seized at his home in San Juan.

Roundup Stirs Puerto Rico; Guard Over Truman Bolstered

Rebel Leader Gassed From Home, Seized; 3 Arrested in Assassin's N. Y. Abode

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—(AP)—Federal police strengthened the security guard around President Truman Thursday and moved with grim swiftness to smash the conspiracy behind Wednesday's gun-blazing attempt to assassinate him. Constitution Fri. 11-3-50

Secret Service men in New York arrested three Puerto Ricans in the apartment of Oscar Collazo, one of the two West Indies island revolutionists who shot their way to the President's very doorstep before guards cut them down with answering gunfire.

In Puerto Rico itself, police rounded up heads of the anti-United States Nationalist and Communist parties. Routed from his home with tear gas was Pedro Albizu Campos, chief of the would-be assassins' party and a key figure in this week's bloody revolt against United States rule.

Gun-toting Nationalist rebels came out of the hills in droves Thursday and surrendered meekly. The number taken into custody today passed 400. Up to 300 Nationalists carrying all kinds of arms yielded at Jayuya, rebel stronghold south of San Juan. Among them was a brother of one of the gunmen who tried to kill Mr. Truman. He was tentatively identified as Elio Torresola, brother of Griselio Torresola, killed in front of Blair House.

In Washington, Sen. Wherry, Republican, Nebraska, said the assassination attempt proves "the seriousness of the Communist

Also In This Story:

Wherry Smells Reds
"In no danger"—Truman
Collazo "Took Chance"
Pieces Out Story

menace" in this country. Wherry said a vigorous Red roundup should follow. There has been no evidence the Communists were involved in the assassination plot.

Mr. Truman himself shrugged off the averted threat to his own life. "They didn't get at me," he said—though the gunmen were dropped right under the window of the bedroom in which he dozed. What troubled him was the death of one guard and the wounding of two others in the hail of bullets from the conspirators' guns.

"A terrible thing," he called it. And he added, shaking his head sorrowfully: "It just makes you sick."

The President, calm and composed, met reporters as usual at his weekly news conference.

Despite the attempt on his life, Mr. Truman had tried to carry out his normal daily routine. He took an early morning walk, under strengthened secret service guard, and found his office desk piled high with messages from nearly everywhere congratulating him on his escape.

Meanwhile, Collazo, the surviving assassin, was formally arraigned in his hospital bed on a charge of murdering White House Policeman Leslie Coffelt. The possible penalty is death in the electric chair. Collazo was held without bond for further hearing Nov. 21.

The dark-browed political fanatic was shot through the chest in Wednesday's pistol play, but, barring complications, is expected to recover and stand trial. He was moved earlier in the day from Emergency Hospital to Gallinger Hospital, a city-operated institution next door to the District of Columbia jail. Collazo was under constant guard in a ward set aside for the safe-keeping of prisoner-patients.

Little by little, relays of investigators pried from the sullen gunman the story of the fantastic assassination attempt, which ended in the death of his confederate, Griselio Torresola, in the shrubbery at the front of Blair House, the temporary presidential home across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House.

Collazo said he and Torresola "just took a chance" that Mr. Truman would be in Blair House when they tried to charge up the stairs with their German pistols blazing.

In his informal unsigned statement the Puerto Rican said he and his confederate debated two weeks before deciding to "take the law in our own hands" in a desperate stroke that — s o m e h o w — they thought would aid the cause of Puerto Rican independence.

Pvt. Leslie Coffelt, one of the three wounded guards, d i e d Wednesday night. The President instructed a Government lawyer to do everything possible for Coffelt's widow, and sent her a personal letter of sympathy. She will receive total benefits of $125 a month, in addition to her husband's police insurance, unless additional benefits can be provided.

The other wounded officers, Joseph H. Downs and Donald T. Birdzell, were reported in good condition. The President sent flowers to their hospital rooms.

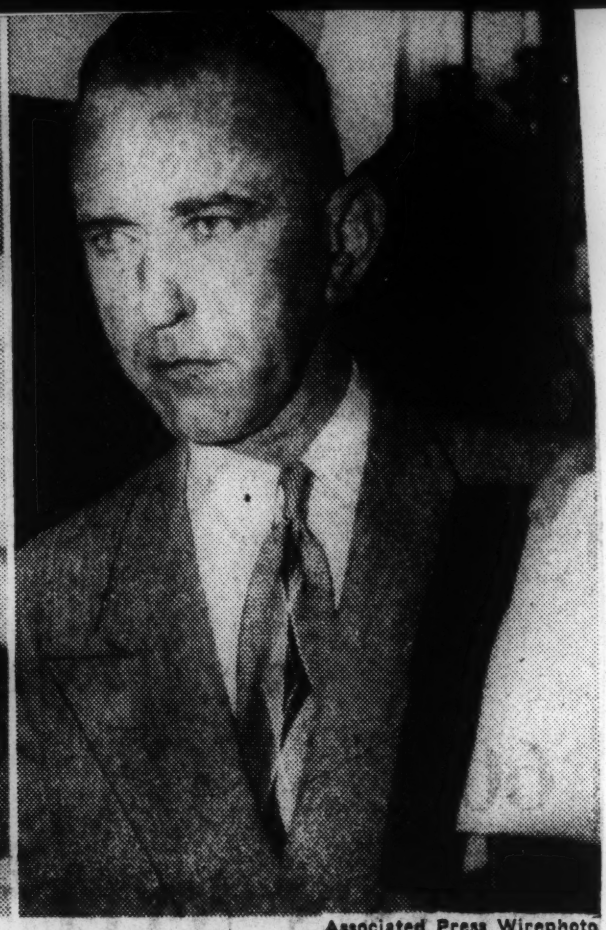
The new arrests in New York followed the seizure of Collazo's wife, Rosa, who was held in $50,000 bail on a charge of conspiring with her husband.

Those arrested in the Bronx apartment of the Collazos were:

Juan Pinto-Gandia, 42, self-proclaimed leader of the Puerto Rican nationalist movement in New York City. He once served six years in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary for insurrection in Puerto Rico.







Associated Press Wirephoto

KEY FIGURES IN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT—At the left, Mrs. Oscar Collazo, wife of one of the two gunmen who tried to kill President Truman, poses in her tenement residence in the Bronx. In the center, Collazo lies impassive in a Washington hospital. His condition is not serious. At the right, V. E. Baughman, chief of the Secret Service, holds a wallet and letter found on the body of Griselio Torresola, slain by White House guards.

John Correa, 43, sporting goods manufacturer. He reportedly had a loaded pistol in his possession.



Gov. Muwoz

Juan Cortes Cordero, 71, uncle of Mrs. Collazo. He is a ship's cook and part-time clergyman.

At least a dozen other members of New York's big Puerto Rican colony were questioned and later released.

Meanwhile, there were indications in New York that a Federal Grand Jury would investigate the attempt to kill the President. Subpoenas were issued to Pinto-Gandia, Correa and Cortes Cordero.

It was not disclosed whether they were involved in the plot o whether they had been charged with any crime. They were among a number of persons questioned in the case.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said in Washington that his agency has stepped up its activities in Puerto Rico as a result of the assassination attempt.

He also told reporters the FBI is offering fullest co-operation to the secret service, which has primary responsibility for guarding the President.

Hoover disclosed that his agency is checking "a number of tips and possible leads"—presumably to see if others were involved in the attempt on Mr. Truman's life.

The President cabled Gov. Luis Munoz Martin, of Puerto Rico, his congratulations that the nationalist rebellion, which has cost more than 30 lives, "is now under control."

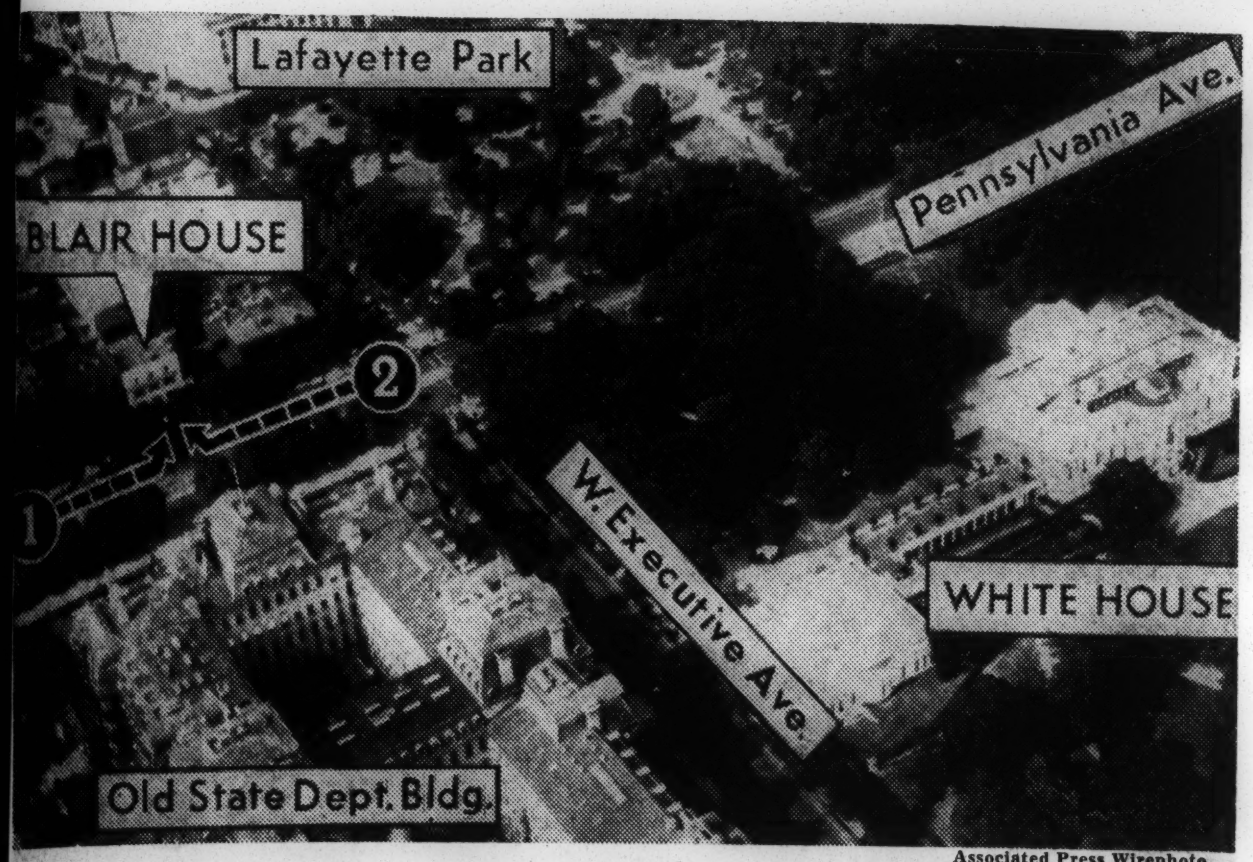
Mr. Truman did not mention the assassination attempt against himself.

He did talk about it informally in the presence of reporters, however, during his presentation of the Harmon international trophies for aviation achievement.

"I wasn't in any danger," he said, obviously meaning he had fullest confidence in his secret service guardians.

But the President was plainly shaken by the shooting of the three White House policemen.

Of Coffelt, the fatally wounded guard, Mr. Truman said: "He was one of the finest fellows you ever knew and he was murdered outright. It just makes you sick."



Associated Press Wirephoto

THIS IS THE SCENE . . . Dotted lines show the approximate paths of approach of two Puerto Ricans who attempted to shoot their way into Blair House. Griselio Torresola, who approached from the west (1), was killed about 30 feet from the Blair House entrance. The other, Oscar Collazzo, who approached from the east (2), was wounded after he had opened fire without warning on White House police.

Assassins Have Killed 3 U. S. Presidents

Washington, Nev. 1 (AP)—Three American Presidents have been killed by assassins' bullets.

In addition to the fatal assaults on Presidents Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley, armed attacks were made on former President Theodore Roosevelt and on President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Abraham Lincoln was wounded fatally April 14, 1865, by actor John Wilkes Booth as he watched a performance at Ford's Theater in Washington. Booth was tracked dow nand slain by soldiers.

James A. Garfield was wounded in Washington July 2, 1881, by a disappointed office seeker named Charles J. Guiteau. Garfield lingered until September 19. Guiteau was hanged.

William McKinley was wounded in Buffalo September 6, 1901, by Leon Czolgosz. McKinley died September 14, and the demented Czolgosz was executed.

Theodore Roosevelt was shot by a maniac in Milwaukee October 14, 1912, while he was campaigning for a comeback to the Presidency. His wound was only slight and he went on with a scheduled speech before going to a hospital for treatment 1½ hours later. His assailant, John Schrank, was sent to an asylum.

President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt was the target of anarchist Guiseppi Zangara at Miami February 15, 1933. The bullet struck Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago instead because a woman seized Zangara's arm as he fired. Cermak died March 6. Zangara was electrocuted.

HELD IN CONSPIRACY AGAINST PRESIDENT



Mrs. Carmen Torresola, the widow of the gunman who was slain in attempt on Truman's life, arriving at the Federal Building yesterday in the custody of Albert E. Whittaker, chief of the Secret Service in the New York area. The New York Times

WIDOW OF ASSASSIN SEIZED AS PLOTTER ON HUNGER STRIKE

Mrs. Torresola Is Held Under $50,000 Bail on Federal Conspiracy Charge

BACKS ATTACK ON TRUMAN

Slain Husband's Death Notes to Children Cited in Support of Saypol Complaint

By RICHARD H. PARKE

The 21-year-old widow of one of the assassins in the attempt on President Truman's life was herself charged with conspiracy in the plot yesterday and held in $50,000 bail for a hearing Thursday.

Defiant and expressing approval of the abortive attack, Mrs. Carmen Dolores Otero Mattei Torresola was seized by a Secret Service agent Thursday night and arraigned at 1:50 P. M. yesterday before United States Commissioner Edward M. McDonald.

An official in the Federal building, who refused to be quoted, said that Mrs. Torresola had been on a hunger strike since her arrest.

Two letters from her slain husband, Griselio, in which he declared his conviction that he was sacrificing his life for a cause, formed the basis of the conspiracy complaint. United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol said the husband had handed the letters to Mrs. Torresola before he left for Washington. Addressed to his two children, the missives were found by Federal agents under a pillow.

Widow Locked Up

Mrs. Torresola was sent to the Federal House of Detention, where Mrs. Rose Collazo, 42, wife of Oscar Collazo, the second assassin, who is recovering from wounds, is awaiting a hearing Thursday on the same charge.

The woman's arraignment was the highlight of a day that saw Federal and local authorities continue their round-up of persons suspected of having knowledge of the Puerto Rican nationalist-inspired plot.

In Washington, a grand jury investigation was scheduled to begin next week into the attempted assassination. United States Attorney George M. Fay said he hoped to obtain the indictment of Oscar Collazo for first-degree murder and bring him to trail, probably in February.

Collazo continued to improve in Gallinger Hospital. Federal authorities in the Capital insisted they had as yet no clear evidence that a conspiracy existed.

No one in authority here would comment on the progress of the New York inquiry, but it was learned that fifteen subpoenas had been served on individuals for appearance Wednesday before a Federal grand jury.

Among the fifteen, it was said, was Juan Pinto-Gandia, 42, of 356 West Thirty-fourth Street, self-proclaimed leader of the Puerto Rican nationalist movement in New York. He was seized for questioning on Thursday, along with John Correa, 34, of 851 Bruckner Boulevard, the Bronx, a member of the movement, and Juan Cortes Cordero, 71, of 173 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, an uncle of Mrs. Collazo. Correa and Cordero also were said to have received the summonses.

Seized at Friend's Home

Two daughters of Mrs. Collazo by a previous marriage and a daughter of her husband, also by a previous marriage, told reporters they too had received the subpoenas. Mr. Collazo's daughters are Iris Mercado, 23, and Lydia, 22. Collazo's daughter is Carmen, 15. All are living at the Brook Avenue address.

Mrs. Torresola was seized at 5 P. M. on Thursday by Secret Service Agent John Kett at the home of a friend, Rose Lopez, at 147 West 100th Street. The complaint against her was signed by A. E. Whittaker, special agent in charge of the service's New York District.

Mrs. Torresola appeared at the arraignment in a red-brick coat over a black dress. A slim, dark-eyed woman with gold earrings and a single gold ring on her right hand, she sat quietly at a table in front of Commissioner McDonald while Mr. Seypol read the complaint. She stared fixedly at the prosecutor as he went through the formalities.

Mr. Saypol said there was no evidence that she had participated "actively in the preliminary details leading up to the occurrence at Blair House." He added, however, that she had "expressed herself as entirely in sympathy with the attempt on the President's life" and was "vigorous in her affection" for the Nationalist cause.

He explained that the two letters were addressed to Mrs. Torresola's 6-month-old daughter, Rebecca, and another daughter of her husband's by a former marriage. This child was said to be in Puerto Rico.

The prosecutor refused to disclose the exact contents of the Spanish-written letters but said they "quite definitely indicated an awareness of the imminence of death on his part."

"Farewell notes?" Commissioner McDonald asked.

"Some indication of that kind," Mr. Saypol replied, "but I don't want to go into that."

Cites Shopping Trip

He also said there was "some indication that the defendant knew on the morning of Griselio's departure" the purpose of his trip. He said that Mrs. Torresola had accompanied her husband on a shopping trip for luggage a few days before he left. In this connection, it was noted in the complaint that, for her part, Mrs. Collazo had given $100 to her husband, presumbaly for traveling expenses.

Mr. Saypol told the court that Mrs. Torresola was "rather casual" about the death of the White House guard, and had called the shooting of the guards a "coincidence."

Mrs. Torresola was asked by Commissioner McDonald to stand after the complaint had been read. As she arose, the Commissioner informed her of her right to have a lawyer.

"I don't want one," she said in a low voice.

Mr. Saypol explained that Mrs. Torresola understand English fairly well and had studied for two years in a Puerto Rican university.

Mrs. Torresola flashed her dark eyes and cut in: "I study only a year and a half."

Attorney Intervenes

Then a man who said he was William Mahler, an attorney, of 170 Broadway, spoke up from the rear of the room and offered to explain the charge to the defendant because he spoke Spanish.

Mr. Saypol stared at him and then asked if he were the man who had "injected himself in the Hiss appeal."

Mr. Mahler said he was.

"This man has no standing in this case since he is not representing this woman," the prosecutor snapped, and Mr. Mahler retired.

Mr. Saypol told the court that arrangements had been made for the care of Mrs. Torresola's daughter while she was in custody. Late yesterday Mrs. Torresola claimed her husband's body by telegram and arranged with a Brooklyn undertaker to handle the funeral.

Peron Influence in Puerto Rican Uprising Is Seen by Inter-American Labor Leader

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 — Demands for the immediate independence of Puerto Rico from the United States are being pressed under the auspices of President Juan D. Peron of Argentina, according to a statement today by Serafino Romualdi, secretary of the Inter-American Federation of Workers.

Mr. Romualdi said that information he received from Puerto Rico today threw some light on the events of the last week which resulted in the abortive uprising of Nationalist party members.

"Several weeks ago a group of hand-picked labor leaders in Latin America flew from Havana to Buenos Aires to attend the demonstration accompanying the anniversary of the accession of President Peron," he added.

"They were invited, all expenses paid, to Buenos Aires, not only to participate in the celebration but to form a Perón-dominated Latin-American Federation of Labor," Mr. Romualdi continued. "At this meeting Francisco Colon Gordiany, leader of the Puerto Rican group of workers who took part in the meeting, proposed a resolution demanding immediate independence for Puerto Rico.

"The hand-picked labor leaders voted unanimously for this resolution which was cabled back to Puerto Rico and this may have had something to do with the uprising which followed.

"Mr. Gordiany does not belong either to the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate in Puerto Rico. These two organizations comprise well over 90 per cent of the organized workers in Puerto Rico.

"It was Gordiany who addressed the hand-picked Latin-American labor delegation before leaving for Buenos Aires and charged that Puerto Rico was a vast sugar plantation with Uncle Sam standing on it lake an overseer with a whip in his hand.

"The A. F. L. and C. I. O. affiliates are now working together to offset the attacks being made on the United States and on the present government of Puerto Rico by the Nationalists and Communists. These latter groups are waging a violent campaign against the A. F. L. and C. I. O., alleging that they are lackeys of American imperialism.

"Hipolito Marcan, head of the Puerto Rican Labor Federation, A. F. L., founded fifty years ago by Santiago Iglesias, an associate of Samuel Gompers, advised me today that both his organization and the C. I. O. affiliate were cooperating loyally with the government to neutralize the slanderous charges made by the Communists and Nationalists against them, their government and the United States."

It's Too Early To Sell Truman Short

There is no telling what effect Harry S. Truman is having on those who have heard him. In 1948 no one thought he was having too much weight.

Now, once again, the analysts are selling him and his journey short. Congress is pulling away from him. He himself is not hitting as hard as he did in 1948, apparently wishing to avoid the taint of too much politics. His issues are not the left-jab attacks of two years ago—the repeated punch on the nose of the Republican Congress. He has been talking about Teapot Dome and the Harding administration.

But, he has clung stubbornly to his opposition to the Taft-Hartley labor law and his support of the FEPC. In the Senate, Ohio's stubborn Robert A. Taft stood firmly against the President and managed to bring to his side enough Democrats to defeat the presidential plan to chop off the independent labor counsel for NLRB and transfer his duties to that body. It was a straight-out vote to sustain the Taft-Hartley law, as well as a defeat for the President.

The Democrats in Ohio were pleased. The defeat gave them something to urge their workers on in behalf of Joseph T. Ferguson, who runs against Sen. Taft in the Fall. The Senator seemed worried not at all. In the recent primaries he received almost 100,000 more votes than all the Democratic aspirants put together. But, there was no escaping the fact he has given his opposition some ammunition on which to fire up their workers.

The Democrats begin a major parley in Chicago today with the President scheduled to report on his journey in a Monday speech. What the people really thought about it none may say with assurance. And the likelihood was that whatever they thought, there will be enough events between now and the November elections to cause them to forget it.

Democrats Open Drive To Capture Seats

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 22—(AP)—Regular Democrats Monday opened a final drive to capture seven unfilled seats on the State Democratic Executive Committee and strengthen their majority.

Five seats are to be filled from the Sixth and two from the Ninth in the May 30 runoff. Regulars won 38 of the 72 places in the first primary, States Right rs 26, and one successful candidate was uncommitted.

Col. W. L. Murfee, retired president of Marion Institute, predicted victory for the five loyalists to the national party in the Sixth against their five States Rights opponents.

Meanwhile the regulars scheduled a rally at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in Birmingham, hoping to turn out a big runoff vote for their candidates.

Col. Murfee said in a statement: "In view of the fact that the people of Alabama, in the May 2 primary, failed to elect a single Dixiecrat to a state office and gave such regular, old-line Democrats as Gov.-Elect Gordon Persons and Sen. Lister Hill tremendous leads over their Dixiecrat opponents, I think it is safe to say that the Sixth District will follow the rest of the state on May 30 with a surprisingly large vote for the Democratic candidates.

Murfee said Southern senators and representatives were blocking effectively President Truman's civil rights program "at every turn."

Only Democrats Can Build U.S., Says Truman

'Remove Fair Deal' Obstructionists, President Urges

CHICAGO, May 15—(AP)—President Truman said Monday night "that only the Democratic party can make come true the American dream of better health, education, security and recreation for all the people."

The President, climaxing a 6,000 mile whistle-stop tour of the west, told an assemblage of the party's faithful that he hopes some of the "obstructionists" to his "Fair-Deal" program will be removed in the November Congressional elections.

Outlines Objective

Asserting that some "sour critics" have said he has only "idle dreams" for the future, the President summed up the Democratic objectives this way:

"We do not share the delusions of the extreme left. We reject the Godless theories of Communism. We believe in the free will of men and in the Democratic exercise of his rights as a human being."

The President poked fun at Republican attempts to check up on his tour crowds and his speeches.

Without naming Victor A. Johnston, the GOP representative, Mr. Truman said he thought the GOP agent found the crowds "disappointing . . . That is, disappointing to him."

The whole business reminded him of a poem, the President said. He recited:

"I have a little shadow
"That goes in and out with me,
"And what can be the use of him
"Is more than I can see."

The quotation is from Robert Louis Stevenson.

Buoyed By Trip

Obviously buoyed by the results of his trip into the Pacific North-west, President Truman said he wishes "a lot of doubting Thomases" could have gone along with him.

"That would have convinced them, if anything could—that this countdy has a wonderful future ahead of it," he said.

"The Democratic party would deserve to be retired from office and hustled off to the ash heap of history if it ever stopped dreaming of what we can do to make our country better," the President declared.

Mr. Truman said he is going to keep right on fighting for his "Fair Deal" program in Congress and at the polls in November when all of the House members and 36 senators will be elected.

"Of course," he said, "There are still many backward looking senators and representatives who have tried to defeat every progressive measure they could, and to obstruct and delay those they could not defeat."

Dixie Demos Are Chairmen Of 10 Top House Committees

WASHINGTON, May 31—(AP)—Elevation of Rep. Barden (D-NC) to chairmanship of the House labor committee will give Southern Democrats top spots on 10 of the 18 major house committees.

Most of them have a voting record of unfriendliness to the Truman legislative program and, while they cast only one vote in committees, they can sidetrack legislation simply by not letting committees consider it.

Under the seniority rule, Barden is scheduled to succeed the late Rep. Lesinski (D-Mich) as labor committee chairman. While some top Democrats don't like the idea of Southern "rebels" getting such choice spots, nothing is likely to be done to halt Barden.

The House leadership isn't ready to scrap the seniority system by which members rise to top committee posts through long service. The only other way it can slow down the Southerners is to by-pass them, which involves a departure from tradition.

When Barden assumes the labor committee chairmanship, these Southerners will be bosses of big House committees:

Cooley of North Carolina, agriculture; Vinson of Georgia, armed services; Spence of Kentucky, banking and currency; Barden, labor; Murray of Tennessee, post office and civil service; Peterson of Florida, public lands; Whittington of Mississippi, public works; Wood of Georgia, un-American activities; Rankin of Mississippi, veterans affairs, and Doughton of North Carolina, ways and means.

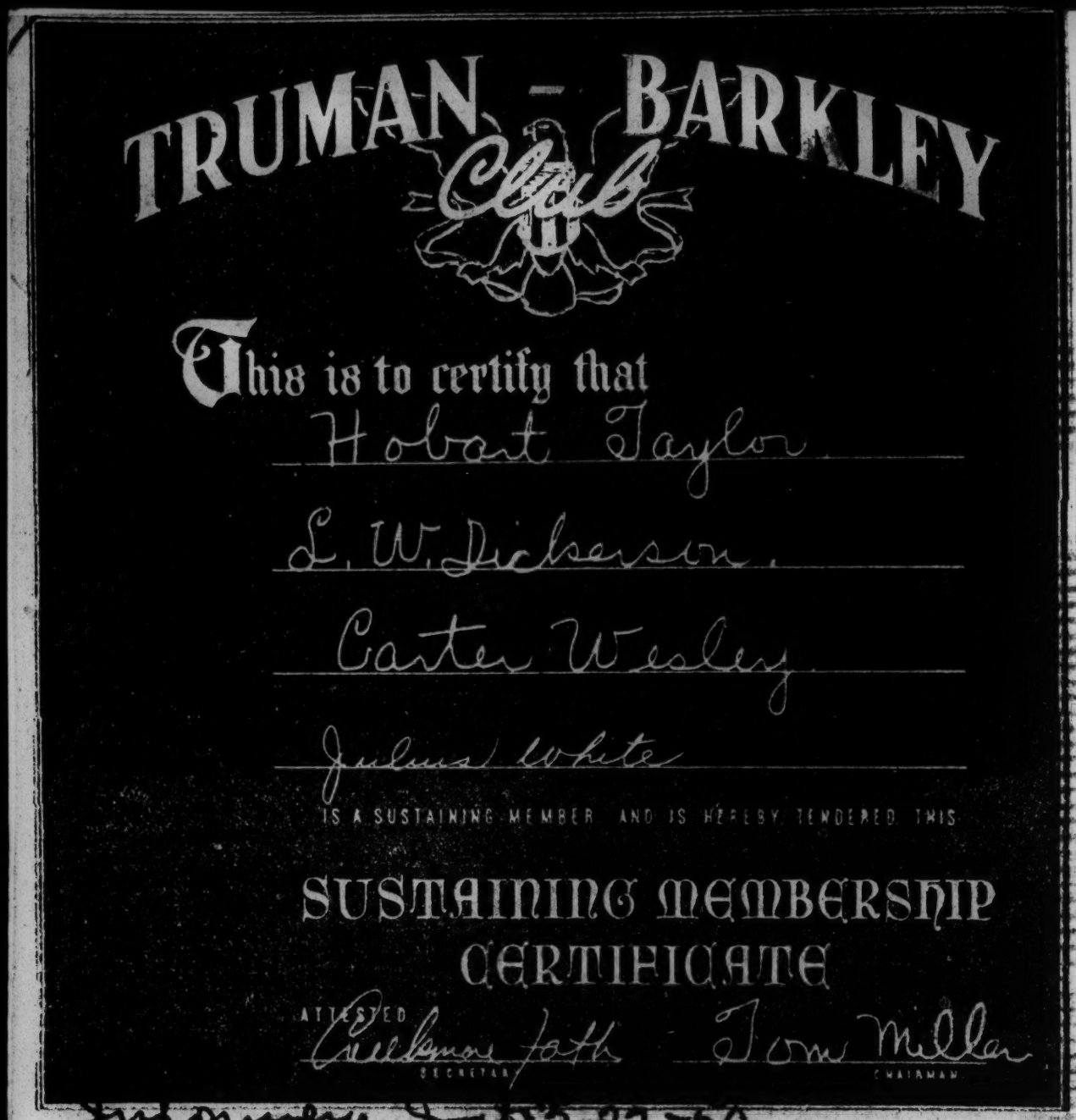
Of these 10, only Spence has been a consistent supporter of the President's legislative program.

On six other major committees, Southern Democrats are second in command and are in line for chairmanships in the event of vacancies. These are Cox of Georgia, rules; Kerr of North Carolina, appropriations; Richards of South Carolina, foreign affairs; Stanley of Virginia, House administration; Bulwinkle of North Carolina, interstate and foreign commerce, and Bonner of North Carolina, merchant marine and fisheries.

None of them is counted as a steady administration supporter.

Because Southern Democrats almost invariably are re-elected and thus have the longer seniority records, it may be only a matter of time—unless the republicans take control — until all House committees are headed by men from the South who seldom agree with the President.

Trumancrats in Mississippi are talking about plans for their next Jackson-Jefferson Day dinner to be staged in this city. If the committee on arrangements fails to send an invitation to Percy Greene, Negro editor, it will be guilty of a grave injustice. Percy was invited and did attend the last Jackson-Jefferson Day dinner in Washington and sat cheek-by-jowl with the white folks. If accorded political and social recognition at the national capital by the party now in power he is surely entitled to the same at home.



TRUMAN-BARKLEY CLUB membership certificates were issued last year to members —both Negro and white—of the state Democratic party, however, unlike most membership cards, this one carried little weight when one party member decided to override the rights of a few Negro members. The composite card shown is a photostatic copy of cards issued to several Texas Negroes who contributed $500 or more to the kitty. In addition to those named above, other Houstonians who own membership cards are C. A. Dupree and J. H. Jemison.

Okla. Demos Bury Hatchet Decide To Work Together

OKMULGEE, Okla. — (ANP) - Negro Democratic leaders from all sections of the state assembled here recently to bring to an end a six-year feud between two party factions, and to form a single organization that will serve as a potent force for Negro voters in Oklahoma.

The erst while feuding factions got that way in 1943 when the organization was headed by the late Dr. J. W. Sanford, then president of Langston university. The issue at stake was leadership of Negro Democratic affairs.

In the split, one group banded itself under Dr. Sanford and the other under Prof. Calvin Johns, principal of the public schools in Seminole. In the last election, both factions contested biterly for leadership and the privilege naming of persons to important positions in the state.

When Dr. Sanford died, Mrs. Elsberry of Ardmore, prominent school official assumed the presidency of that faction. She was subsequently succeeded by E. W. Warrior, wealthy cattle rancher, educaor, businessman and business manager of State Consolidated institutions of Oklahoma. The institutions are a $1,000,000 educational project for delinquent girls. deaf and dumb, orphans and insane. The other faction selected Dr. H. W. Williamson, dentist of Idabel and state NAACP leader as its president.

Through the efforts of Warrior, Dr. Williamson and Dr. C. C. Cooksey Jr., the two factions were brought together again as one single unit. Dr. Cooksey, is publisher of the Informer newspapers, dean of Liberty college and pastor of Antioch Baptist church in Muskogee.

Current program of the amalgamated body is that officers of both groups will serve as co-workes in every office. The leaders are now working on a slate to present to Democratic party members in the state which will seek legislation fair to all citizens.

One State-Wide Race Ahead; 50 Others Will Be Decided

MOBILE, ALA., May 15—(AP)—There will be only one state wide contest on the May 30 Alabama Democratic Primary run-off ballot.

But there will be some 50 other legislative and district races to be decided.

Party Chairman Gessner T McCorvey made this report in certifying the list of run-off candidates to Secretary of State Sibyl Pool.

In addition, there will be a large number of races for county offices.

Biggest interest outside of the race for state superintendent of education between Vernon L. St. John and John and W. J (Bill) Terry will be seven state committee run-offs.

The May 2 first primary determined that Democrat regulars won control of the 72-member State Democratic Exceutive Committee, the lineup being 38 regulars 26 States' Righters and one uncommitted.

The other seven places will be decided in run-offs in the sixth and ninth districts, with the field equally divided between party regulars and States Righters.

In the Sixth district, with five committeemen to be selected, the lineup is:

Regular Democrats — Jeff B DeGraffenried, Nelson O. Fuller, J. C. Griffin, James J. Mayfield, and William D. Partlow, Jr.

States' Righters—John M. Higgins, H. Coleman, Herbert O. Milstead, P. M. Norwood and W. R. Withers.

In the Ninth district, with two committeemen to be selected, the lineup is:

Regular Democrats—James A. (Sunny Jim) Downey, Jr., and Raymond Weeks.

States' Righters—J. K. (Jess) Edwards and Sidney W. Smyer.

There also will be committee run offs in two other districts, the Fourth and Fifth, but the outcome is a formality as fas as faccome is a formality as far as facrunning it off for the two remaining places in the Fourth district and six regular Democrats

Texas Demos Oust Negroes

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

HOUSTON, Tex.—Democratic National Committeeman Wright Morrow—head of the Texas Democrats—has written to Negro Democrats of Texas returning money sent by them for reservations at the Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner, advising them that Negroes will not be allowed to come to the dinner.

(See Pictures on Page 5)

HOUSTON, Tex.—Denied the right to attend the Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner at which Vice President Alben Barkley is scheduled to be the speaker, Negro leaders here have charged that they have been ousted from membership in the Democratic party of Texas.

Wright Morrow, national committeeman for the Democratic party, and Tom Miller have been blamed for this situation by informed sources. These sources have also gone so far in their accusations as to charge that William Boyle, chairman of the national committee, and Congressman William L. Dawson, Negro vice chairman, have accepted and/or condoned the action.

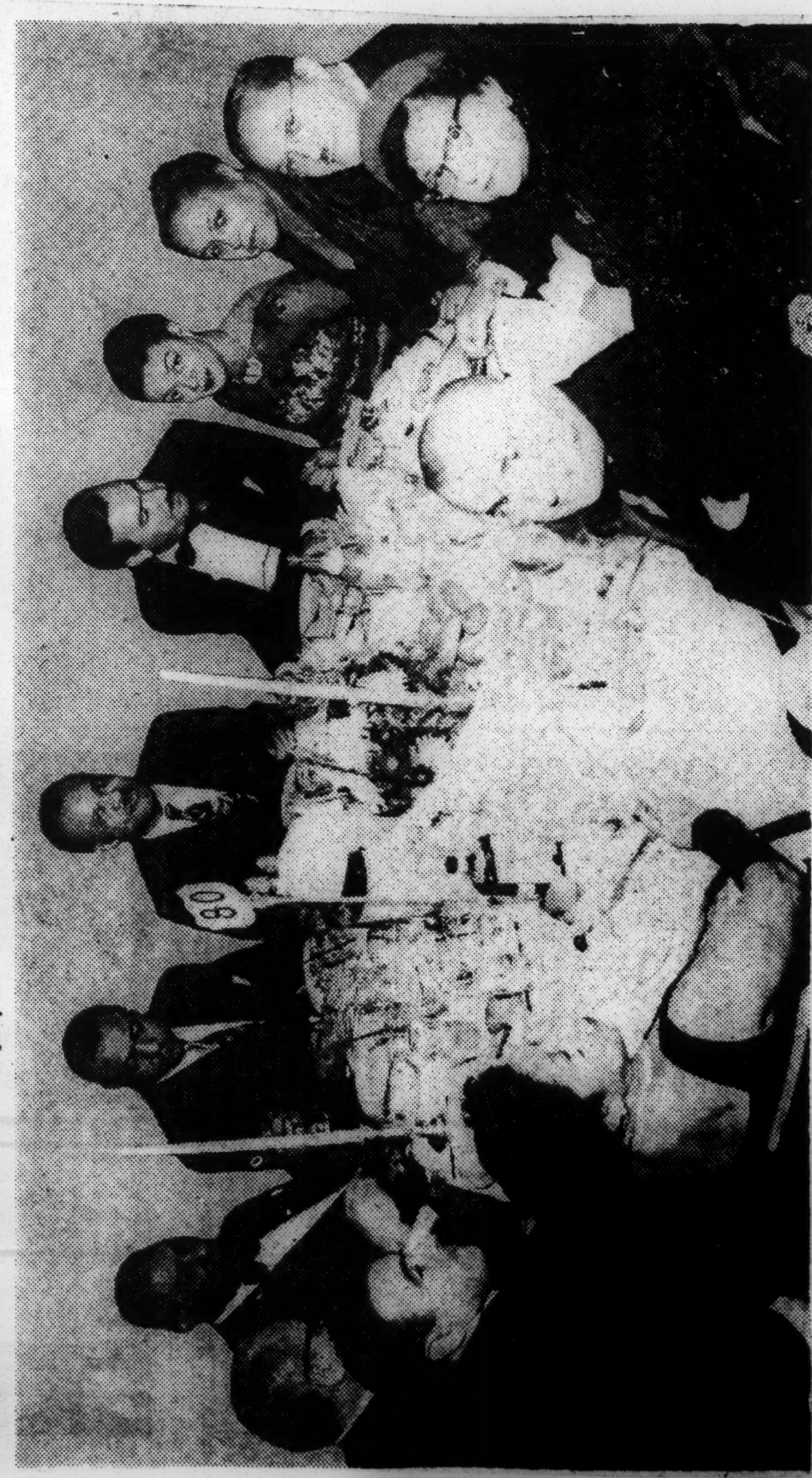
CALLED 'MISTAKE'

State of the situation is summed up in the report that Texas Negroes who were heavy contributors to the party campaign fund were first issued invitations to attend the dinner and later informed that issuance of the invitations to them had been a "mistake."

Congressman Dawson and Chairman Boyle receive blame for complicity in the action in that both are said to have been informed and asked to take the matter up with Vice President Barkley. If either took up the matter, leaders as late as last week said they had received no information on the outcome of the complaints.

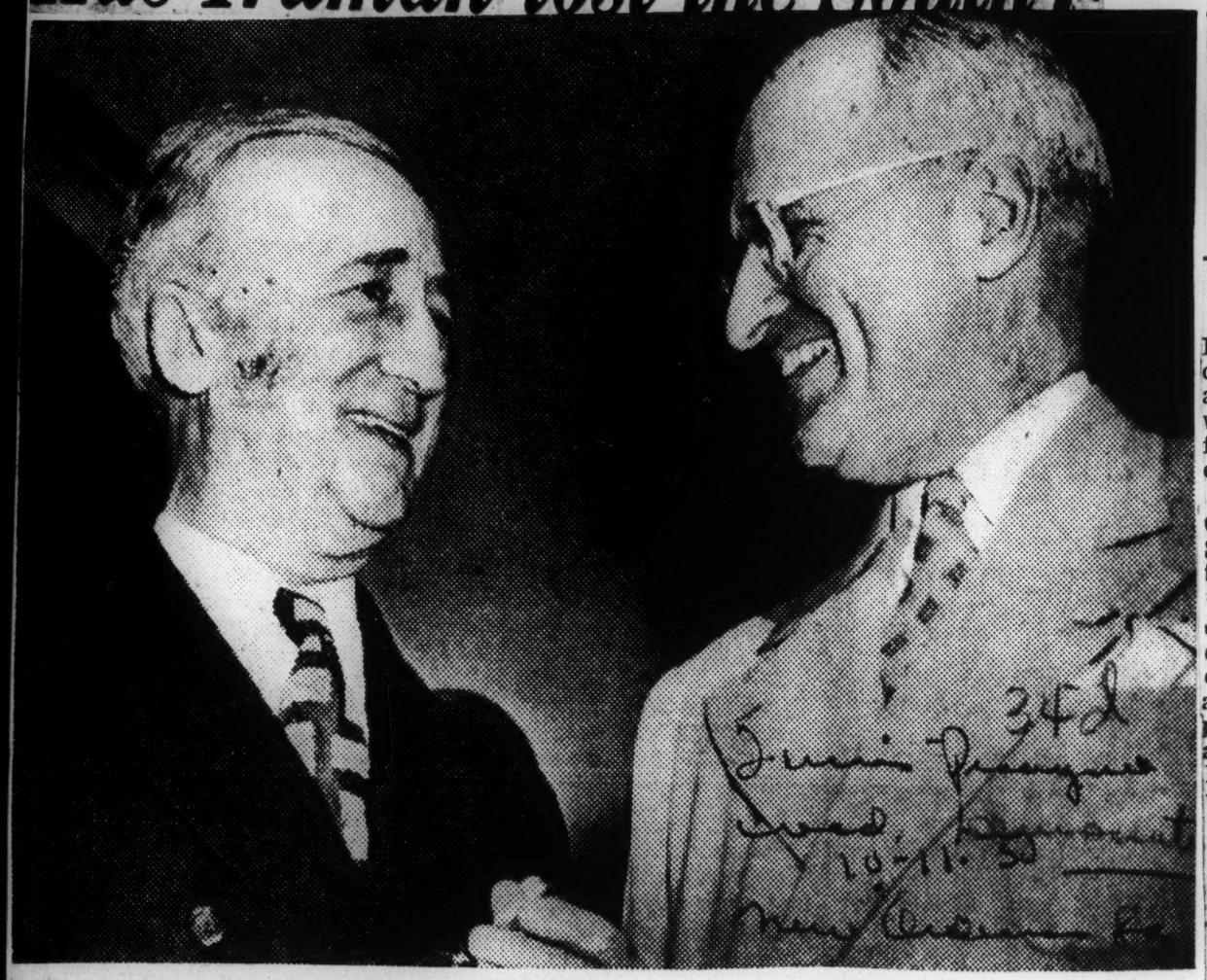
Complaining leaders interpret this to mean that they have in essence been ousted as party members or given to understand that they are not considered as members of the Democratic party in Texas.

Democratic Leaders Enjoy $100-A-Plate Dinner At Waldorf Astoria In New York



Inspiring fellowship and good food were enjoyed by leaders who attended the $100-a-plate dinner given by the Democratic National Committee at the Waldorf Astoria in New York City recently. Shown seated around the table above, left to right, are Mrs. Julius A. Thomas, J. R. McDonald, Georgia Jones Ellis, Chicago lawyer; Fay B. Dickerson, Chicago; Mrs. Edith Sampson, Congressman and Mrs. Adam Powell, Oscar Garner, Russell Bellezza, J. A. Thomas, and Andre A. Jackson.

Has Truman lost the South?



Harry Truman and his Fair Deal are on the run in the South. But the $64 question is: Just how strong is the anti-Truman tide? Can the Republicans break the South's traditional "one-party" system? What are the real issues? Does the Negro vote help Negroes or whites? The answers to these and many other important questions to every thinking Southerner will be found in the new issue of LOOK—on sale at your newsstand now. Read also—"How to Play 3-pack Canasta"; "How Good is MacArthur," by John Gunther; and "Jealousy—Threat to Marriage." For 29 exciting picture features —get LOOK at your newsstand today!

$100-PLATE DINNER:

Mayor Impelleteri Welcomes Democrats

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — Mayor Vincent Impelleteri welcomed the Democrats to New York last Tuesday at a $100-a-plate dinner, loaded with political overtones as to the fate of patronage in Harlem for colored people.

William M. Boyle, Democratic Committee National chairman and Sen. Herbert Lehman addressed the meeting as principal speakers.

Local Harlem leaders turned out en masse to see if they could discern whether the independently-elected Impelleteri would emerge as the Democrats' No. 1 man for patronage or whether the patronage will remain with the regular Democratic organizations through which they got their jobs.

Congressman Powell Present

The interest was so great that it attracted Congressman Adam C. Powell and his wife, Hazel, though Congressman Powell rarely shows up for such affairs.

Seated at table 80 was J. Raymond Jones, former deputy commissoner of housing, who supported candidate Ferdinand Pecora for mayor against "Impy" and who had a few hours earlier turned in his resignation at the mayor's request.

Jones sat for a while with Congressman Powell, although the seating chart called for him to sit with Carmine De Sapio, Tammy Hall leader and former patronage dispenser.

Above Jones in the balcony sat Dr. Cecil Marquez, who last summer turned over to a Republican candidate a charge that Mr. Jones had approached his Mount Morris Hospital in a manner which smacked of illegal dealings.

Davis Prominently Seated

In another part of the room sat John P. Davis, publisher, whom the National Democratic Party allegedly has been trying to groom as the top man in Harlem politics ever since some Harlem leaders revolted against Congressman Bill Dawson here during the last Presidential campaign.

Also keeping a wary eye on the entire situation was John Sengstacke of Chicago, whose newspaper was the only one of the major colored papers to solidly support Mr. Truman.

With him from Chicago came Bryant A. Hammond and S. J. Phillips. Also at his table were Mrs. Mary Bethune, Howard Murphy, Baltimore; Joe La Cour, Mrs. Mary Brown, Edward Jackson and Charley Browning.

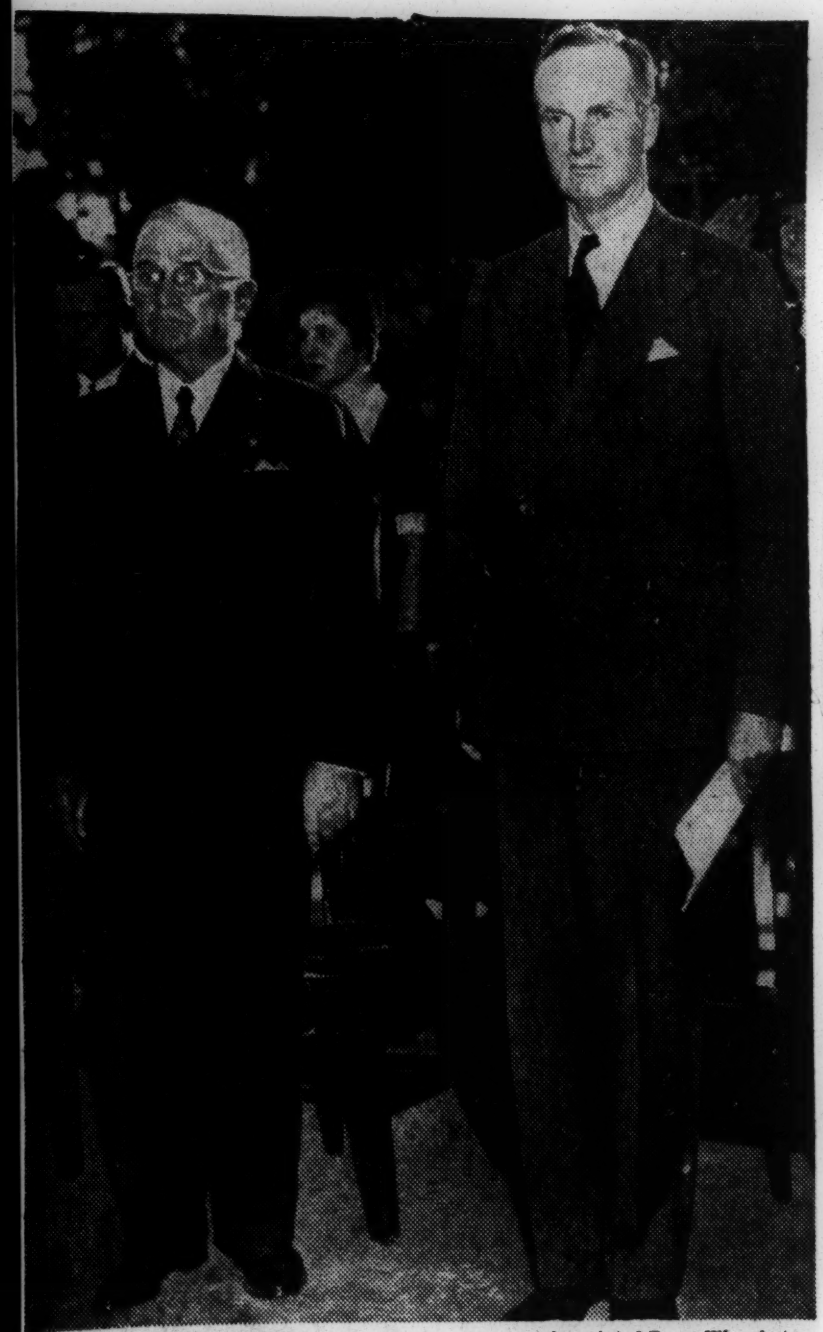
Mrs. Sampson Present

Mrs. Edith Sampson, who is now recognized as one of the top women leaders in the party, was also present. Others included Mrs. Sadie Alexander, Philadelphia; Earl Dickerson, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dennis and Mr. and Mrs. Darwin W. Teleesford.

Currently at stake in the patronage, as far as Harlem is concerned are:

(1) Federal judgeship, for which some are already boosting Thurgood Marshall; (2) a city magistrate post, which will be appointed by the mayor and which is said to be slated for Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley; and, of course, 3) a successor to Mr. Jones.

Also a desired apple, if not a plum, is the $8,000 job as secretary to newly-elected General Sessions Judge Harold A. Stevens. Mr. Jones is said to be interested in that post.



Associated Press Wirephoto

GRIM AFTER SHOOTING, President Truman stands beside British Ambassador Sir Oliver Franks during the unveiling in Arlington Cemetery of a statue of the late British Field Marshal Sir John Dill.

Truman Tells Daughter By Phone He's Safe

Portland, Me., Nov. 1 (U.P.)—President Truman called his daughter, Margaret, by long-distance telephone shortly after today's shooting at Blair House in Washington to assure her that everything was all right.

"The President told his daughter that everything was O. K. and under control," said Kenneth Allen, Miss Truman's manager on her concert tour. Miss Truman gave her concert at City Hall tonight as scheduled.

Mrs. Collazzo Calls Husband Revolutionist

Has No Regret for His Action, Describes Him As Having Burning Desire for Independence

From Wire Dispatches

New York, Nov. 1.—Secret Service and F.B.I. agents today took into custody the buxom 42-year-old wife of Oscar Collabbo, the man who survived the blazing Blair House gun battle after trying to kill President Truman.

They searched her tiny apartment in a ramshackle tenement in the East Bronx and asked her about her and her husband's connections with the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. They planned to take her to Secret Service Headquarters for further questioning.

Mrs. Collazzo described her 37-year-old husband as a Puerto Rican revolutionist with a burning desire for the island's independence.

'Why Be Sorry?'

She said she was not sorry he tried to kill President Truman. Truman could give Puerto Rico its independence, she said, but wouldn't.

"Why should I be sorry?" she asked reporters in her neat, three-room apartment. "We are both members of the Nationalist Party."

The Nationalists were involved in a two-day Puerto Rican revolt that officially was pronounced quelled today. It cost 30 lives.

They demand Puerto Rican complete independence from the United States.

Torresola Home Guarded

City detectives threw a guard around the Bronx home of Griselio Torresola, Collazzo's companion who was killed in the Washington gun battle. No one without authority was allowed near the building.

Secret Service agents went in, apparently to question the Torresola family.

A neighbor said the Torresola family consisted of father, mother, a 16-year-old daughter, and a 19-year-old son, described as a student.

Lived In U. S. 25 Years

Mrs. Collazzo described her husband as "a smart man," a church-going metal polisher, who came here from Puerto Rico 25 years ago. He earned up to $71 a week, she said.

He dressed in his best clothes yesterday, Mrs. Collazzo said, and told her he was going back to Puerto Rico because "we must be free—we can no longer be slaves of the United States."

She said she and her husband voted for Roosevelt and Truman but blamed Truman mainly for their nation's plight.

Earlier in the day, 50 persons fled screaming from the Puerto Rican Government labor office here when an unidentified man hurled two flaming gasoline-filled bottles into the room. The bottles failed to explode and no one was injured.

Lived In Same Building

There was no indication whether the incident had any connection with the attempt on Truman's life.

Administration officer Wenceslao Sotomayor said, "I wouldn't say yes and I wouldn't say no" when asked whether he thought the incident might stem from the nationalist revolt in Puerto Rico.

Mrs. Collazzo expressed strong admiration for Albizn Campos, the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party's president. Neighbors said he lived in the same, old-fashioned Bronx tenement as the Collazzos until he returned to Puerto Rico about five years ago.

The neighbors described Collazzo as a "quiet, meek man."

New York City harbors an estimated 200,000 Puerto Ricans in a teeming upper Manhattan and lower Bronx area. Most of the Puerto Rican section adjoins Negro Harlem and is in the 18th Congressional District, where Representative Vito Marcantonio, leftist American Labor Party congressman, holds tight control. Collazzo does not live in the 18th District.

Mrs. Collazzo said her husband never was a Communist.

"He was only a member of the Nationalist Party," she told reporters.

Reporters asked if she was sorry to hear of an attempt on Truman's life. She replied:

"No, they don't feel sorry when an attempt is made to kill President Albizn."

Then she was asked if she thought her husband was right in trying to kill the President of the United States.

Proud of Her Husband

"I don't say Oscar did right," Mrs. Collazzo began. Then she hesitated a moment. Her voice dropped and, without finishing the sentence, she added:

"But according to him ——."

Mrs. Collazzo said she was proud of her husband. She described how he worked as an English-Spanish translator, a typist and a stenographer as well as a polisher of pocketbook frames. He was discribed as 5 feet 6 inches tall and slender.

"No, Oscar is no stupid man," she added.

'Very Good Polisher'

In New Rochell, N. Y., where Collazzo worked until yesterday as a polisher, Alfred Rand, one of the owners of the Gainer Corporation, said:

"He was a very good polisher, and had always been quite and minded his own business. He was such a modest little fellow, he never gave us the slightest suspicion that he was any kind of an agitator."

Yesterday was the first day in years Collazzo missed work, Rand said.

Mrs. Collazzo said her husband has a 15-year-old daughter, Carman, by his first marriage. She has two daughters, Mrs. Lydia Marcado, 22, and Iris, 23, by her former husband.

Returning to the subject of Truman, Mrs. Collazzo said:

"If the President of the United States would give Puerto Rico liberty he could have done it a long time ago. Truman had something to do with the situation in Puerto Rico."

She added that if anyone tried to kill the President of the Puerto Rican Nationlists "I would kill him—even if he is the President of the United States."



Associated Press Wirephoto

...IN ASSASSIN . . . Shot dead in an attack on Blair House, President Truman's ...idence, Griselio Torresola lies beside a hedge adjoining the house. A pistol is on the ...ound near the dead man's knee. His companion was wounded.

Truman Escapes 2 Puerto Ricans' Bullets

1 Slain, 1 Hurt; 3 Guards Shot, One Fatally

Revolutionaries Mowed Down In Attack on Blair House; President Peers Out at Fight

By The Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 1.—Two Puerto Rican revolutionaries stormed President Truman's official home with blazing pistols today in an attempt to assassinate him, but alert guards thwarted the plot in a roar of gunfire.

One of the assassins was killed, the other wounded.

Three guards were wounded, one so severely he died on a hospital operating table less than 4 hours later.

The scene was the historic Blair House. Truman was home at the time, taking a nap. The shots awakened him, but he was unhurt. He was described as the calmest man in the place.

Killed were:

Griselio Torresola, New York, one of the gunmen.

Pvt. Leslie Coffelt, 40, of the Secret Service. He was shot in the chest, stomach, and legs in his valiant—and successful—defense of the President.

The other two guards were injured critically, as was the other gunman.

Gun Battle Takes Place on Doorstep

The gun battle took place on the doorstep of Blair House. One gunman went down stretched out across the bottom of the mansion's steps. The other fell amid shrubbery nerby.

Thus Truman escaped the fate of Presidents Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley.

Truman was taking a nap in his underwear, getting a rest before time to go to Arlington Cemetery to help dedicate a monument to the late Sir John Dill, the British wartime chief of staff.

(Police speculated that the two gunmen knew of the President's impending trip to Arlington, and had timed their bold raid in hopes of meeting him at or near the door, the United Press said. If that was the plot, their timing was only several minutes off.)

The President once peered out a window to see what the shooting was all about. He was quickly waved back by frantic guards.

Thirty minutes later he attended the Arlington ceremonies as scheduled. He made an address pleading for understanding among peoples.

The dead man was shot through the head from ear to ear. He was described as a young man from 1215 Ward Drive, New York. In his pocket were two letters from Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of Puerto Rico's anti-United States Nationalist Party.

Gunman, Shot In The Chest, May Live

The injured gunman is Oscar Collazzo, 37, 173 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, New York. Shot in the chest, he may live.

In New York Mrs. Collazzo said her husband belonged to the Nationalist Party, whose revolution in Puerto Rico was put down earlier this week with a loss of 30 lives.

Puerto Rico is a possession of the United States, but elects its own local officers and Governor.

More pictures of the assassination are on Page 12. Other stories are on Page 19.

The Nationalist Party has said it started the revolution in an attempt to get independence. Governor Luiz Munoz Marin has described the rebels as members of "a conspiracy against democracy, helped by the Communists."

Mrs. Collazzo said of herself and her husband:

"We voted for Roosevelt and Truman because they promised us independence, and we did not get it. Roosevelt is dead, so we can't blame him. We are both Nationalists."

She said her husband polished pocketbook frames for a living and earned $71 a week.

'We Came Here' To Shoot 'The President'

The connection between Torresola and Collazzo was not immediately made clear. But in one of the letters Albizu, the revolutionary leader, told Torresola:

"If for any reason it should be necessary for you to assume the leadership of the movement in the United States, you will do so without hesitation of any kind."

And Collazzo told Secret Service agents:

"We came here for the express purpose of shooting the President."

Only a few hours before the assassination, an unidentified man hurled two blazing gasoline bottles into a crowd at the Puerto Rican Government labor office in New York. No one was injured.

The wounded policemen are:

Pvt. Don T. Birdzell, 41. Both knees shattered by shots, but he will recover.

Pvt. Joseph H. Downs, 44, a plain-clothes officer. Shot in chest and stomach. His condition is "critical, very serious."

Blair House is across Pennsylvania Avenue and up the street about a block from the White House. The Trumans are living there while the White House is being repaired.

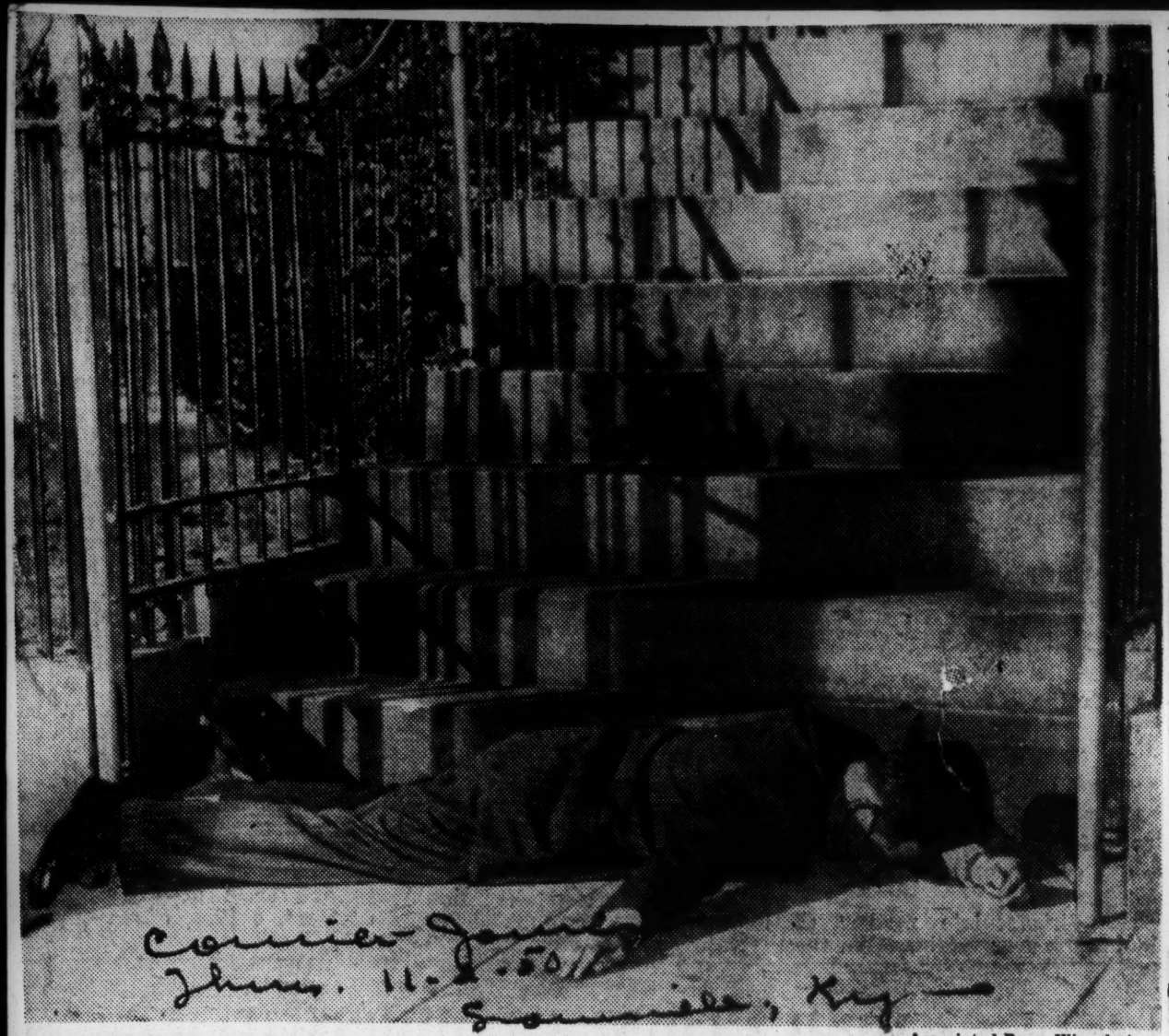
Here is the scene, as pieced together from eyewitness accounts:

At 2:15 p.m. all was calm on this warm, sunny fall day. Then pandemonium.

U. E. Baugham, chief of the Secret Service, said Collazzo strolled by the sentry box at one side of Blair House without attracting notice.

He went along the Pennsylvania Avenue sidewalk until he was within 10 feet of the entrance.

Birdzell was there, but facing the other way. He heard a click,



Associated Press Wirephoto

WOUNDED GUNMAN, blood running from his head, lies at the bottom of steps leading to Blair House. Brought down by guards' bullets, he was identified as Oscar Collazzo.

and turned.

Gunman Says Nothing, Starts Shooting

Collazzo said nothing, but opened fire.

Birdzell rushed into the street, even though hit. He said he was trying to draw the fire away from Blair House.

By this time Officer Floyd Boring, standing outside the sentry box, and officer Joseph O. Davidson, who was inside, opened fire.

One of them dropped Collazzo. Neither knows who fired the shot that dropped Collazzo.

He fell at the foot of the steps. One report said he actually had gone up a few steps before the bullets mowed him down.

Torresola was operating to the west of Blair House.

What happened here is confused. Both the men who shot him are in critical condition and he is dead.

He died against a clump of shrubbery about 30 feet from his companion.

Both men were well dressed. Each wore what appeared to be identical pinstripe suits. Oddly, each fell and lay with his hat on.

About 20 shots were fired. Collazzo and Torresola used German Luger pistols.

At least four of the bullets ripped into Blair House. One window, almost at street level, was shattered. One shot lodged in a door. One bullet knocked off the top of an iron picket in the fence in front of Blair House.

Bauckman said the Secret Service would conduct a thorough investigation at once to determine whether a larger group took part in the plot, "or only these two individuals."

Why had these men risked their lives in an effort to kill the President?

The answer was not completely understood here tonight. And Collazzo himself wasn't very cooperative.

He was asked what his purpose was in coming here to make the attack.

Says Purpose Was Political

"Oh, just political," he said.

But exactly why he thought the death of an American President would help his cause isn't known.

Secret Service men studied the two letters for light on the question.

One read:

"My Dear Griselio:

"If for any reason it should be necessary for you to assume the leadership of the movement in the United States, you will do so without hesitation of any kind. We are leaving to your high sense of patriotism and sane judgment everything regarding this matter.

"Cordially yours,

"Pedro Albizu Campos."

The second was in the form of a memorandum, written in Spanish. Translated, it read:

"Gorsoline will collect the funds which I consider necessary to take care of the supreme necessities of the cause. He will be responsible directly to the general treasurer. The delegate will accord you all the necessary co-operation so that your mission may be a triumph.

"San Juan, Puerto Rico, Sept. 21, 1950."

When Mrs. Collazzo was told what had happened, she said:

"I'm not surprised at anything these days—with revolution going on in Puerto Rico.

"For every $1,000,000 Truman gave us, he took back $2,000,000."

'Can No Longer Be Slaves'

She said her husband left his tenement home yesterday. His parting words:

"Goodby, darling, I am going to Puerto Rico. We must be free. We can no longer be slaves of the United States."

Truman was described by his secretary, Charles Ross, as the calmest man in the place.

Awakened from his nap by the shots, he went to the window—on the second floor—and peered down. Ross said a horrified policeman saw the President and shouted, "Get back, get back."

Mrs. Truman rushed in to see "what it was all about," and she, too, looked out the window.

Ross said Mrs. Truman was upset, but that the President reassured her.

Ross said he asked the President if he thought he should fill the Arlington engagement.

"Why, of course," said Truman.

Seize 2 Men Near Truman Football Train

Philadelphia, Dec. 2 [Special]—War time security regulations were thrown around President Truman today as he made his annual trip here for the Army-Navy football game.

Two men, spectators in the crowd as the President's special train pulled in a siding near Municipal stadium, were picked up by police after an officer heard one remark, "If I had a gun, I could shoot the President."

The men identified themselves as Adolph Ruszcyk, a New York Central railroad employe, and Michael Pantzykouski, both of Lackawana, N. Y. They were questioned at City hall by secret service and federal bureau of investigation agents for more than an hour and then released. They had no weapons.

Tells of Hearing Remark

Police Sgt. John McCullough, who said he overheard Ruszyck make the remark, said, "I don't know whether it was anything more than just a silly remark."

U. E. Baughman, secret service chief, later said, "It was just a foolish remark."

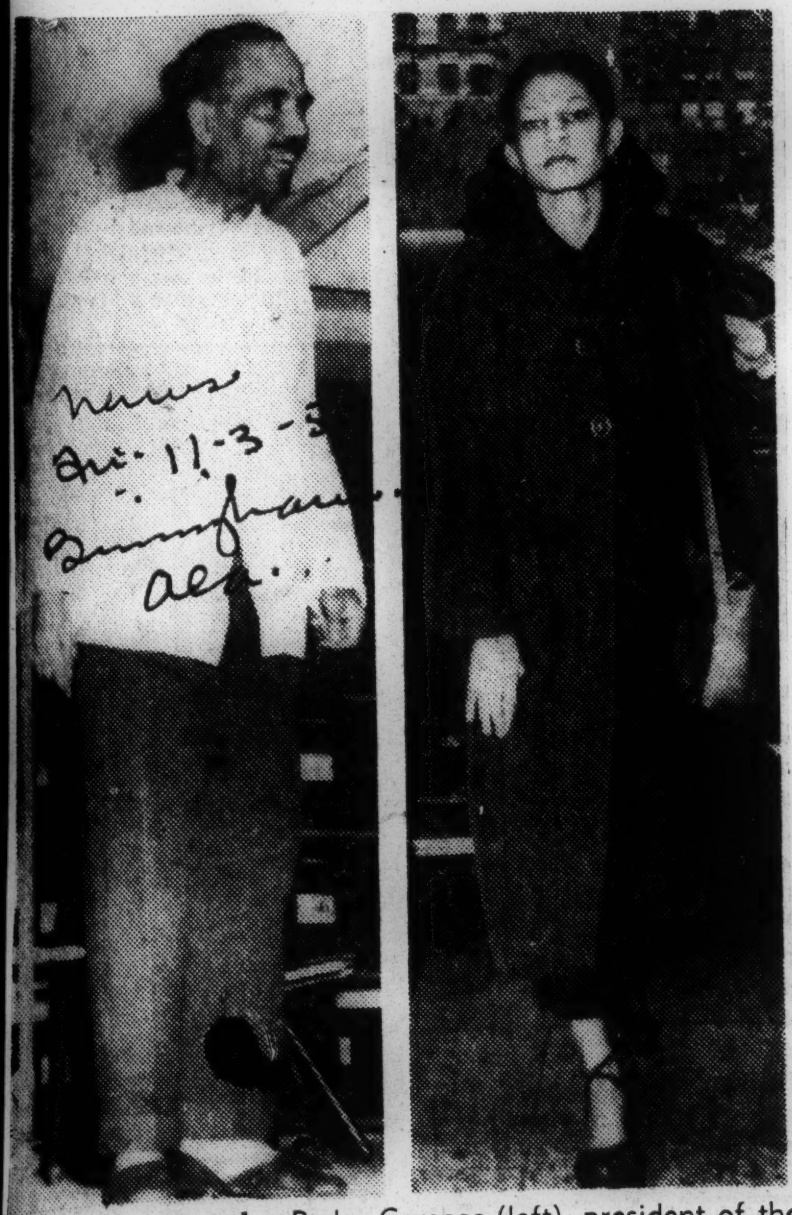
Ruszyck and Pantzykouski, who had tickets for the game, were taken to the stadium, where they saw most of it.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to guard the Presidential party from the time the 12 car special train with 193 persons aboard left Washington. This was Mr. Truman's first train trip since Nov. 1, when two Puerto Rican nationalists attempted to assassinate him in an attack on Blair house in Washington.

Truman in Good Spirits

A year ago, the Presidential special moved out of Washington 10 minutes behind a regular passenger train. Today, the Presidential train followed 10 minutes behind another passenger train and five minutes behind a special "pilot" train made up of an engine and three cars carrying secret service agents, railroad detectives, and other officers.

Mr. Truman appeared in good spirits as he walked from his car to the other end of the special and back, shaking hands along the way. Mrs. Truman accompanied him on the trip.



Shooting aftermath—Pedro Campos (left), president of the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rica, has surrendered to police in connection with the attempted assassination of President Truman Wednesday. Meanwhile, in New York Mrs. Carmen Torresola (right), 21-year-old widow of would-be assassin, Griseslio Torresola, has been detained in connection with the shooting. Authorities say she may be charged with conspiracy. (Associated Press wirephoto.)

In assassination wake—

Dragnet closes in terror roundup

U. S. agents widen search for links in slaying case

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—(AP)—Federal agents moved on far-flung fronts today to nip any offshoots of the plot to kill President Truman which ended in blood-spattered failure for two Puerto Rican revolutionaries Wednesday.

The president continued to show no emotion at his escape from the guns of two fanatics who were felled, one of them shot dead, at the very steps of his official residence.

But the guard around him was increased and FBI and Secret Service men moved swiftly in an attempt to track down any of the pair's accomplices who might be dangerous.

The 22-year-old widow of Griselio Torresola, would-be assassin who was killed in front of Blair House, disappeared from her hotel a few hours before the arrival of FBI agents who had been looking for her.

This morning it was learned Mrs. Torresola was taken into custody last night.

The young woman had been the object of an intensive FBI search since her husband was felled by gunfire when he tried to storm Blair House.

It was reported Mrs. Torresola, who was taken to Federal Women's House of Detention, may be charged with conspiracy to injure the president.

Brought to the U. S. Court House for questioning in mid-morning, Mrs. Torresola walked into the building with head high. She was accompanied by four Secret Service men.

The widow, described as attractive, was carrying her 6-months-old baby daughter. She had been traced from relief rolls to a 103rd Street hotel, but left it two and a half hours before the agents arrived.

There were indications that a Federal Grand Jury investigation into the assassination plot may be made in New York. Subpoenas were issued for three Puerto Ricans—one a convicted revolutionist—after they were arrested at the apartment of the other conspirator, Oscar Collazo.

If the trio had any role in the plot it was not made clear. There were no indications that any charges were placed against them.

Collazo, 37, was arraigned in Washington on a murder charge and held for a hearing Nov. 21.

The murder charge was the outgrowth of the fatal injury to Leslie Coffelt, one of the White House policemen and Secret Service agents who turned back in a volley of bullets the attempt by Collazo and Torresola to storm the executive residence. Two of Coffelt's colleagues were seriously wounded.

* * *

THE SWARTHY COLLAZO was reported by agents who have been questioning him to consider himself a martyr to the cause of Puerto Rican independence. Both he and Torresola belonged to the Nationalist Party, which is violently anti-U. S.

Officers who sought to piece together what was behind the story said the pair apparently hoped to kill the president and start a revolution here. They said Collazo told them the plot was not hatched in Puerto Rico, but he and Torresola acted on their own.

Mr. Truman, meanwhile, continued to show the same unconcern which he displayed when the crack of shots roused him from a nap at Blair House Wednesday afternoon.

At his news conference, he spoke gravely and with obvious sadness of the three men who had been shot down while defending him.

The thing he hates is that they had to suffer, he said, especially since it was all so unnecessary.

Alluding to the fact the two attackers were Puerto Ricans, he told a packed news conference that the people of the Caribbean island seem very happy and satisfied.

Mr. Truman, as he has in the past, said the Puerto Ricans should have the right to determine their relation to the United States. The present governing party headed by Munoz Marin does not favor independence until Puero Rico is more nearly self-sufficient.

The president declined a reporter's suggestion he dictate his account of the bloody affray, a portion of which he saw.

To a spontaneous burst of applause when he entered the room, the president quipped that he is not running for anything this year. Applause would have been welcome in 1948, he added.

Tomorrow afternoon he will set out for St. Louis, where tomorrow night he will broadcast his only speech of the congressional campaign which winds up Tuesday.

Extra precautions were being taken for the trip.

* * *

IN ST. LOUIS, Police Chief Jeremiah O'Connell said 600 policemen will be assigned to guard the president and the Secret Service will enforce stringent security rules.

The drive against the revolutionaries in Puerto Rico brought in the Nationalist Party's leader, Pedro Albizu Campos, a key figure in this week's bloody revolt against U. S. rule. Also taken into custody were leaders of the Communist Party.

In Washington, Sen. Wherry (R., Neb.) said the attack on Blair House proves "the seriousness of the Communist menace" in this country, and he called for "a vigorous Red roundup." There has been no official indication any Communists were involved except for assertions by Puerto Rican officials that they are influential in the Nationalist Party.

Bit by bit federal agents apparently were getting from Collazo, the would-be assassin who survived, the story of what he and Torresola had hoped to achieve.

He and Torresola met for the first time two weeks ago. They decided to "take the law into our own hands" in an effort to gain Puerto Rico's independence. They "Just took a chance" that Mr. Truman would be around when they attempted to blast their way into his residence.

Officers said Collazo denied that he is a Communist. They quoted him as saying he and Torresola decided on direct action because the people of Puerto Rico had been "enslaved."

The three men picked up at Collazo's New York apartment and later subpoenaed for Grand Jury appearances were Juan Pinto-Gandia, 42, who calls himself a leader of the Nationalists in New York; John Correa, 43, a sporting goods manufacturer, and Juan Cortes Cordero, 71, an uncle of Mrs. Collazo.

* * *

PINTO-GANDIA served six years in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary for insurrection in the island. He was released in 1943.

Collazo's wife, Rosa, 42, was held in New York in default of $50,000 bond. She was accused of conspiring with her husband, Torresola and other unidentified persons to injure the president.

Special precautions were taken to prevent trouble in New York, center of the Nationalist Party in this country.

The home of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, now president of Columbia University, was under special guard. So was the hotel where United Nations Delegate Warren R. Austin is staying.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said here his agency had stepped up its activity in Puerto Rico, and is cooperating fully in the investigation with the Secret Service, which guards the president.

Democratic
Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner

Plan for Lily-White Fete Irks Minority Democrats

Group Points Out That They Gave More Funds to Defeat Dixiecrats in 1948 Than Whites

HOUSTON, Tex.—Colored Democrats throughout the State were aroused, last week, by the announcement of Tom Miller, finance chairman, that the annual Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner, scheduled to be held soon, is to be a lily-white affair.

Their resentment was expressed through the Democratic Progressive Voters League of Texas, assembled in Fort Worth for its annual convention on April 26, by a strong resolution of protest sent to President Truman.

The Progressive Voters League is the statewide organization which represents the 300,000 qualified colored voters in Texas, who by their financial contributions as well as their election activities have kept the Democratic Party in power in the State.

Saved State for Democrats

The league points out that in 1948, colored Democrats actually gave more money toward the Truman campaign than the white ones did.

This resulted, it was explained because the Dixiecrats— many of whom were wealthy farmers and industrialists—withdrew from the party, leaving only the liberal poor whites, who had no money.

It was further pointed out that the colored vote was not only very decisive in carrying the State for Truman in opposition to the Dixiecrats, but that this minority group vote positively and definitely elected Lyndon B. Johnson—who won by the bare margin of only 87 potes—to the U. S. Senate.

Want Full Share in Affairs

The league feels, a spokesman declared, that colored Democratic voters have earned equal rights in the party and the opportunity

Negroes Present At Democratic Dinner

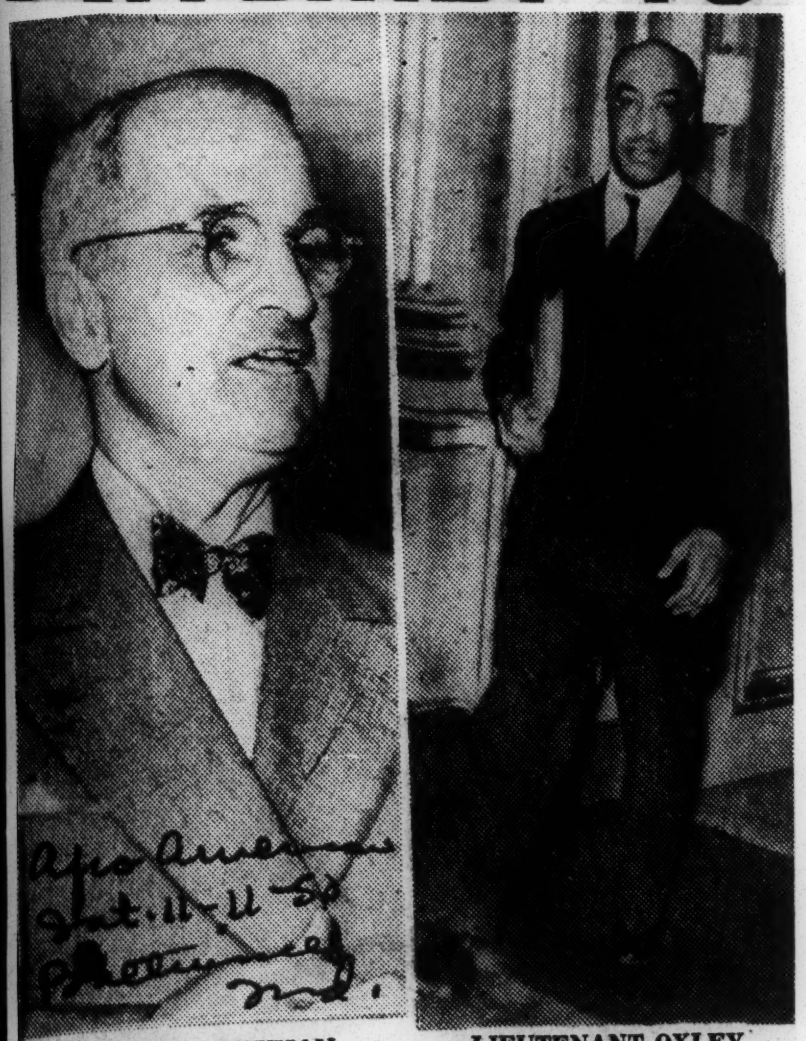
The coffers of the state Democratic party treasury was exactly $475.00 fuller and democracy as a snail, had inched just a little further along in the field of social understanding when 19 Oklahoma Negroes completed eating their $25 plates at the annual Jefferson-Jackson day dinner at the Municipal auditorium Saturday night, at which time Vice President Alben J. Barkley delivered a stirring address.

While a spirit of joviality and goodwill seemed to pervade the crowd, the first contingent of Negroes who arrived, headed by E. W. Warrior, Taft, were diplomatically guided by an usher to one table, where they were seated together, but other whites, more democratic than the management, immediately crowded into the remaining space at this table, making it necessary to place around five ladies who came later, at another table.

"There was no question as to the intention of the management to segregate us," declared one of the Negro diners, in discussing the incident with the Black Wispatch, Monday. "but those who crowded in to our table were very friendly and good fellowship dominated every moment of our stay at the dinner party," he continued.

Those who attended the Jefferson-Jackson dinner party were: Robert Hudson, Muskogee; O. Dinwiddie, Taft; Bozy Jones, Muskogee; Calvin Johns, Seminole; Haywood Jackson, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Francis Ann Murphy, Oklahoma City; Faye McCloud, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Beatrice Smith, Sapulpa; Mrs. Alma Roberts, Oklahoma City; Major H. C. McCormick, Boley; O. B. Graham, Tulsa; E. W. Warrior, Taft; O. Tomlin, Boley; Jim Sims, Muskogee; Joe Statum, Lucille Gaines, F. D. Moon, H. V. Curtis, and Geo. R. Ragland.

Government Worker Describes Attempt to Kill President



PRESIDENT TRUMAN
Missed by Gunmen

LIEUTENANT OXLEY
Eyewitness

Shots Cause Fear in Area

WASHINGTON

A veteran Labor Department employee, whose office is located within a block of Blair House was among the hundreds of persons on the scene of the attempted assassination of President Truman, Wednesday afternoon.

He is Lawrence A. Oxley, assistant veterans advisor of USES, whose office is in the old State Department building, 1624 H St., N.W., overlooking the Blair House. He was among the first persons who arrived on the scene of the shooting.

Mr. Oxley told the AFRO that when he arrived on the scene he saw three of the White House guards lying on Pennsylvania Ave., along with one of the would-be assassins who is being held.

Attracted by Shots, Confusion

"I was attracted by the shots and the general confusion that resulted," he said, "about 2 p.m. Wednesday. I often see the President walk from the Blair House to the White House from my office window. I believe he passes our building on an average of five times during a sunny day," he stated adding:

"When the first shot was fired, my first thought was that somebody was attempting to shoot him, so I rushed out of the building to the front of the Blair House where the exchange had been completed. It seems that in a matter of seconds hundreds of civil service men, police, detectives were swarmed around the building."

One would-be assassin of President Truman and a White House policeman were fatally shot when two Puerto Ricans, attempting to rush into Blair House where the President was asleep, ran into a hail of bullets from policemen's and Secret Service men's guns.

Two other officers were wounded by bullets from the pistols of the two desperate murder-bent fanatics, one of whom lies seriously wounded in Emergency Hospital.

Other eyewitness accounts said one of the gunmen charged across Pennsylvania Ave. toward Blair House and the other came from a corner west of the temporary executive mansion (the White House is being rebuilt). Both men's guns were blazing.

White House guards immediately returned the gunmen's fire. One of the men was shot down on the steps of Blair House. The other, crumpled by a volley of bullets, fell in the street.

Truman Sees Felled Foe

President Truman was sound asleep taking his usual after-luncheon nap at 2:15 p.m., when the attack occurred. He had taken off his coat, trousers and shirt and was sleeping in his underwear in an upstairs room.

He was awakened by the shots. The window of the room was open. He rushed to the window and saw a man lying on the steps of the house and noted the great confusion all around.

The policeman looked up, saw the President and shouted, "Get back." The President did as he was told to do and dressed as fast as he could.

President's Wife Agitated

Meanwhile, Mrs. Truman came running into the room to find out what was going on. She looked out of the window and somehow got the mistaken impression that one of the Secret Service agents whom she knew had been killed. She was very much upset.

Mr. Truman hurried downstairs after dressing. At this point, Charles Ross, White House secretary, arrived on the scene. Ross said he never saw in his life a calmer man than the President.

"Are you still going to keep your appointment at Arlington?" Ross asked. The President replied, "Why, of course."

According to Ross, Mr. Truman left Blair House promptly at 2:50 p.m. by a rear door. He went out to Arlington Cemetery where he was as "calm as a cucumber," and spoke at the unveiling of the statue of Field Marshal Sir John Dill.

Terrorists Believed Nationalists

W. A. Baughman, chief, United States Secret Service, told reporters that two Puerto Ricans connected with the Nationalist Movement had attempted to assissinate the President.

One of them, Oscar Collazo, 37, who had been living in New York City for about 15 years at 173 Brook Ave. was shot in the chest. Emergency Hospital said he will live. Collazo had been in Washington for two days staying at the Harris Hotel.

There was some doubt as to the real name of the other Puerto Rican, who was killed. His last name is Torresola. A Social Security card found on him gave his first name as Girselio. Chief Baughman said his first name might be Lorenzo Angelino and apparently he lived at 1259 Ward Drive, New York City. He was a young man.

Apparently a bullet went through the ear and out the other. He also had been at the Harris Hotel for two days.

Both of these men were said to be members of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party.

Came to Washington to Kill

Collazo told Secret Service agents he came here with the express purpose of shooting the President.

White House Pvt. Donald T. Birdzell had two shots through each knee. Birdzell was right in front of Blair House. It is believed he will recover. He was born in 1909.

Pvt. Leslie Coffelt of the White House police was the officer who was fatally shot and died Wednesday evening in Emergency Hospital of wounds in the chest, stomach and legs.

A resident of Arlington, Va., he was 40 years of age.

Another White House policeman in plain clothes, Pvt. Joseph H. Downs, is reported to be in a critical condition. He was shot in the chest and stomach. He was born May 4, 1906.

According to Chief Baughman, Collazo walked past the east sentry box at Blair House in about ten feet of Birdzell. Birdzell was looking in the other direction. Birdzell heard a click, turned around and Collazo opened fire.

Officer Makes Self Target

Collazo had passed a sentry box where Pvt. Joseph O. Davidson, a White House policeman, was standing. Floyd

Boring, a Secret Service agent from the White House also was standing by the box. Collazo passed Davidson and Boring just about ten yards from Birdzell.

Birdzell said to draw fire away from Blair House he ran out into the street on to the trolley tracks. Boring and Davidson saw the shooting and opened fire on Collazo. Birdzell said Collazo had not said a word.

Coffelt and Downs apparently were engaged with the other Puerto Rican.

Details still were lacking as to how Torresola apparently shot Downs and Coffelt.

Torresola had two letters on him written in Spanish, plus $34 in cash. Both letters were from Pedro Albizu Campos. One of the letters from San Juan, dated Sept. 21, read:

"My dear Girselio: If for any reason it should be necessary for you to assume the leadership of the movement in the United States, you will do so without hesitation of any kind. We are leaving to your high sense of patriotism and sane judgment everything regarding this matter. Cordially yours, Pedro Albizu Campos."

The Secret Service had not yet obtained a translation of the second letter.

Chief Baughman said it appears that the Secret Service will have to put into effect more security regulations to safeguard the President.

The Secret Service had had no warning of any attempt to assassinate Mr. Truman. It knew of the group of Puerto Ricans with which the two men were working. Baughman said it appears that the two men are the only ones involved, but investigation is continuing.

Georgia Demo Party said to have defied law on segregation

COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 6—(AP)—The Democratic Party in Georgia defied the law when it challenged Supreme Court rulings on racial segregation, a federal judge declared here.

A resolution adopted by the state Democratic convention, which said in effect that Georgia would never allow mixing of races regardless of decisions by the Supreme Court, was sharply criticized yesterday by U. S. District Judge A. B. Conger.

* * *

IT WAS "the sputum of a negligible, vicious, vociferous, selfish few," Judge Conger said in a prepared charge to a Federal Grand Jury.

The convention, which met last month, renominated Gov. Herman Talmadge, long an advocate of white supremacy.

"The resolution not only committed those participating but invoked the aid of all state and local peace officers to defy the Supreme Court decision . . ." Conger added.

When the convention took action on the resolution, party leaders said they were willing to go to jail to uphold their principles.

Conger had never held public office before his appointment last year to the bench of the Middle District of Georgia. Among his supporters for the post was Sen. Walter F. George, Georgia's senior Demorcatic senator, who has opposed President Truman's civil rights program.

Negro Dems Ask Election Officials To Allow Voting

The "Mississippi Negro Democrats association," holding its first annual meeting here, called upon election officials to "shame Communism and make Democracy live" by "honoring the rights of Negro citizens to pay poll tax, register and vote."

The association adopted as its motto "Working for the rights of Negro citizens to vote and political cooperation with the white people in order to make Mississippi a greater and better state."

The organization, which pledged its support "without qualifications" to President Truman and the National Democratic Administration in its domestic and foreign policy and in the conduct of the Korean war, is headed by Percy Green, Jackson Negro newspaper editor, president and executive director.

The resolution, calling for allowing Negroes to register and vote follows, in part:

"The Mississippi Negro Democrats Association in its first annual meeting call upon the sheriffs, chancery clerks and election officials of the state to shame Communism and make Democracy live in Mississippi by honoring the rights of Negro citizens to pay poll tax, register and vote with the same freedom accorded all other citizens in the state.

"We call upon law enforcement officials to safeguard the fair name of democracy in Mississippi and in the United States by preventing a revival of lynching and mob violence in the state, and for the full and fair enforcement of the law regardless of race, the person accused and the nature of the crime.

"We re-affirm our existing faith in Democracy and in the Democratic process, as against the Demonstrations and manifestations of Communism; and point to the heroism, sacrifice, courage and blood of Negro soldiers on the Korean battlefields as evidence of our loyalty and patriotism."

Democrats Fear Negro Vote Shift

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

For the first time since 1936, when Franklin D. Roosevelt polled approximately 85 percent of the votes cast by Negroes, the Democratic Party will move into next Tuesday's election admittedly skeptical of the support of Negroes. As a result, a number of key Administration posts in both the Senate and House of Representatives may change.

The decline in Democratic domination of the Negro vote, which has often meant the winning margin in strongly contested metropolitan areas, is being traced by informed sources within that party to the disappointing manner in which President Truman allowed his civil rights package to be scuttled by the 81st Congress. After talking extensively on the subject following the adjournment of the Republican-controlled 80th Session, Mr. Truman "suddenly fell silent" when leaders of the 81st also balked at his program.

SENATE SEATS AT STAKE

Nation-wide, the forecasts from within the Negro wing of the Fair Deal indicate serious concern in California, Illinois, Ohio, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

In each of these States a Senate seat is at stake.

In California, where the concentration of Negroes now bids fair to pass the Pennsylvania position of third largest, James Roosevelt, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been unable, according to reliably informed sources, to make any headway in the Negro sections. As a result, Democratic hopes for any serious reduction of Gov. Earl Warren's margin in Los Angeles are reportedly dim.

REVISE ESTIMATES

The Negro sentiment against Senator Robert Taft, the Republican candidate in Ohio, while admittedly strong, is said to be reducing itself as a result of a general decline in enthusiasm as regards President Truman.

This has not been sufficiently strong to cause Republicans to predict a Taft victory in key Negro areas, but the concession made earlier this year that the GOP policy leader would "run miserably" in Negro centers was being revised upward.

In Maryland, Senator Millard E. Tydings, the Democratic incumbent, will have to overcome an almost solid Negro opposition, according to leaders active in that State. The opposition, which is expected to stem from the areas in and adjacent to Baltimore, was reported stiffening because of Tyding's refusal to give any appreciable support to the civil rights move and his hostility to FEPC maneuvers in past years.

OPPOSITION TO LUCAS

The Administration's anxiety as regards Illinois is said to have reached alarming proportions since Senator Scott W. Lucas, Democratic Majority Leader, has been labeled by militant Negro organizations as being "appreciably responsible" for the loss of the civil rights battle.

Lucas engineered attempts to bypass Southern filibustering on the measure's consideration, but individuals active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were not impressed with the vigor of his hand.

STRONG GOP TERRITORY

While even the most optimistic Republicans do not expect to carry the area by any noticeable margin, any serious reduction in Negro ballots in that section could prove costly to the Lucas hopes in the light of the fact that downstate Illinois is concededly strong Republican territory.

In Pennsylvania, Negro leaders of the Democratic campaign have all but discarded their hopes of securing many Negro ballots against Gov. James H. Duff, GOP candidate for the Senate. The leaders are concentrating on the possibility of trading wherever such an opportunity presents itself. The major section in which this move is expected to be attempted, according to seasoned Republican leaders of that group, is populous North Philadelphia, where approximately 70,000 Negroes live.

The drive in that section may pivot around the candidacy of Theodore Spaulding, a Republican, to unseat the Democratic Congressional incumbent Earl Chudoff. Spaulding's chances of winning the area have concededly reached new heights within the last two weeks and Negro Fair Deal leaders may find themselves forced to support him heavily in order to save any appreciable portion of the section's Negro ballots for their ticket.

No Open Concern, Understand, but Bigwigs Are Upset

By A. M. RIVERA
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

RALEIGH, N. C.—Meeting in an atmosphere of sweetness and light which was redolent of "eau de magnolia," a corps of Democratic big-wigs spent two days rallying dissident elements to party loyalty, but tacitly omitted all references to the vital civil rights issue.

Sessions of the two-day mutual admiration society were held in the swanky Carolina Club, the Senate chamber in the State Capitol and the Sir Walter Raleigh Hotel.

REST ROOM TOPIC

Although the issue was not discussed in the open, it was the chief topic of the rest room conversation and admittedly the number one domestic problem before the party.

Vice President Alben W. Barkley, speaking before a $50-a-plate banquet, did not mention the touchy issue directly, but inferentially declared that the civil rights program is concommitant with the philosophy of the Domocratic party.

Mr. Barkley told his banquet audience that the Republican party is "on its way out forever." And as if to caution the antagonists of the civil rights legislation, Barkley reminded the overflow crowd that the Republican party since Alexander Hamilton had never changed its basic philosophy of Government by and for the few. The popular Vice President highlighted his party's record of progressive legislation to support his claim that the Democratic party was the party of the people, "all of the people," he said, "without consideration of religion, ancestry, creed or race."

FOLSOM INSISTS

The harmony of the convention was threatened by Arkansas' young Governor, Sidney J. McMath and Alabama's political enigma, Gov. James E. (Big Jim) Folsom, who insisted that the civil rights issue be aired.

Host Gov. W. Kerr Scott of North Carolina, a close political ally of Democratic National Committeeman Jonathan Daniels, went along with Daniel's strategy to soft-pedal controversial sectional issues in an effort to project national and international party issues to the fore.

Visiting newspapermen, however, saw in the Daniels-Scott attitude an attempt to assure a harmony which was far from evident in the viewpoint of the cross-section of party members present.

METHOD IN MADNESS

One high Democratic chieftain, who said he had heard so many conflicting reports on the "real bosses of the Democratic party in North Carolina that my head is swimming," admitted that there was method in the apparent Tar Heel madness in hosting the affair.

This high party member said it seems "they (Daniels, Governor Scott, and Ambassador to Nicaragua Capus M. Waynick, Scott's campaign manager in 1948) all have their eyes on Washington."

Alabama's chief executive, "Kissin'" Jim Folsom, who has managed to get his name favorably in the national headlines on the race question in his native state, but who is at odds with the Democratic leaders there, was overruled, however, and the Governors Folsom and McMath were out of place, it was time for the party to fold up.

PRAISE TRUMAN

Among the high administration officers beat the drums for various aspects of the Truman program, interspersing their comments with high praise for Mr. Truman personally.

Among the high administration leaders speaking to the groups, in addition to Vice President Barkley, were several Tar Heels: Under Secretary of State Ames Webb, a native of Oxford, and Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray of Winston-Salem.

Director of the Budget Frank Pace, Agriculture Secretary Charles Brannan and representatives from the CIO and the AFL were also present.

Democratic Chief National Committeeman William Boyle was also on hand and played a prominent part in behind the scene maneuvering which sought to maintain semblances of national harmony.

SPRINKLING OF NEGROES

A sprinkling of Negroes was seen in the Senate galleries during the capitol session, but none were included in sessions at Raleigh's swanky country club or at the $50-a-plate dinner in the Sir Walter Raleigh Hotel.

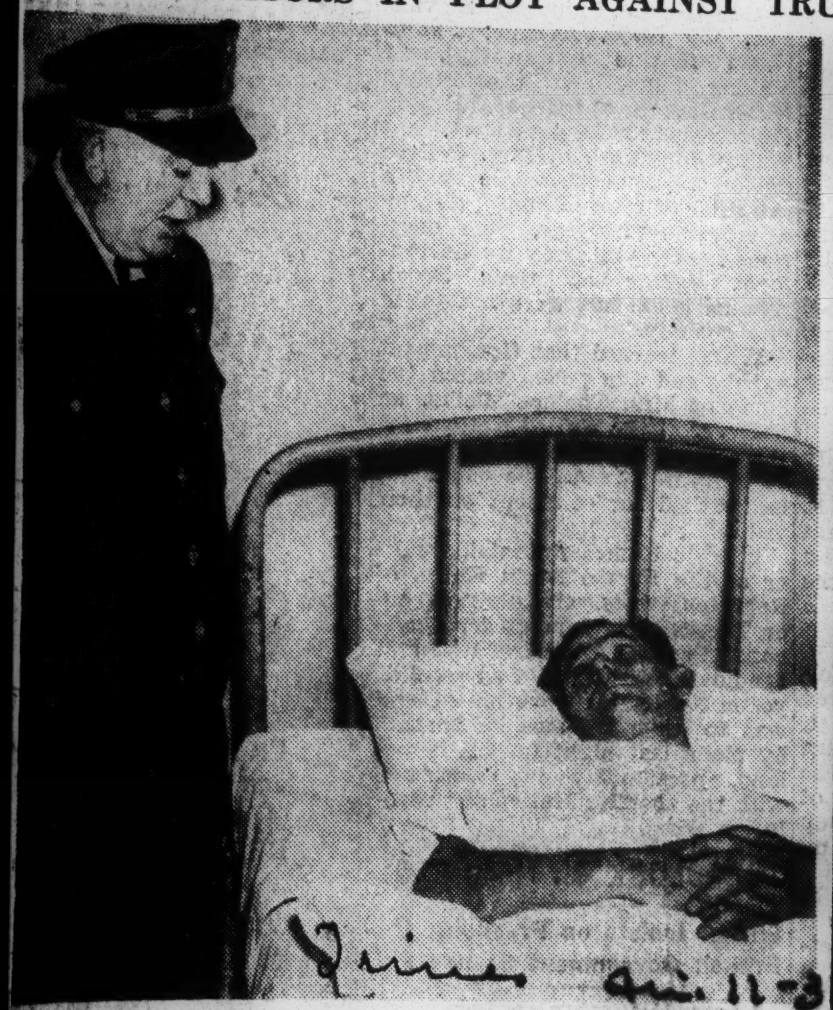
In a day filled with plaudits and ovations, the prize plaudit of the day went to modest Sen. Frank P. Graham (D.,N.C.) who sounded a familiar note of "the South, America's new frontier."

As the cigar smoke seeped out of the Hotel Sir Walter's lavish lobbies and dining rooms on Sunday, across town in a Methodist Church, one of the Saturday meeting's most distinguished looking

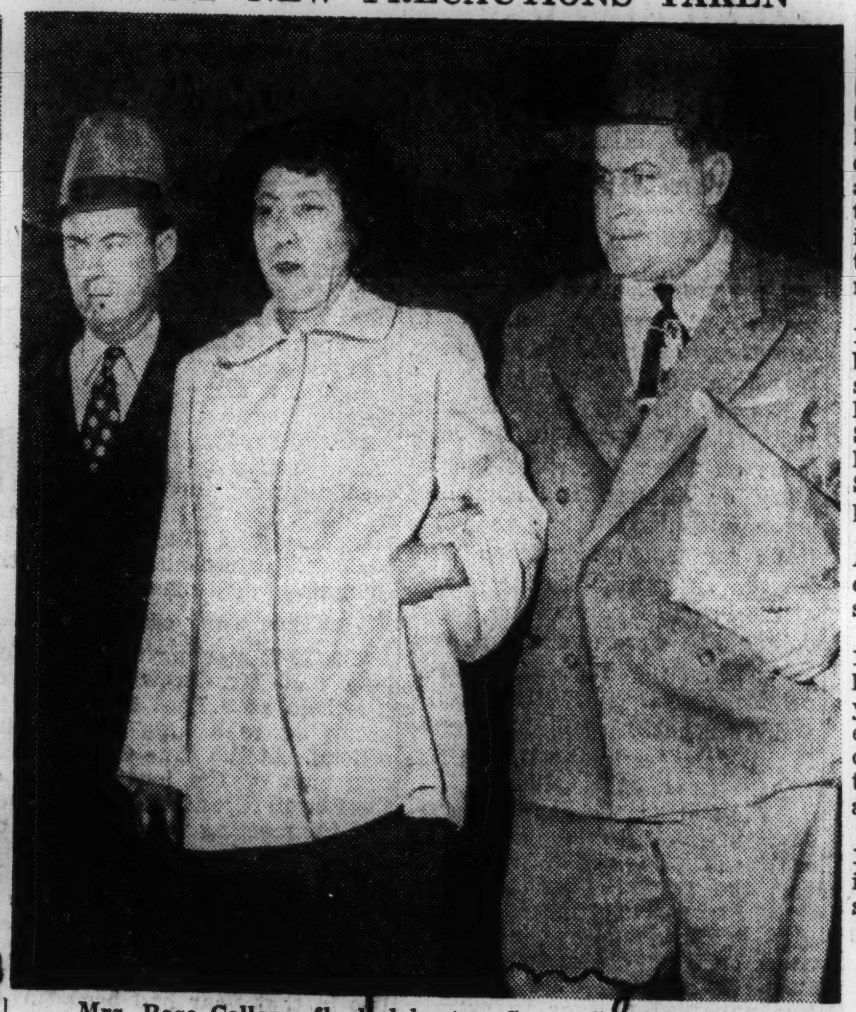
figures sounded a peculiarly Southern note to Christian discord. The speaker was U. S. Senior Sen. Clyde R. Hoey, frock-tailed Senate veteran, who told a Sunday Schoo class God intended the races o mankind to be separate, and tha attempts to accelerate civil right were contrary to the laws of Goc and man.

Some sources attributed Hoey's "Christian outburst" to the appearance in Raleigh on Monday of former United Nations Mediator Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who was scheduled for two unsegregated appearances at Raleigh's United Church at a fellowship dinner at 6 P. M., and in a public lecture in Memorial Auditorium at 8:15.

CONSPIRATORS IN PLOT AGAINST TRUMAN AND NEW PRECAUTIONS TAKEN



Metropolitan Police Superintendent Robert J. Barrett questioning Oscar Collazo, who was shot when he attempted to force his way into Blair House.



Mrs. Rose Collazo, flanked by two Secret Service men, leaving the Federal Court House in Foley Square after being arraigned on a charge of having conspired to harm a member of the Government.

The New York Times (Washington Bureau)

The New York Times

PLOT SCORED HERE BY PUERTO RICANS

But They Are Split on Whether Homeland Should Stay With U. S. or Get Independence

By ALBERT J. GORDON

Puerto Ricans here yesterday condemned the attempt to assassinate President Truman, Wednesday in Washington.

They were divided, however, as to whether Puerto Rico should remain a self-governing territory of the United States or receive status as an independent state.

Pastors of three Protestant churches with congregations that are mainly Puerto Rican, issued a statement through the New York City Mission Society, with which the churches are affiliated, denouncing the assassination attempt by two members of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico.

The statement was signed by the Rev. E. N. Rodriguez of the First Spanish Evangelical Church, 58 East 102d Street; the Rev. J. C. Alvira of the Bronx Spanish Evangelical Church, 800 East 156th Street, and the Rev. J. C. Martinez of the Second Spanish Evangelical Church, 395 Broome Street.

The statement said:

"We, the pastors and the congregations of the Spanish-speaking churches of the New York City Mission Society, together with all but an infinitesimal minority of our Puerto Rican fellow citizens most emphatically wish to disassociate ourselves from the extreme radical Nationalist movement in Puerto Rico and New York.

"We are horrified at the dastardly attempt to assassinate the President of the United States made by two fanatical members of this group. We are proud of our American citizenship, and reaffirm our loyalty and devotion to the American way of life."

Statehood Desire Expresssed

Desire for independent statehood for Puerto Rico, coupled with condemnation of the attempt on the President's life was expressed by residents of the Puerto Rican settlement here in the congested area bounded by Fifth and First Avenues, East Seventy-ninth Street and to East 116th Street, line thousands of Puerto Ricans.

Dionisio Dias, in this country fo ten years and manager of a trave agency at 1706 Lexington Avenue said that the plot to kill Presiden Truman must have been hatche by "crazy people." He asserte that the average Puerto Rica here was satisfied with the presen status of Puerto Rico.

Rene Velez of 122 East 104th Street, a mechanic, who has been in the United States since July, characterized the assassination attempt as an act of "political fanaticism." He felt that revolt attempts in Peurto Rico would end if it would become independent.

Mrs. Josephine Cepeda of 137 East 109th Street, who is the wife of the financial secretary of the Puerto Rican Employers Association, declared she was proud of the United States. She said she wanted to be a good American and that many Puerto Ricans wanted the United States to "supervise Puerto Rico." She has lived in New York for twenty-five years.

Jose A. Rodriguez of 765 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx, manager of a jewelry store at 1759 Lexington Avenue, and who has been in this country for two years, said that Puerto Ricans were not satisfied with the present government there. He said he would like to see Puerto Rico an independent state. He referred to the would-be assassins as "passionate patriots who were misguided in their actions." He deplored the attempt to kill President Truman.

Wants Government by U. S.

Mrs. Celia Rosario, housewife of 155 East 109th Street, who has been in this country for twenty-five years, said she wanted to see Puerto Rico governed by the United States. She disapproved of the actions of the Puerto Rican Nationalists and declared that those involved in the assassination attempts must have been out of their minds.

Castro R. Eliseo of 124 West 134th Street, a mechanic who has been in New York for two years, said he would like to see Puerto Rico independent of the United States. But he said that trying to kill the President of the United States was no way to get independence.

Juan Santiago of 1743 Lexington Avenue, a machine operato in this country for six years, expressed similar ideas.

Philip Martinez of 514 West 134th Street, a barber who has lived in New York for twenty-two years, also thought that independent statehood would end the political confusion in Puerto Rico. He too condemned the assassination attempt.

Ernest Legrant of 153 East 109th Street, a metal polisher, said independent status was the answer to the Puerto Rican problem.

"The attempt at assassination was the act of political maniacs," said Mr. Legrant, who has been in the United States twenty-four years.

Several Puerto Ricans considered the assassination attempt a desperate effort to call attention to the turbulent political situation in Puerto Rico.



Blair House, the temporary residence of the Chief Executive, was blocked off yesterday along Pennsylvania Avenue.

The New York Times (Washington Bureau)

BIOGRAPHER LEFT OUT LOT:

Rights Issues Omitted in Truman Life Story

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—"The Man of Independence," the story of Harry S. Truman, by Jonathan Daniels, is no definite biography of the President. It gives generally known facts about the President but omits those which might aid in understanding how Mr. Truman became a champion of civil rights.

Mr. Daniels, a North Carolina editor and member of the Democratic National Committee, glides over slave ownership of Truman's ancestors.

Yet, it is known that Nancy Tyler Holmes, Mr. Truman's great grandmother, objected to the marriage of her daughter to a Truman because the Trumans were not slaveholders."

Ducks Pre-Civil War Moses

In addition, Mr. Daniels ignores entirely the part, if any, that the Truman grandparents played in the Border War—the conflict in Kansas between pro-slavery and anti-slavery men in the period from 1854 to 1858.

However, there are two chapters in the book which are especially revealing. One tells how Mr. Truman, while seeking a post as county judge, gave $10 as his fee for initiation into the Ku Klux Klan. It tells how he withdrew his fee when told that he would have to promise never to give a Catholic a job.

Denies Truman's a 'Liberal'

In writing of the Truman civil rights program, Daniels states that in most respects the President accepted as his basic proposals the more moderate views of the two Southern members of his Civil Rights Committee — Sen. Frank Graham of North Carolina and Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta.

Daniels, who is not at all strong on rights himself, declares that the President disregarded all proposals "to end segregation by force," which the committee had proposed, and that Mr. Truman proposed only "three basic and familiar items: elimination of the poll tax, an antilynching bill and a Fair Employment Practice Commission."

Worse than that, Mr. Daniels adds, Mr. Truman urged that the people in the nation's capital be given opportunity themselves to "deal with the inequalities arising from segregation."

Fla. Democrats Okay Negro Link

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.— (AP) — Young Democrats of Florida yesterday approved some kind of link with Negro members of the party as one way to revitalize their organization.

The State's Young Democratic Club has gone downhill in the past two years, its President, James L. Sanders, told the Executive Board.

Six of the 18 board members attended. They cast their votes and four proxies unanimously in favor of furthering an organization of Negro Democrats. A committee was named to develop the program.

Results Of Past 10 Days Studied

Jonathan Daniels Chicago Statement and Scuttling of Civil Rights Program Can't Be 'Explained'

CHICAGO—Will the failure of top Democratic strategists to produce on the civil rights promises of 1948 . . . the promises that swung the all-important Negro vote into the Truman column two years ago . . . find repercussions in the fall election?

Premonitions of impending political disaster were cast across the nation during the last ten days as clouds of discontent began to gather: the result of the namby pamby tactics of the Democrats at the recent Chicago pow-wow, and failure to deliver on the civil rights front.

It has become more and more evident that while the labor vote and the farm vote have been given top consideration, the key Negro vote that gave the Democrats three pivotal states . . . California, Illinois and Ohio . . . has been completely ignored.

These were the states that elected President Truman. Now, Democratic bigwigs are wondering if they can hold this vote for the coming elections.

Negro voters are keenly skeptical of the record of the Democratic Congress in the civil rights field, highlighted by last week's civil rights fizzle: the rape of FEPC. Negro leaders quizzed the Truman high command on the matter at the jamboree here last week and they weren't too satisfied by the answers. Something didn't quite sound right.

Somehow, even the words of President Truman are failing to rouse the resounding cheers with which loyal Negro Democrats once greeted his every word. They can't forget the brilliantly spotlighted fact that of the fifty-two (count 'em) Senators who voted to halt the Dixie filibuster against FEPC, there were thirty-three Republicans, as compared with nineteen Democrats.

These same Negro voters—whose votes in the pivotal state of California, Illinois, and Ohio put Mr. Truman back in the White House in 1948—are looking askance at top Democratic leaders and wondering how they intend to make amends for the failure to get any action. What the Democrats said sounded rather like the proverbial "tinkling cymbal and sounding brass."

At this stage it is rather hard to tell whether or not Negroes have learned anything from the way the maneuvers have been executed—to their utter disadvantage—but one thing is definitely obvious: The Democrats have certainly failed to keep their civil rights promises, and their top man, President Truman, was most conspicuous by his absence when the chips were down.

What disturbs them most is the fact that it wasn't the first time Mr. Truman had been absent when civil rights measures faced a showdown. He had done it before and they don't know whether he means what he says or whether he is just playing the hard and fast game of politics and using them for the "football." Naturally, the Republicans say the latter is the true situation, but Negro Democrats are now asking questions. What are the answers from upper-strata Democrats? Here are a few:

—Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota has expressed his conviction to the Chicago Council on Racial and Religious Discrimination, and says he sees little hope for passage of any civil rights legislation during 1950. Then, there's Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing—whose office sends reams of publicity copy to Negro newspapers— and Mr. Ewing feels the evils of the racial situation must be cured "gradually."

EWING'S STORY

Said Mr. Ewing to an ANP reporter: "When I was a kid, I liked blackberry pie, and I discovered that when I picked them myself my mother could cook them quicker. I also discovered that I could not pick them all at once. When gathered one at a time, they would GRADUALLY fill up the bucket. I couldn't get anywhere trying to grab a handful at the time."

Naturally, each "liberal" Democrat pledged allegiance to the 1948 Democratic platform, but those pledges were but a spectre when the Democrats held their big jubilee fete in Chicago last week. Take Illinois' Senator Scott Lucas, Democratic majority leader, for example, and so-called liberal Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, sometimes mentioned as Democratic Vice Presidential timber.

Senator Douglas told the ANP frankly: "I don't agree with recommendations of the President's Commission on Civil Rights at some points. I do not believe that Federal aid should be denied housing and educational institutions because they segregate according to race, as the commission suggested."

DOUGLAS' ALIBI

Senator Douglas went on:

"What you must understand is that our party is not strictly a Northern party, as the Republican outfit. Historically, the Democratic party has been a Northern-Southern party." He said that to change the racial bans in housing, education and other social aspects "would start another civil war."

Senator Lucas—not trying to uphold the puny civil rights record of the Congress elected by the people, as Mr. Truman requested, a Democratic Congress—went into a detailed description of the legislative situation which has doomed civil rights.

Harder still to understand was his blaming of GOP Senators for not voting for cloture, thus letting Dixie's pressure kill FEP legislation, especially in view of the glaring fact that thirty-three Republican Senators did vote for cloture, as against only nineteen Democrats. In fact, only six Republicans voted against cloture. So, Senator Lucas sounded rather off key in his dessertation.

McGRATH CORNERED

Former Democratic National Chairman J. Howard McGrath—who invariably refused to even see Negro Democratic delegations when he held that post—now U. S. Attorney General, got himself cornered by an ANP reporter in the Civic Opera House in Chicago after the "Cabinet's Report to the Nation"—a rather grandiloquent show. He had to admit that he didn't know anything about any Department of Justice action aimed at the Ku Klux Klan and other race-hating outfits . . . which is not surprising when one considers the Justice Department record in that field.

Secretary of the Army Frank Pace passed the buck rather cutely on the matter of Army integration. Said he to the ANP: "I've been in only a few weeks and I don't have all the figures." However, he gave hope: "You'll really have to see it to appreciate how much progress we've made."

DANIELS UNMASKED

A man who was once thought to be rather "liberal" really broke it up. Jonathan Daniels, Raleigh, N. C., newspaper publisher and Democratic National Committeeman from his state, did his best to crucify the issue. He told the ANP: "Everybody here went for the administration's FEP program just as it's laid out. I can't do that. I can't go along. I am opposed to compulsory FEP. I am one of those who shall oppose FEP, not because I am against equal rights, but because we in the South are making progress, swift progress."

Of course, one should remember that Jonathan Daniels was Secretary of the Navy under Woodrow Wilson, who never did care much for Negroes or how they got along.

There was some rebuttal to all the efforts of the top Democrats to pacify their Negro constituents. Dr. Channing H. Tobias blasted them with the reminder that the issue was not the Negro, but "whether or not our democracy can stand the test of sincerity." Actions have already spoken louder than words, incidentally.

ACTION, NOT WORDS

All in all, reports indicate that the President's "civil rights panel," held in conjunction with the Chicago Jubilee, didn't impress Negro leaders too much. Especially those who carried the ball over the goal in those pivotal states of California, Illinois and Ohio. Seems that the Negro leaders in those states are now looking for more action and fewer words.

But Washington newspaperman Stewart Alsop summed up the whole picture in a recent column. Mr. Alsop most ably pointed up that the top Democrats in Congress are no friends to the Fair Deal. From the way he sums it up, Mr. Truman has the Congress he asked for, but he doesn't have enough control over it to even get off the bench to go to bat, to say nothing of getting to first base.

But the Democrats are still trying to tell their Negro constituents their side of the story, but the voting spoke louder . . . and their story sounds weak—very very weak.

Democrats of Ark. Drop Racial Ban

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — A twin blow was struck at the Dixiecrats of this State last week when the Democrats opened party membership to colored citizens and denied it to anyone who does not support all party nominees.

Although the Dixiecrat group had opposed President Truman in 1948, they had remained in good standing with the party. This type of action is no longer permissible.

The conventions dropping of its color bar was in reality demanded by a Federal Court ruling. But the resolution which proposed it, caused a furor in the convention with the Dixiecrat leader, Amis Guthridge, as one of the chief opponents.

Candidate on Ballot

Recently a Federal Court here ordered the Pulaski Democratic Committee to place the name of a colored candidate for alderman on the August primary ballot.

The racial change in party membership involved the dropping of the word 'white' from the section on party membership qualifications.

During a banquet following the convention, Gov. Sid McMath declared that the action will reduce Communist propganda which states that minority groups are denied participation in the governments of the Southern States.

He added that colored citizens are entitled to the rights and privileges of party membership and he is proud of the move made by the convention.

Convention's Dare Arouses Negroes

Chancellor Harmon Caldwell said Thursday the University System was speedily improving Negro colleges, even as two Negro leaders discussed accepting a dare from the State Democratic Convention and sending Negro students to enroll in white colleges.

Chancellor Caldwell said state law requires segregation in the colleges, and this law will be complied with. At the same time, state law requires equal educational facilities for the races, he pointed out. The Regents are trying to improve educational opportunities for Negroes so as to comply with this state law, the Chancellor added.

Gov. Talmadge Thursday night maintained his position that "no Negroes shall attend white schools as long as I am Governor." Simultaneously, his administration was setting a new record for improving separate schools for Negroes.

The harmony which has prevailed between the races in Georgia at the college level was split asunder by Democratic Party chieftains, who declared they would go to jail before they would let Georgia's segregation laws be nullified by the United States Supreme Court.

Dr. William Boyd, professor of political science at Atlanta University and state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared: "They have thrown down the gauntlet. We will have to meet the challenge or break faith with the Negro people."

A. T. Walden, Negro lawyer, said: "We hope to give them the chance to do just that." (go to jail). "It may be soon, too."

A three-way move to make Negro educational opportunities equal to those of the white youth —in compliance with Georgia's own State Constitution—has been under way throughout the administration of Gov. Talmadge.

"The Board of Regents has raised the pay of Negro teachers and has expanded the curriculum at Negro colleges," the Chancellor reported. "We have constructed new buildings at these institutions, and the University Building Authority has scheduled more construction. We hope the addition of a library at Fort Valley will give this college an 'A' rating by the Southern Association. We feel that a great deal has been accomplished toward equalizing educational opportunities."

In addition to improving the three Negro colleges in Georgia, the Regents are contributing to the Southern Regional Education organization for training Georgia Negroes in regional schools.

Torresola's Widow Eludes FBI Search

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—(AP)—The young widow of Griselio Torresola, slain in the attempt on President Truman's life, disappeared Thursday while the FBI was looking for her.

She dropped from sight after she left her Manhattan hotel with her six-month-old baby girl in her arms.

FBI agents, who traced her through city relief rolls, arrived at her 103rd Street hotel two and a half hours after she left. The search was continuing.

The widow, Mrs. Carmen Torresola, 22, was described as dark-haired and attractive.

Her husband was shot down and killed Wednesday as he and 37-year-old Oscar Collazo—Nationalists afire with a desire for Puerto Rican independence—stormed Blair House in Washington to try to kill the President.

Collazo was shot and wounded. But his condition Thursday was reported good.

Rebel Campos Called Model Prisoner Here

Pedro Albizu Campos, Puerto Rican Nationalist leader arrested Thursday, was regarded as a model prisoner at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary where he served from 1937 to 1943 for conspiracy.

Police reported finding letters from Campos on one of the two would-be assassins of President Truman in Washington. "He made a very good adjustment to the institution," Warden William H. Hiatt said Thursday.

Hiatt's report was based on prison records and the word of other penitentiary officials who recall Campos. Hiatt himself, was not at the penitentiary at the time Campos was there and never saw the prisoner.

Hiatt said Campos, sentenced by a Federal judge in Puerto Rico on conviction of conspiring with eight others to overthrow United States authority in Puerto Rico, entered the penitentiary June 7, 1937, and was released in 1943 "with a little 'good time'."

A retired Federal jurist in Greenville, S. C., former Judge Robert A. Cooper, who sent Campos to prison, said in Greenville that the day Campos was committed to the penitentiary, seven men waylaid Cooper's car on a San Juan street and fired a volley of 30 shots into it.

"Why they didn't kill me, I'll never know," the ex-jurist added.

Assassination Record

The attempted assassination of President Truman by two Puerto Rican fanatics is a reminder that the United States is a colonial power. To a nation with an enlightened 20th Century conscience, that means, not glory and loot, but responsibility and grief in more ways than one.

We have poured millions into Puerto Rico, taken from Spain at the conclusion of the Spanish-American War in 1898. We have greatly boosted Puerto Rico's health standards, and helped her people in other ways.

Most Puerto Ricans appreciate it. But there is a minority "nationalist" party that resents the American tie and will go to any extreme to try and end it. A few days ago, they exploded a bloody riot in Puerto Rico itself. There is a suspicion that the communists may have had a finger in the outbreak in Puerto Rico, on the theory that anything promoting disorder and hate is up their alley.

The attempt on President Truman is a reminder that the job of President of the United States is one of the most dangerous posts held by any chief executive of a major nation. It is far more dangerous a post than that of England's king.

Since England has long been a colonial power, we might expect assassination plots against her kings from disgruntled subject nations. But such plots have customarily been directed at lesser figures, for example, when the English governor-general of the Sudan was assassinated in Cairo in 1924.

No king of England has been assassinated in modern times—in fact there seems to be only one case of the kind, and it not wholly verified, since the Norman Conquest.

In the turbulent Middle Ages, a king of England might be killed at the head of his troops in civil strife. Or he might be deposed and murdered in prison. Such cases would not be rated as assassination.

The last English king to be put to death was Charles I, a little more than 300 years ago, and he was not assassinated, but was executed after trial.

By contrast, three U. S. Presidents were assassinated in 36 years—Lincoln in 1865, Garfield in 1881, and McKinley in 1901. Unsuccessful attempts have been made on the lives of three others—Theodore Roosevelt in 1912, Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, and now Truman.

The Russian czars were a favorite target of assassins. Sometimes the job was done or attempted by nihilists, and sometimes it grew out of dynastic intrigue.

The fact that English rulers have escaped assassination so much better than our Presidents does not mean that no attempts have been made upon them.

Checking up on assassination records, we were surprised to find that repeated attempts were made on the life of the great Queen Victoria, most of them in the early years of her reign. But they savored of half-hearted attempts; the guilty ones seemed to crave notoriety, or maybe their nerve gave way at the last moment at the prospect of an Englishman taking violent action against his sovereign.

Victoria was shot at by two men on different occasions; it is recorded that two others "attempted her life" with our reference book not stating how. Still another chap "presented a pistol" at the queen along with a petition; another "assaulted the queen by striking her with a stick, crushing her bonnet."

Several of those attacking the queen were adjudged insane; one got off with an 18 months sentence; none was executed.

It will doubtless be quite different with the surviving Puerto Rican involved in the attempt on President Truman. A Presidential bodyguard died gallantly in line of duty in thwarting the attempt, and the tendency in this country all along has been to deal sternly with those guilty of such dastardly crimes.

MEN WHO SAVED TRUMAN LAUDED FOR EFFICIENCY

Gamble Lives in Special Secret Service Duty

[Reprinted from yesterday's late editions]

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP) — The White House policeman slain today and the two fellow officers wounded in the Blair house battle were described by their commander tonight as "three of the best men in an exceptionally good force."

Inspector Hobart Francis of the White House force said Leslie Coffelt, who died four hours after the gun fight at the door of the Presidential residence, was a "very efficient officer" and an army veteran of World War II.

The wounded were Joseph Downs, listed at a hospital as being in critical condition, and Don Birdzell.

Special Secret Service Branch

All three were sharpshooters, Francis said, and Downs had qualified as an expert marksman. All three were married. Downs has four children.

Their service is a special branch of the secret service, which is charged with primary responsibility for the protection of the President and his family. The force, one of the oldest special protective organizations in Washington, consists of only 105 men.

Francis said they are all picked for ability from the Washington metropolitan force or from the interior department's park police. They have ranks similar to policemen, such as private, lieutenant, and captain.

Trained in Marksmanship

Their duty is to guard the spacious White House and its grounds. During repairs to the executive mansion they also are protecting historic Blair house, a block away on the other side of Pennsylvania av., where the Presidential family is living.

Their training includes marks-

manship with pistols, sub machine guns and riot guns; first aid, gas and fire drills, and other courses arranged by the secret service.

Secretary of the Treasury Snyder also had high praise for the men who frustrated the attempt of two Puerto Rican nationalist extremists to shoot their way into Blair house. The secret service, and the police detail, come under the treasury.

The secretary also praised Secret Service Agent Floyd Boring, "whose gun brought down one assailant," and Policeman Joseph O. Davidson, "who joined in the shooting."

If the two assassins had gotten past the outer door guard they still would have faced defense fire, secret service officials said. At least two uniformed men always are on duty inside the entry.

Service Born in 1865

The secret service was created in 1865, its main job being to run down counterfeiters. The task of protecting the President was given to the service after the assassination of President William McKinley in 1901. In 1913 the protection was extended to take in Presidents elect, and in 1917 to the members of the President's immediate family. Agents have been going with Presidents on all their journeys in this country and abroad since a detail was assigned to Theodore Roosevelt on a trip to Panama.

The FBI usually has a leading role in big federal crime cases but it is playing only a subsidiary role in the investigation of the attempted assassination of the President. That is because of federal statutes that give the secret service the primary responsibility for safeguarding the life of the President.

The FBI has made its laboratories available for finger print checking and is standing by to give any other assistance needed.

Bethune, Dawson to Speak

TO APPEAR HERE SUNDAY WITH DR. MARY McCLEOD BETHUNE

California Voice 10-20-50

34d





BETHUNE, DAWSON IN BAY AREA IN BEHALF OF DEMO CANDIDATES

California Voice

Two of the nation's most honored Negro spokesmen, Congressman William L. Dawson and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, are in the Bay Area now as part of the Democratic National Committee's effort in behalf of senatorial candidate Helen Gahagan Douglas. Mrs. Bethune and Congressman Dawson are powerful speakers and are expected to tell East Bay audiences of the excellent work Mrs. Douglas has done in behalf of the Negro people.

The official party will include in addition to the guest speakers and Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas, Assemblyman W. Byron Rumford, Mrs. Tarea Pittman; Lyle Cook, candidate for Congress from the 7th District; Leonard Dieden, Chairman of the Alameda County Douglas-for-Senator Committee; Miss Juanita Terry, secretary to Mrs. Douglas; Dr. Daniel Collins of San Francisco and Andrew Hatcher, also of San Francisco.

Dr. Bethune will occupy a suite at the Fairmont Hotel during her stay here. She will depart 8:30 a. m. Monday morning for Los Angeles.

Congressman Dawson will make his headquarters at the Cliff Hotel in San Francisco. He will confer with San Francisco County Democrats before leaving for Seattle on Tuesday.

Mrs. Bethune and Congressman Dawson will make three major speeches in this area in behalf of Mrs. Douglas' candidacy. Mrs. Douglas also will speak at the three meetings.

At 11 a. m. Mrs. Bethune, Congressman Dawson and Mrs. Douglas will speak at Roosevelt High School Auditorium, 9th and Bissell Streets, Richmond. At 3 p. m. a meeting is scheduled for Berkeley High School Auditorium, between Milvia and Grove Streets, Berkeley, and the campaigning for the day will wind up with a mass rally at 6 p. m. at Commandery Hall, 2137 Sutter Street, San Francissco.

Congressman Dawson is chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments and is vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee. A world war I veteran, Congressman Dawson has represented his district in Congress since 1942.

Mrs. Bethune was the founder of the National Council of Negro Women and is president-emeritus of that organization, which is considered the most influential organization of its kind in the country. She also founded and was first president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida, one of the pioneer schools for Negro students.

Recognized as an outstanding authority on Negro problems, Mrs. Bethune has served as advisor and consultant to many government agencies under appointment by Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

CIO Endorses Democrats, Urges Members 'Go To Bat Against Dixiecrats'

Jack Kroll, national director for CIO's Political Action Committee, yesterday afternoon urged the membership to get behind the loyal Democrats and go to bat against the Dixiecrats.

Addressing the constitutional convention of the Alabama State Industrial Union Council at Ensley, Mr. Kroll said the Dixiecrats are Republicans in disguise.

Jefferson County's Laurie Battle, Mr. Kroll declared, has voted more times with the Republicans than with the Democrats. He urged the CIO members to express themselves by electing loyal Democrats to the State Executive Committee.

THE MAJOR instrumentality through which the CIO can push its national program is the recognized Democratic Party.

Anthony W. Smith, assistant director, Industrial Union Council, emphasized that point to the convention this morning.

Moreover, Mr. Smith served notice that the Southern organization drive will continue "just as long as it takes to get the job done."

The speaker drew a sharp contrast between current and previous conditions in his own district of Pittsburgh and said the remarkable transformation had been due to the work of the CIO and the efforts of the New Deal. Mr. Smith said the time was when a passport was necessary to get into Tom Girdler's stronghold of Aliquippi.

Now, he declared, the mayors and councils of most industrial towns along the Ohio are elected by the CIO. Many, he said, are members.

Industrial unionism, as exemplified by the CIO, is the foundation stone of national economic equity, Mr. Smith declared. He urged the approximately 400 delegates to renew their efforts to bring the unorganized into the CIO.

MR. KROLL said if the aims and objectives of the national CIO are attained America will be the kind of country we dream about—a land of security, abundance and happy people.

"We will gain that objective," he said, "when we get every working man and woman in the CIO program."

The speaker said the people of America turned out and reelected Mr. Truman although the people of Alabama didn't have a chance to vote for him.

This year, he said, is a chosen year for the "moneyed interests" to swing Congress and bring about reaction.

MR. KROLL said he had visited almost every state in the past few months and that there seems to be a real awakening of public interest in politics. This he said is a healthy sign since politics are the instrument of democracy.

John J. Schulter, regional director of the Wholesale, Retail and Warehouse Employes, explained issues in the Long-Lewis strike.

Lo Petree, of the Labor Department's apprenticeship program discussed that program, and Joseph C. Naoli, regional director of the wage and hour division, outlined provisions of that act.

ON THE PROGRAM for today were addresses by Martin Folmer, manager of the Social Security Board here; S. Fleetwood Carnley, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations.

David J. McDonald, national secretary-treasurer of the United Steelworkers of America, will address the convention tomorrow.

Gov. Folsom also is scheduled to address the meeting at an unannounced time.

A dance and floor show for white delegates will be held at the Redmont Hotel tonight.

Negro delegates had their program at the Owl's Club last night.

Democrats Watch Primary in Alabama

Birmingham, April 24. (AP).—Whether Alabama will return to its traditional place in regular Democratic ranks is the major issue in the party primary to be held May 2.

The outcome of that election will largely decide whether the State again rejects the national Democratic nominees over the civil rights issue.

That happened in 1948 when Alabama went for the States' Rights ticket.

A bitter fight is on to decide whether the same thing can happen in 1952. It centers on the race for State Democratic executive committee, the party governing body.

The committee led the 1948 break with the national party.

Strong Forces Opposed

Strong political forces are arrayed against each other in the State committee fight. Senators Hill and Sparkman are spearheading a move to insure Alabama's 11 electoral votes for the regular Democratic nominees next time.

On the other side are the leaders of the 1948 revolt, Gessner T. McCorvey, State committee chairman, and his followers. They advocate continued control of that body by those who split with the regular Democrats two years ago.

This is not a pro and con battle over the civil rights measures. Both sides oppose the civil rights bills. But the McCorvey group contends the fight can best be conducted by holding on to the threat of giving Alabama votes to some Democrat other than the regular party nominee.

The other group says the most effective fighting can be done within the Democratic Party framework.

Pledged in 1948

In 1948, Alabama's Democratic presidential electors were nominated in a primary election. Every one of them had signed a pledge not to vote for Mr. Truman or for any other candidate who accepted the civil rights measures in his platform.

These electors were under the Democratic emblem in the November election and received the normal and overwhelming party majorities.

Opponents of the States' Rights faction charged that the voters had not understood what was happening when they nominated the anti-Truman group.

This time the lines will be more clearly drawn. The State committee is made up of 72 members, eight from each of the nine congressional districts. Rival slates are being pushed in each district.

The State committee fixes the rules for all Democratic primaries. Capture of the committee by either side would virtually decide the State's course in the 1952 presidential race.

Hill is a candidate for renomination which in this State means reelection. But he plans no campaign except on the committee question. His opponent for the Senate seat is Lawrence McNeil young Birmingham businessman without previous political experience.

McNeil has been accusing Hill of only lukewarm opposition to the civil rights measures.

Fifteen in Governor's Race

A record-breaking 15 candidates qualified for Governor. Three are prominently identified with the 1948 break from the Truman-Barkley ticket.

Governor James Folsom, who cannot succeed himself under State laws, also is an issue in the race for Governor.

Folsom is campaigning actively for Philip J. Hamm, his revenue commissioner. Hamm was soundly beaten two years ago when he opposed Senator Sparkman.

Eight of the nine Alabama Representatives in Congress are up for reelection. The other, Representative Sam Hobbs of Selma, is not running again from the Fourth District.

A Final Word On The Party Issue

THIS EDITORIAL is not for Democrats.

This is not for Dixiecrats. This is for the undecided.

This is for those thousands of thoughtful, uncertain Alabamians who have a bellyful of Democratic pietists and image-worshippers; for those thousands who are bored with the weekly Confederate flag days of the Dixiecrats.

This is for those seeking an unemotional answer to the question: Alabama's status in politics in 20th Century America—20th Century as opposed to 19th Century America?

Let us try to look at it as would an emotionally uninvolved English or Swedish political observer.

1 The Dixiecrats have taken the road to nowhere. They have pride of ancestry, but no hope of posterity. Their course is eccentric and their personality neurotic.

"Whom the gods would destroy, they first make angry." The Dixiecrats are angry.

★

2 "Fighting it out within the party" may end in failure. We are frank to say that this course is wreathed in hazards, but it is the course that gives the most promise—the one that for the last 80 years has prevented the enactment of a single civil rights bill!

★

3 Actually and in truth, the Dixiecrats are an asset to the National Democratic Party. Democratic Party leaders point southward at the foaming Dixiecrats, and the colored minorities that hold great balances of power draw closer to the Democratic Party. New York State alone has more electoral votes than all the four states that went Dixiecrat in 1948.

★

4 Southern salvation lies in one direction and one direction alone—a functioning, highly competitive two-party system—Democrat and Republican. Alabama should have a strong Republican Party all the time, and not simply because of the civil rights issue. Any revolts that are undertaken against the Democratic Party should be undertaken by means of voting Republican. That is the only kind of rebellion—Republican rebellion—that the rest of the country will ever respect. For the Dixiecrat means of rebellion, the country has contempt. The rest of the country regards the Dixiecrat rebellion as no more than a seizure of political epilepsy.

★

THE DIXIECRATS are not a party.

They are a device for tossing a spike in the electoral college works.

If the Dixiecrats are a party, what is their plank on peanut quotas for the Wiregrass, Point IV, Reciprocal Trade Agreements, Marshall Plan appropriations, the Atlantic Pact, federal housing, rent control, the Columbia Valley Authority, atomic energy control, Brannan farm plan, recognition of Red China?

They've never discussed such because they're not a party taking a platform to the country.

In 1948 the Dixiecrats unquestionably represented the inflamed will of a majority of Alabamians. That Truman's name was not on the ballot was the fault of unnerved, dispirited Democrat loyalists. Nevertheless, it is a fact that even at the 1948 meridian of the Dixiecrat passion, only four states went Dixiecrat. Not even Georgia, not even Texas, Virginia and Arkansas would join up. Their decision was to sweat out Truman.

The Dixiecrat leadership should not be abused, it should be explained. Their foremost leaders are Mr. McCorvey (with whom, incidentally, we carry on a cordial private correspondence); Tom Abernethy, a young Talladega editor, honest as Paul, as emotional as John Wilkes Booth; and John Temple Graves, who just isn't his excellent self when he writes of the party issue in Alabama.

No one of this trinity has been able to speak a calm and reasonable word in some time. They are extravagant of utterance, intense, sensitive and resentful towards those who disagree with them.

Why? It is because they are men seeking personal vindication through the committee vote Tuesday. Should the state vote Democratic, it will be a repudiation of their leadership. And they can't go home again.

Editor Abernethy would be less than human were he not emotionally involved. He was one of the 11 presidential electors who cast Alabama's vote into the Thurmond wastebasket. He led the ticket of the anti-Truman electors. In that he takes justifiable pride. For him, there is no going home to the Democratic Party. He has permanently exiled himself. Nor can he go Republican. He can't go anywhere. If Alabama goes Democrat, Abernethy will be a man without a party. Small wonder that he writhes and bellows as though the party issue is a simple matter.

A Democratic victory Tuesday would similarly be a punishing blow for Mr. McCorvey, for he was the chief architect of the Dixiecrat rebellion. He becomes more intemperate and less realistic as the current runs against him. He is sore troubled.

He abhorred Franklin Roosevelt, but voted for him because to vote against the Democratic standard bearer would have been bolting like the 1928 Hoovercrats. He inveighs against Truman deficit spending as much as against Truman civil rights. He has more things on his mind than civil rights, though in 1948 that was the only issue mentioned.

Mr. McCorvey detests Senator Hill, this for several reasons. Hill's political philosophy excites his contempt, but he himself is a casualty of the Hill political prowess. In 1948 Mr. McCorvey was a successful candidate for presidential elector with Abernethy, and doubtless would have been elected a delegate to the convention except that in the run-off—speaking a little bit previously—Mr. McCorvey made a rough reference to Hill. This defeated Mr. McCorvey.

These men, then, believe in their principles. They are honest men. But in the nature of things they are also spurred on by an understandable craving for personal vindication, a May 2 vote of confidence.

In the nature of things, they are precluded from talking compromise. They have no plan for the presidential elections of 1952, of 1956, of 1960. They ask you to simply continue casting your vote for a dummy candidate as in 1948.

★

IF WE CAN JUDGE by the alignment of our chief political leaders in Alabama, the McCorvey experiment—which was probably worthy making once—is viewed as the road to nowhere.

Our two United States senators spurn the Dixiecrats. A majority of our congressmen spurn the Dixiecrats. Our leading candidates for governor and lieutenant governor are Democrats.

Try as they did, the Dixiecrats could not get a strong candidate out against Senator Hill. His opponent conceded defeat the same day he qualified.

★

FINALLY, we come to a question that embarrasses Democrats. If Alabama elects a Democratic committee Tuesday, will it not be broadcast throughout the country that the national party has won a victory and that the Truman rebellion has subsided?

To answer this question honestly, The Advertiser must say, Yes.

But as soon as the civil rights bill hits the Senate floor, the Southern filibuster will be on for fair, and it will be plain that Alabama returned—not to sue for peace—but to make war.

The civil rights controversy probably will go on for years. Truman is neither the beginning nor the end of it.

★

IF THE DEMOCRATS win Tuesday, it might be the beginning of a Republican Party in Alabama. Mr. McCorvey and those who are like-minded might then go on to form its nucleus.

The Dixiecrat ticket of 1948 was a means of voting Republican, but calling it by another name. The weakness of that is that it does not make it a matter of record that Alabama is a competitive

IF A DEMOCRATIC committee is elected, that will dissolve the Dixiecrats. BUT NO national party is going to take us seriously if we can't shake off the It is possible that with a choice limited to the G. O. P. and the Democrats, the Dixiecrats will take the plunge and vote Republican.

publican even if it is the most profitable way for Alabama to retaliate. Small wonder that presidential candidates never appear in Alabama! Small wonder that the Republicans disdain Alabama!

McCorvey To make Southern weight felt in national politics, we've got to be objects of competition by the Republicans and Democrats, and cease day-dreaming that threaten "Southern civilization," but vote Republican.

As soon as they learn that the Lordnever—never, never—could he vo

Tell It To Old Grandma

Letters to the editor must carry complete name and street address of the writer, though pen names may be used at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words are given preference. All letters may be cut.

Morgan And Pettus Did Not Bolt

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—"The futility of so-called splinter parties has been proved time and again in American political history," says The Anniston Star.

The above was the heading and general theme of an editorial appearing in The Alabama Journal. I quote from the editorial:

"It is necessary to recall only one notable movement in Alabama to prove the unsoundness of Colonel Ayers' contention.

"In 1896 the National Democratic Party became obsessed by a financial fetish to the effect that prosperity and national welfare could be assured by cheap and abundant money. If there was too little money, print some more; if people's savings were hoarded in banks, provide the nation with fiat money at the 'god-given ratio of 16-1.' Bryanism and an unsound financial program had the Democratic Party in its clutches.

"Practically all of the leading Democrats of Alabama disbelieved any such unwise economics. They knew that wealth was not created by printing more money, or issuing more bonds, or going deeper into debt. As a result they refused to follow Bryan. . . . Men like Emmet O'Neal, afterwards governor of Alabama; like Major William Wallace Screws, editor of The Advertiser, who lived a life of devotion to the Democratic Party and Democratic Party principles; like Thomas G. Jones, afterwards governor and U. S. judge; like Henry D. Clayton, afterwards distinguished congressman from Alabama; like General Rufus N. Rhodes, the dynamic and vigorous editor of The Birmingham News, honored and revered until his death as a leader in expounding sound Democratic principles—all these men and hundreds of others refused to follow the vagaries of Bryanism. . . . They bore the opprobrium of such names as 'Goldbugs' for the sake of principle."

In the first place, neither Mr. Bryan nor any other responsible leader of that day ever advocated using the printing press to print fiat money. No such plank was ever placed in any Democratic platform. What the Democrats attempted to do in 1896 was to restore the coinage of silver at the same ratio with gold that existed from the foundation of this government until 1873, when silver was demonetized and this country was placed on the gold standard. This act of 1873 caused one of the most severe panics this country has ever experienced.

From 1873-1896, this country grew by leaps and bounds in population but the amount of money in circulation did not increase to any material extent, and the Democrats of that day saw the need of a greater volume of metallic money, not paper or fiat money, with which to do the business of this nation and the only thing, then at their command, was to restore silver and coin it at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. They adopted this plank in their platform and fought for it.

Most students of economics will tell you that they would have succeeded at the election in 1900 if the vast gold mines of the Klondike had not been opened and new methods of extracting gold had not been discovered.

It was said by a congressman that the Republican Party refused to open the mints to silver but God Almighty came to the rescue of the people and opened the mines to gold, which more than trebled the circulation of money in the United States.

These things were what settled the money question, and not the bolters from the Democratic Party in Alabama.

The editor of The Journal is also mistaken when he states, "practically all of the leading Democrats of Alabama disbelieved any such unwise economics." He names a few who did bolt the party in 1896. Two of these mentioned are Emmet O'Neal and Henry D. Clayton. I know of my own knowledge tha' Henry D. Clayton did not bolt and I am reliably informed that Emmet O'Neal remained true to the party. Henry D. Clayton was nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket in 1896 and was elected.

Bryan was nominated three times on the Democratic ticket and each time he carried Alabama by an overwhelming vote. He was nominated the last time by the Democratic National Convention, held in Denver, Colorado, in 1908. Henry D. Clayton was chairman of the convention.

Governor Thomas G. Jones was not governor after 1896 but became governor of Alabama in 1890, six years before the first nomination of William Jennings Bryan.

Such men as John T. Morgan, Edmond W. Pettus, John H. Bankhead, Sr., Joseph F. Johnston, William C. Oates, James L. Pugh, Jesse F. Stallings, Tennent Lomax Benjamin H. Screws, and many others of the great men of the past, besides the great majority of voters, patriotically remained in the party to fight its battles and enjoy its victories, and did not sulk or run to a futile splinter party which could not possibly be of any benefit to Alabama or the nation.

I would like to see all Dixiecrats come back into the party and join hands in fighting the common enemy. If, however, it is their desire to remain outside and thus try to destroy the Democratic Party, their efforts will be futile and in vain.

I am reminded of a story I heard about that grand old Roman of democracy, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. It is said that after the defeat of Horace Greely in 1872, several leaders of the Democratic Party met in Washington to disband the party on account of its overwhelming and humiliating defeat. They met in a hotel room and discussed the matter pro and con, then called upon Mr. Thurman for his advice and views. He arose and all he said was, "Gentlemen, you can't destroy the Democratic Party in a little room like this."

I might paraphrase that and say to the Dixiecrats, "Gentlemen, you can't destroy the Democratic Party in a small state like Alabama."

O. C. MANER.

Montgomery.

Stay In The Ring

Editor, The Advertiser:

I note in Friday's Advertiser that Mae C. Walters roundly denounces Senator Hill, Senator Sparkman and ex-Gov. Sparks.

So far as I am aware, no one has questioned Miss Walters' right to be a Dixiecrat if she wishes, and on the other hand Senator Hill, Senator Sparkman and ex-Gov. Sparks have the same right to remain true to the Democratic Party that elected them to office.

First of all, let me say that a person does not have to become a Dixiecrat before he can believe in states' rights.

By their records, Hill, Sparkman and Sparks have proven that they have always believed in states' rights, and I am confident that they will fight any attempt at infringement of these rights. They have the experience and the ability to do so.

I beg to remind Miss Walters that remaining loyal to the Democratic Party is no evidence that the aforementioned gentlemen are 100% for Truman. But it must be admitted that Truman is the President of all the people in the U. S., whether some of us like it or not.

The only way to get rid of Truman or any objectionable candidate is to stand up and fight against his nomination and not walk out and go home without doing anything at all.

But all this should be done within the party and not outside.

It appears to me that the Dixiecrats left the party at a time of great need, when our united strength could accomplish far more by staying united.

I cannot imagine a prize fighter trying to win by leaving the ring.

I am sure that all men, whether Democrats, Dixiecrats or Republicans, would disapprove of such a fight.

I am not a politician and have "no axe to grind," but I have been a "Rooster Democrat" all my life and expect to remain loyal as long as I live. Of course, we have always had differences to fight out, but I believe in fighting according to the standard rules.

J. C. GRAVELY.

Millbrook, Ala.

In-And-Out And Out

The Alabamians fighting to retain control of the State Democratic Executive Committee while maintaining an in-and-out position respecting the national party still have failed to show how they could operate effectively by continuing their in-and-out tactics.

They say, of course, that they would exercise a balance of power. They say they would allow Alabama Democrats a fair opportunity to choose national convention delegates and national electors. But the in-and-outers, of course, would support candidates who would maintain an in-and-out position: that is, they would give their support to the national party only when its candidates and policies were acceptable to them.

Now that may sound very clever to some naive people, eager to be persuaded. Doubtless they find some further persuasion in the fact that the dissenters did carry on such harassing tactics in 1948, did carry four states and still, theoretically, are Democrats and have not been formally disowned by the national party organization.

But does anybody believe the confused and involved situation of 1948 could be perpetuated, that the in-and-outers could continue their tactics and remain effective members of the national organization?

* * *

While the confusion and complexity of the current controversy within the party are being cleared up, it is natural that the national party organization and the dissenters themselves should refrain from action that would make for a final split.

But, obviously, the in-and-outers will have to give up their anomalous in-and-out position before long or else they will find themselves clearly out.

Does anyone really believe that harassing, guerilla tactics, absolute independence and an in-and-out position can be long maintained without producing a full break?

* * *

Some of the more hopeful and beguiled among the dissenters may believe that the tactics of playing the game "only if" can be kept up "temporarily" but for a long time—as the situation seems to require. But any such idea is as confused and unrealistic as most of the thinking that has marked this movement.

National parties can function effectively under our system only when a reasonable loyalty is maintained. No American is bound to any party. Any citizen can transfer his allegiance when his party's position becomes inevitably eventually find themselves definitely out.

And definitely out, where will they be? Does anyone imagine that the Southern in-and-outers are about to establish a strong new national party?

Or, outside the Democratic Party, would they be headed for swift political oblivion?

If it conclusively appears that such acceptance and acceptance are not going operation and acceptance are not going to be forthcoming, the in-and-outers will

Waking The Dixiecrats

Rep. Albert Rains spoke with eloquence. Sen. Sparkman spoke with winning simplicity. Sen. Hill spoke with emotional fervor. The place was the Temple Theater, where more than 2,000 Alabamians gathered at a rally for loyalist Democrats. The time was night before last. The occasion was the honoring of eight candidates for the State Democratic Executive Committee from the Ninth District.

The evening was a memorable one. Each speaker "poured it on" the Dixiecrats. Each told how the work he was doing—and had been doing for a good many years as a guardian of Southern tradition in the Congress of the United States—could be hurt by the sick logic of the separatists. Each made the point that the problems on which the Dixiecrats have fastened have been in existence for a good many years—since long before the Truman administration came into being—and that those matters have been, are being and will continue to be resolved in a way that the South approves. But, said these three experienced legislators, should the Dixiecrats create a splinter party or should they openly affiliate with the Republican Party, all hope of getting proper solutions to the South's basic problems might fade like mist before the sun.

* * *

What these three men said is, of course, plainly true. They have themselves had the South's best interests at heart. They have stood firm for what they knew the South wanted, being themselves of the South's best traditions. To take the leaders of Alabama out of the Democratic Party and put them into a straightjacket of splinter-wood could not help. It would hinder solution. It would result in the weakening of Southern influence and the South's own sturdy upholding of states' rights principles.

Sen. Hill charged ulterior motives against the Dixiecrats. At the so-called "Convention of Birmingham" in 1948, he said, the Dixiecrats came out for states' rights and state control of tideland oil. The avowed purpose of the Dixiecrat leaders, he said, was to split the Democratic Party and to throw the balance of power to the Republicans. Sen. Hill charged that Dixiecrat leaders are "hired agents of the absentee landlords, who are Republicans." The most effective way to fight for Southern ideals is to stay inside the national party, he insisted. "We live in the Democratic Party every day. We hold the line . . . day after day as Democrats. Let us continue to do so." Then the senior senator said that Democratic delegates from Alabama and other Southern states could have worked out a compromise and could have succeeded in getting the 1948 platform to read on civil rights just about the way the platforms of 1944 and 1940 read. But because some of the Alabama delegates had gone to Philadelphia determined to walk out, the unpopular plank suggested by Northern Democrats got in. That is the specific charge Sen. Hill made.

* * *

So these men, able leaders in Washington and at home, spoke openly for the principles they hold important. They held what one of them called the "wake for the Dixiecrats." It was a lively wake, for the 2,000 or more people in the building were never entirely quiet. They applauded and shouted approval. They agreed with Rep. Rains when he said that the "road of the Dixiecrat Party leads into . . . political oblivion." These enthusiastic Democrats were willing and anxious to help the Dixiecrats along that lonesome road to the end of their influence and to recognize political impotence when they saw it.

Old-Line Demos To Rally In City 'Town Hall' Style

Rains, Hill, Sparkman To Loose Barrage At State Dixiecrats

BY FRED TAYLOR
News-Age-Herald Staff Writer

Birmingham will hold the Alabama political spotlight Monday night when old-line Democrats rally in the fight to wrest control of state party machinery from the Dixiecrats.

Silver-tongued Rep. Albert Rains, one of the state's ablest congressmen, will join Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman aas rally speakers.



ALBERT RAINS

The Fifth District representatrict representative, like Sparkman and Hill, is helping spearhead stick-by-national party campaigners.

Mayor Cooper County Commission President W. D. (Dee) Kendrick, John Foster, Birmingham attorney and chairman of the Barkley dinner here last year; Chester Austin, Birmingham lawyer, and numerous other national party stalwarts will attend the rally.

An old-fashioned "Town Hall" political meeting, it will begin at 7:30 p.m. at Temple Theater.

* * *

Voting Not Far Off

SPECIAL GUESTS will be the national party slate of Ninth (Jefferson County) District candidates for State Democratic Executive Committee.

They are Clint Allgood, Bob Bell, Mrs. Frank Brewer, Jr., Ben Ray, Jim Downey, Bob Gwin, John Reynolds, Jr., and Raymond Weeks.

This rally will be one of the highlights in the battle of old-line Democrats and States' Righter Dixiecrats for control of 72-member state committee. The Climax will come with voting a little more than a week off, in the May 2 primary.

Sparkman and Hill already have made statewide radio speeches in which they urged Alabama Democrats to stay in the national party and helf fight out differences there.

RAINS, TOGETHER with a majority of other Alabama congressmen, has called for Democrats of the state to stick by the national party. Other congressmen who have urged this are Reps. Bob Jones Carl Elliot, Edward deGraffenried and George Grant.

They and the senators have fought the FEPC and other "civil rights" measures from the stump and in Congress. They contend the best way to fight such legislation and keep defeating it is within the party.

Last week saw retiring Rep. Sam Hobbs step into the intra-party fight on the side of States' Righters.

The Fourth District congressman said that "As much as I love our Alabama senators personally, I cannot go along with them in their contention that we will profit more by junking our principles."

* * *

Crommelin Rumors

MEANWHILE, THERE were reports petitions were being circulated to qualify Navy Capt. John Crommelin as an independent candidate for the U. S. Senate seat held by Hill. Names of at least 300 qualified electors must be filed with the secretary of state's office on or before May 2 if Crommelin is to run as an independent.

He is on a disciplinary half-pay furlough for his sharp criticism of armed forces unification.

It was too late for Crommelin to enter the Democratic primary, although he reportedly considered jumping into the Fourth District congressional race for Hobbs' seat long before the March 1 qualifying deadline. No candidate has ever been able to get anywhere in Alabama running as an independent against the Democratic nominee.

* * *

Hill Vs. McNeil

SEN. HILL is opposed in the primary by Lawrence McNeil, young Birmingham real estate and insurance man. McNeil has been lashing the senior senator for his stand on the side of the national party.

The 15-man governor's race is interlocked with the fight for control of the state committee. And battling had become bitter in this scramble as it moved toward May 2 voting day.

Former Gov. Chauncey Sparks, seeking a second term: Gordon Persons, Philip Hamm and Speaker Bill Beck are strongly on the national party side.

Eugene (Bull) Connor and Albert Stapp, both walkouters at the 1948 Democratic National Convention and Bruce Henderson are campaigning for the state's top office as States' Righters.

But Saturday saw Connor wham Henderson, describing him as a Johnny-come-lately in support of the States' Rights revolt movement.

* * *

For Tourist Dolar

STAPP, WHO WOUND up a week's hard campaigning at a rally at Allgood School, near Oneonta, advocates doing everything possible to stay in the national party and iron out differences. But he says that if all attempts at this fail, then he is ready to help lead another revolt.

Sparks, a stay-in delegate to the 1948 convention and who fought hard to work out a compromise acceptable to the South, has been leading the attack on Dixiecrat revolters.

The former governor wound up a week's campaigning in South Alabama with a rally at Prichard. He remained in Mobile over the weekend.

Sparks plugged for development of tourist trade along Alabama's gulf coast, which would bring "millions of new dollars" to the state. He pledged to support a continuous expansion of the port of Mobile.

* * *

Truman And Folsom

HENDERSON FINISHED a week's campaign with a speech in Mobile's Bienville Square, with "preservation of a free government and a free, healthy and prosperous economy" as his theme.

Henderson also blasted both the Truman and Folsom administrations in a radio speech at Mobile Saturday night.

"The deficit spending orgy into which President Truman and Gov. Folsom have plunged us, will in itself destroy the solvency,the happiness and prosperity and every vestige of freedom that remains in us,' the Wilcox senator said.

Gov. Folsom, pumping for Hamm as his successor, climexed a week's campaigning in North Alabama, with speeches at Florence, Russellville and Vernon.

Gubernatorial candidate Elbert Boozer came home to a rousing reception at Anniston, after traveling through all 67 Alabama counties with his rolling miniature capitol.

After a parade, he addressed a crowd of several thousand at the Calhoun County Courthouse.

Birmingham's Hugh Du Bose champion of horse and dog racing lashed out at the Folsom-Hamm campaign. He challenged Folsom to debate the issues.

He called the campaign for former Revenue Commissioner Hamm a "fabrication of false pretenses" and "a sham and a shame that has gone far enough."

* * *

'Too Busy Gallivanting'

"'BIG JIM' ALIBIS THAT the Legislature was organized against him," Du Bose said in a speech at Oxford, "and defeated his so-called program to pay pensions and build roads.

"I say to you, 'Big Jim' never had any sort of a program to raise money to pay for pensions or build roads. He was too lazy to work out a program. He was more interested in gallivanting around."

* * *

Beautiful Beaches

SPARKS PICTURED Dauphin Island, just off the coast, as center of a Winter playground that includes the gulf and bay beaches in Mobile and Baldwin Counties.

"These beach areas," he said, "are potentially the most attractive in the nation."

Gubernatorial candidate Robert K. (Buster) Bell delivered a statewide radio broadcast from Muscle Shoals. He thanked voters for their strong support of his "go forward" program.

Ban Proposal Lost In Quick Adjournment

Main Threats Develop Over Filling Vacancy, Suggested Name Change

By G. C. LONG, JR.

The State Democratic Executive Committee Saturday avoided a showdown over the question of loyalty to the National Democratic Party and adjourned abruptly after establishing qualifications for the spring Democratic primaries.

The closest approach to a showdown between the committee faction calling itself States' Rights Democrats and those loyal to the national party was in the election of a committee member to fill a vacancy.

In that test the States' Righters elected Morgan Brassell of Attalla to the committee by the close vote of 33 to 29 over Hobby G. Rains of Gadsden, supported by the group loyal to the national party.

The next closest the committee came to taking up national party loyalty was in a speech made by Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey, of Mobile, when he said the state group should be known as the Democratic Party of Alabama.

Same Qualifications

Qualifications for the primaries, which will be May 2 and May 30 where runoffs are necessary, are the same that were required in 1946 and 1948.

Deadline for candidates to qualify in the Democratic primary is March 1.

A fight over the question of loyalty to the National Democratic Party had been anticipated when Mayor Herbert Meighan, of Gadsden, a committee member, said Friday night he would introduce a resolution to require the body to state its loyalty to the national group.

Meighan, who said he had anticipated some resolutions turning the state party over to the States' Rights Democrats, was prevented from introducing his resolution when the committee adjourned immediately after setting up qualifications for candidates.

Alabama in 1948 gave its 11 electoral votes to the States' Rights ticket of Thurmond and Wright in protest over President Truman's civil rights program.

The 11 electors withheld their votes from the National Party nominee on the grounds that the Alabama Democratic Party is a free and independent group and owes no allegiance to any other group.

Since the loyalty issue was sidestepped yesterday, it will now be up to the voters of the state to say which way they want to go. They will get an opportunity to do that in the primaries when a new Democratic Executive Committee will be elected.

There had been a little anticipation over the adoption of qualifications for candidates but, following last week's brief flurry, there was no trouble when the committee approved the same rules used in previous years.

In a caucus Friday night leaders of the committee settled on the qualifications that went through easily at the meeting.

Last week, however, there was some anticipation expressed when McCorvey said he would like to bar any candidate who had not supported the state party nominees.

It is understood that McCorvey wanted that inserted in the rules adopted Saturday but that he was overruled.

The Oath

The oath candidates will be required to take to qualify states:

"I hereby certify that I did not vote, in the general election held in November, 1948, a Republican ticket or any independent ticket, or the ticket of any party or group, other than the Democratic Party, or for any one other than the nominees of the Democratic Party, or any ticket other than the Democratic ticket, or openly and publicly in said election oppose the election of the nominees of the Democratic Party, or any of them. I further agree to abide by the result of the primary elections in which I am a candidate and to support the Democratic nominees in said elections."

The only thing close to a test of strength between the two factions on the Executive Committee came early when four vacancies came up for filling in the 72-member group.

Fight Ensues

Three of the four vacancies were filled without contest but a fight was encountered in the other.

It started when T. C. Scott of Lafayette nominated Hobby Rains to fill a vacancy in the Fifth District created by the death of W. G. Rains of Gadsden. Scott said his nominee was the choice of the maiority of committee members from the Fifth District.

Walter C. Lusk of Guntersville, however, nominated Brasswell and the nomination was seconded by Roy Parker of Attalla, an announced candidate for the U. S. Senate in opposition to Senator Lister Hill, who called Brassell "a good States' Righter."

Undecided

On a roll-call vote, Brassell eked out a four-vote margin that left many saying that no true test of the strength between the two factions had been decided.

The three members named to fill vacancies were J. Miller Bonner of Camden (First District), to replace T. E. Kimbrough of Thomasville; Probate Judge Kenneth Griffith of Cullman (Seventh District), to replace H. H. Kinney, Cullman, and Rep. Norman W. Harris of Decatur (Eighth District), to replace William S. Sherrill of Athens.

The election of Harris, Bonner and Brassell gave the States' Rights faction three more votes and that of Griffith gave the national party loyalists one more vote.

McCorvey might have touched off the loyalty fight if suggestions he made in his speech had been followed.

In that address, which took up over half of the little more than two hours the committee was in session, he said he thought "it would be very well for our committee at its meeting today to declare that the official name of our party is 'The Democratic Party of Alabama'."

Another thing the committee chairman said he thought the group could do with "entire propriety would be to change the words "For the Right" on the party emblem, the crowing rooster, to "For States' Rights."

To Settle Issue

"Then there would be no question in the minds of Americans everywhere that our state stands for States' Rights," he declared.

These suggestions, which were already in the form of resolutions, were ready to be introduced but were cut off by adjournment, along with the loyalty resolution Meighan had.

McCorvey also suggested that in 1952 the Southern states name their electors prior to national conventions by any party.

". . . Let these presidential electors get together and pick out some outstanding American who stands for States' Rights—such as we did in 1948—announce that we will support him for president, and then if one of the major political parties comes along later and nominates the same man that we have nominated that will be perfectly all right, and we will let them share with us in the glory of electing a president," he continued.

Eisenhower Type

The chairman said the States' Rights Democrats of the South could easily start the ball rolling by choosing a man "of the type of Gen. (Dwight D.) Eisenhower, who has the confidence of the American people of all classes."

Turning on the Democrats who advocate fighting out the issues within the party, McCorvey asserted:

"How in the world can we possibly fight out the question of civil rights in a party dominated by Harry Truman, when he insists, day after day, that the MUST portion of his program is the inflicting upon the South of the so-called civil rights legislation?

"You can't fight anything out within the party to which that fellow belongs, as the cards are stacked against you before you 'go to bat'."

McCorvey berated that part of the Alabama press he said attempted to deceive the people about what happened in 1948.

Explaining it in his terms, the chairman said the people had the facts before them and just failed to vote for candidates for elector who said they would support President Truman.

In addition to blasting the President's civil rights program, McCorvey attacked high taxes levied by the federal government, deficit spending and the "federal tidelands grab."

"My friends, there are people whom you and I know and respect, who advocate our sticking by the so-called National Democratic Party, who have no conception of just where the Truman plan is leading us," the party leader stated.

Contests View

Answering McCorvey, James J. Mayfield of Tuscaloosa, committee member from the Sixth District, in a prepared statement said that "in view of the almost equal division of the delegates as shown by the one test vote I do not believe, that since no policy was discussed from the floor, that the chairman has the right to speak on questions of policy for all of the members of the committee."

Mayfield added that "our standing within the (National) Democratic Party has in the past been the only thing that has saved the South from oppressive legislation."

He said he knew of no member

The scenicruiser is 10 feet, 1 inches in height and 40 feet i length. Its dimensions are ap proximately five foot longer an a foot higher than the conve tional bus.

It is powered by a 22-hors power Diesel engine.

Commenting on the new Scen cruiser, Orville S. Caesar, Grey hound president said:

"We have long recognized tha the ability to see the passin scenery is one of the major at tractions of bus travel for all pas sengers. In the Scenicruiser w have accomplished our aim c giving every passenger a 'driver' seat' for maximum visibility. "I addition to panoramic view, th deeper cushions, added space be tween seats and vastly improve riding qualities all contribute t the ultimate in comfort for pas sengers."

MISS. NEGRO WILL ATTEND FUNCTION

To Be First of Race in State at Demo Dinner

By EDGAR POE
(The Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Feb. 2 — For the first time in the history of the Democratic party a Negro from Mississippi has been personally invited and formally accepted an invitation to attend the big Jackson-Jefferson Day dinner in Washington.

Percy Greene, editor and publisher of the Jackson Advocate, a weekly Negro newspaper in the Mississippi capital, advised the Democratic national committee Wednesday that he will be here for the shindig Feb. 17.

The function, with President Truman as guest, will see the "biggest indoor dinner ever served" in this country. Five thousand persons will each pay $100 a plate, thus swelling the Democratic party till by perhaps $400,000 or more.

At Jackson, Greene said that he will arrive in Washington a day or two before the Jackson-Jefferson dinner.

The Republican national committee for many years has recognized Negro citizens from Mississippi within its party affairs, but the formal invitation to Greene marked the first personal invitation that has been extended to a Mississippi Negro Democrat.

Greene supported President Truman in the 1948 presidential election. Several hundred Mississippi Negroes voted in the general election.

The invitation to Greene was extended through Rep. William L. Dawson (D-Ill.), Negro, and a vice-chairman of the Democratic national committee.

Formal invitations have also been extended in Mississippi to Clarence E. Hood Jr. and Mrs. John Clark, the acting national committeeman and committeewoman from Mississippi, and leaders of the pro-Truman organization in the state.

The Jackson-Jefferson dinner will be given at the Washington Armory and will be a soup-to-nuts affair. The Statler and Mayflower hotels have been contracted to supply the food, which will be transported to the armory in a fleet of trucks.

JOHN R. HENRY

Will Dixie Remain Solid?

ATLANTA — (INS) — The ironical prospect looms today that President Truman eventually may be honored or otherwise in the South as the father of a bipartisan political system.

Mr. Truman, heir to all that was the New Deal, moved into the White House with a traditionally Solid South safely in the hip pocket of its National Democratic Party.

Forthcoming elections may determine significantly if Dixie is still where it was, politically speaking.

Appeals for a two-party system below the Mason-Dixon Line have not faded.

Issues rather than personalities of candidates, are growing in importance.

LINES DRAWN—A survey from Memphis to Miami and New Orleans to Norfolk indicates that Southerners feel stronger than ever that now is the time for all good men (and women) to come to the aid of their party—whether it be the National Democratic organization, the States' Rights Democrats or Republicans.

These opposing forces, which you may classify as liberals and conservatives, are closing the range for a titanic battle. The result can be an important guidepost to the future.

It may determine, at last, how politically solid Dixie can be amid cries to the contrary. On the other hand, it can prove that the 150-odd faithful followers of Mr. Truman who rallied at Raleigh, N. C., last January were merely whistling in the graveyard when they proclaimed the Fair Deal is invincible in these parts.

SPARKS FLY—Jonathan Daniels, the Fair Deal advocate and Raleigh editor, appealed for solidarity in the South. His voice was in contrast to more confident Democrats expressions.

Nashville publisher Silliman Evans, while admitting he has genuine Republican friends, declared that no GOP adherent and much less any States' Rights believer, is fit to hold public office.

The Washington chieftains of the Democratic party more recently declared that pro-Truman people will battle, county by county, to bring South Carolina back from the grip of States' Righters. The Palmetto State Governor, J. Strom Thurmond, accepted the challenge.

Former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, who seems certain to succeed Thurmond as South Carolina's chief executive, has lashed Fair Deal policy from stem to stern.

INTEREST STIRRED — The survey showed one thing can be said about Mr. Truman, regardless of whatever else may be thundered for or against the gentleman.

His Fair Deal administration has aroused such controversy in Dixie that political issues—Federal spending vs. economy, fair employment (FEPC) proposals and pro-labor legislation vs. the status quo—have overshadowed the antics of candidates.

Students of government and politics tell us that this, indeed, is good business. Once enthused by issues, more people exercise their right to vote.

These same issues, however, are the vital seed that, in the opinion of observers, could bring about a two-party system where only one major political view existed before.

TOP EVENTS ON TAP—The 1950 election year brings significant headline duels in Alabama, South Carolina and Florida.

Reporters are unanimous in their belief that this trio of "key" elections will prove the strength of the States' Rights factions.

"Jimmy" Byrnes' status as a States' Rights leader is in doubt.

The North Carolina Senate campaign is designed to show if the Tar Heel electorate, generally recognized as the South's most liberal voters in recent years, will continue in that path.

ALABAMA — States' Rights Leader Gessner T. McCorvey has said privately in Alabama that his faction may be weakened by a split vote in the first primary of the Governorship race. There are 15 candidates, six adhering to the established party, three avowed States' Righters, the rest noncommittal.

Indications are that Lawrence McNeil, who opposes Sen. Lister Hill, will not get solid support from the States' Righters. They admittedly are concentrating their efforts to retain control of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Domination of the Committee enabled them to keep Mr. Truman's name off the ballot in 1948—a move that can be interpreted as a mandate of the people in so far as the voters chose States' Righters as Committeemen rather than true-blue Truman supporters.

SOUTH CAROLINA—The senatorial feud between Governor Thurmond and Sen. Olin D. Johnston seems to hold the answer to the Fair Deals's move against "party bolters," as they call States' Righters. The Governor ran against Mr. Truman in 1948. Senator Johnston remained generally steadfast in party ranks.

One reporter explained, however, that "Thurmond is losing ground every day he waits to throw his hat in the ring." The Governor is expected to enter the race as soon as the current legislative session ends.

FLORIDA—The liberal Sen. Claude Pepper is fighting for his political life in Florida, according to neutral observers. His campaign also seems to place the entire Fair Deal program on trial.

Pepper's opponent is a 36-year-old former Marine officer, Rep. George Smathers.

Their campaign is hot and heavy, and apparently will bring out more voters on May 2 than any similar race in Florida history.

Pepper, the admitted liberal, advocates to varying degrees such things as a national health plan, deficit spending, FEPC and condemns the Taft-Hartley law. Smathers opposes him toe-to-toe on every issue, and appears certain of winning the vote of Florida States' Righters.

BYRNES—It is a foregone conclusion that "Jimmy" Byrnes will be South Carolina's next Governor, barring an unforeseen stroke of fate.

The 71-year-old national political figure, while lashing the Truman administration from pillar to post, remains verbally loyal to the old-line Democratic Party, which is to say he has not yet exactly indorsed a separate States' Rights faction.

The States' Righters have tried to lure him as their leader. The Fair Dealers have their fingers crossed, hoping that Mr. Truman's one-time "pal" will not be lured.

Washington observers furnish the information, however, that political prophets in the capital think the ex-Secretary of State, one-time Supreme Court Justice and former "Assistant President" possibly could carry at least 10 States away from Mr. Truman in the 1952 presidential election.

HEADS HIDDEN—"In brief, the States' Righters are hiding their heads in North Carolina," according to the report from that State where Sen. Frank Graham, the liberal, faces Willis Smith, widely known attorney, and ex-Sen. Robert Reynolds.

Reynolds has embraced the States' rights issue along with his traditional isolationism, but States' Righters have not embraced him. Phillip Finn, the Hendersonville leader of Thurmond's presidential campaign, has taken no hand in current affairs.

Indications are that Graham presently has an edge on Smith, and, meanwhile, senior Senator Clyde R. Hoey appears certain of victory. Labor which stoutly supports Graham, has found no foe to hurl against Hoey.

REPUBLICANS—The Republicans, who traditionally hold congressional seats in East Tennessee's First and Second Districts, look like they're still entrenched. Former National GOP Chairman Carroll Reece is expected to seek a seat in Congress, and reports indicate that he is favored in the Johnson City area.

E. H. Crump, at Memphis, is quiet and apparently still in control on his home front if not on a Statewide basis. Gov. Browning, of course, is seeking re-election against State Sen. Clifford Allen, but there are rumors that Crump's 1948 can-

Miss. Daily Prints Percy Green's Picture

JACKSON, Miss.— (ANP)— The Jackson (Miss.) Daily News, rabid anti-Truman daily and spokesman for state Dixiecrats, last week broke its usual practice and printed a picture of Percy Green, president of the State Negro Democratc association.

Ordinarily the News prints pictures of a Negro only in case of a crime or on the sports page. In this item the paper printed Green's picture next to that of a white woman as two Mississippians who will attend the Democratic party's national Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Washington, D. C., at $10(a plate.

Green will attend the dinner as a result of a local dinner by his organization at the Negro YWCA here Feb. 10 at $5 a plate.

He served as chairman of the Mississippi division of the National Citizens committee for the reelection of Truman in 1948. The Negro Democrats were organized last year. Officers of this group are: Green, president and executive director; James Oliver, Jackson, secretary; Gentry Black, Ruleville, first vice president; and the Rev. W. O. Moulland, Hattiesburg, treasurer.

Green says the organization has 500 members. He is also editor o: the Jackson Advocate, local Negr(weekly.

Dixiecrat-Demo Battle Grows Hotter

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Intra-party battling daily becomes more intense as National Democratic Party loyalists and States' Righters square off in the tussle for control of Alabama's Democratic Executive Committee.

H. M. Abercrombie, Birmingham attorney and walkouter, today qualified as candidate for reelection to the committee, with the declaration that:

"I shall continue my fight against the encroachment of Trumanism, communism and socialism, as provided for in the platform adopted by the alleged National Democratic Convention on July 14, 1948."

Over in the Sixth District, Waighe M. Taylor, weekly newspaper editor, struck out at "States' Rights Dixiecrats" in filing for one of the state party governing body places.

ABERCROMBIE, ardent States' Righter and chairman of the Ninth (Jefferson County) District delegation on the state committee, said if he is reelected "I will not change from the principles I have heretofore advocated, that are well known to the voters of this county."

Taylor, making his first bid for a state committee post, said:

"I am for direct and close affiliation with the National Democratic Party as the best means of protecting the vital interests of Alabama and building our state into the most significant part of the nation.

"I am unalterably opposed to the leaders of the so-called States' Rights Dixiecrats who seem to be working for the greater glory of the Republican Party and, apparently without knowing it, for the establishment of an FEPC."

* * *

TAYLOR, editor of Our Southern Home, at Livingston, took an indirect poke at State Democratic Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey, Mobile attorney, and other lawyers in Birmingham and Montgomery, who have taken leading roles in the States' Rights movement. He apparently was referring to Frank Dixon and Horace Wilkinson, of Birmingham, and Montgomery's Marion Rushton, when he added:

"I believe it is time to break the strangle-hold now held on Alabama's Democratic Party machinery by certain professional politicos and bellicose barristers of Mobile, Birmingham and Montgomery. The usurpers and money-changers must be driven out of the temple of Alabama democracy."

* * *

ABERCROMBIE said that "Every loyal American in Alabama should feel proud that this state has taken the lead in the fight to return constitutional government to this country."

"We hope other loyal Americans throughout the South and in other parts of the country will join in this fight," he said. "The Southern state of Virginia led the fight in establishing constitutional government in this country more than 160 years ago."

Abercrombie added that "if there has ever been a Democratic Party in Alabama, it is still a Democratic Party," emphasizing that "We have not departed from the principles of Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland and Wilson." He said the present States' Rights-controlled state committee had not attempted to change any of the fundamental principles of democracy.

THE BIRMINGHAM lawyer, who is seeking one of eight committee places in this district, said the national party platform adopted in 1948 had "abandoned the principles of Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland and Wilson."

"That platform," he said, "repudiates the principles of state sovereignty provided for by the constitution of the United States and which is the basic principle of democracy."

Race Issue Ignored At Big Dinner

Dixiecrats Yield To Presence Of Colored Democratic Big-Wigs

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA)—The largest gathering of colored persons ever to attend a dinner sponsored by the two national major parties was present at the $100-a-plate Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner at the National Guard Armory here last Thursday.

Colored Democrats came for the dinner from all sections of the country, and there was no incident to mar their attendance, even though Dixiecrats were in the audience and seemingly undisturbed by the presence of colored Democrats.

Senator Olin D. Johnston, of South Carolina, who refused to attend two years ago for fear that his wife might be seated next to a colored person and in protest of President Truman's civil rights program, was very much in evidence at the dinner.

ATTACK REPUBLICANS

Attacking the Republican Party and defending the program of the Democratic Party, Mr. Truman declared that "we are going forward to break down the barriers to economic opportunity and political liberty that have been created by prejudice and discrimination."

Representative William L. Dawson, of Illinois, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was seated at the head table among the distinguished guest.

Lena Horne, stage and screen star, was on the program which preceded Mr. Truman's speech. She sang three numbers and received a tremendous ovation from the 5,300 diners. Her songs were "It's Just the Gypsy in My Soul," "Stormy Weather" and "That's Why the Lady Was a Tramp."

COLORED GUESTS

Colored guests were scattered throughout the large gathering. Among theme were:

Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh; Corneal Davis, Chicago; Dr. Frank S. Horne, assistant to the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency; Edward P. Lovett, Interior Department attorney; Miss Corienne K. Robinson, Housing and Home Finance Agency; Booker T. McGraw, Housing and Home Finance Agency; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

Major Steve Davis, Army General Staff; Mrs. Jean M. Capers, Cleveland; Judge Armond W. Scott of the District of Columbia Municipal Court; George L. P. Weaver, CIO Committee Against Discrimination; Mrs. Christine Ray Davis, clerk, House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments; C. C. DeJoie, editor of the Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans.

OTHERS PRESENT

Miss Frances Williams, assistant to Senator Hubert Humphrey, of Minnesota; Howard Murphy, business manager, the Afro American Newpapers, Baltimore; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League, New York; Mrs. Jeanette Welch Brown, Washington; Dr. A. L. Moron, president, Hampton Institute; Mrs. Venice Spraggs, Chicago Defender correspondent, Washington; Julius A. Thomas, industrial secretary, National Urban League, New York; Mrs. Hortense Young, Louisville Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Carter, Washington; J. McKinley Neal, Kansas City, Missouri; J. Leon Williams, Washington; James E. Williams, Washington; W. Napoleon Rivers, Washington; Willard S. Townsend, Chicago; I. J. K. Wells, Charleston, West Virginia; William L. Houston, Washington; the Rev. Marshall L. Shepherd, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia; A. Oliver Thornton, first deputy Recorder of Deeds.

The Rev. DeWitt Alcorn, Memphis; Theodore Bolin, New York; Nathan C. Chalmers, Dallas, Texas; Albert Jones, Meridan, Mississippi; Arlyn Partee, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Thomasina Norford, Labor Department, Washington, Mrs. Anne Arnold Hedgeman, Federal Security Agency; Herbert Henegan, Farmers Home Administration.

John Sengstacke, publisher, the Chicago Defender, and Mrs. Sengstacke; Truman K. Gibson, Jr., Bryant Hammond, Theodore A. Jones, Robert H. Miller, and Louis Martin, all of Chicago; Frank L. Stanley, publisher of the Louisville Defender, Louisville, Kentucky; Austin T. Walden, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president, Howard University; Lionel Hampton, Emmer Martin Lancaster, Commerce Department; Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Reid, Washington; the Rev. Horace White and Joseph Brown, both of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Hibbitts and Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Weaver, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse O. Dedmon, Mr. and Mrs. Emory B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Von Blaine, all of Washington.

Joseph Fuller, Roanoke, Virginia; Kenneth Campbell, Charles M. Styles, Illinois State Senator Christopher C. Wimbish, all of Chicago; Frank Davis, Washington; Deton J. Brooks, Jr., New York; Mrs. Helen K. Hall, Chicago; J. Raymond Jones, New York; Harry T. Penn, Roanoke, Virginia; Frank D. Reeves, Washington, Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, Chicago. Roy Garvin, Washington; Percy ene, Jackson, Mississippi, and ert B. Pair, Washington.

Swap Yarns After Democrats' $100-Per-Plate Dinner In Washington

Journal and Guide Sat. 2-25-50 Norfolk Va.



Listening with some degree of attentiveness while Ernest E. Johnson, New York public relations consultant, regales them with a yarn about the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner held in Washington last Thursday are (left to right) Bill Spraggs, Mrs. Roy Garvin, an unidentified guest, Miss Lena Horne, her uncle, Frank Horne of the Housing and Home Finance agency, and Johnson. The scene was the party which Congressman William L. Dawson tossed after the $100-a-plate dinner.—(Harris Photo)

Dems Flock To Dine With HST At $100 Plate

WASHINGTON — Throwing their support solidly behind the Democratic Party's major fund raising project, some 100 prominent Negro Democrats from more than a dozen states will break bread with the President of the United States and other leaders of government and the Democratic Party at the annual $100-a-plate Jackson-Jefferson Day dinner to be held at the National Guard Armory here this week.

Mr. Truman will address the dinner which is expected to draw an estimated 5000 Democratic supporters from around the nation. Congressman Wm. L. Dawson (D.Ill.), Vice-chairman of the National Democratic Committee, will occupy a seat of honor at the speakers' table. Others in attendance will be seated throughout the huge arena on a completely integrated basis.

It will be in marked contrast to the less than handful of Negro Republicans who attended the GOP's dollar box Lincoln Day chicken supper held at Uline Arena here.

Not one Negro party faithful was called upon to share the speech-making. Perry Howard, lone Negro GOP Committeeman was a platform guest, but was not permitted to speak.

Among Negro Democrats known to have already made reservations for the Democratic dinner are: Senator C. E. Wimbish, Mr. and Mrs. John Stanstacke, Messrs. Theodore Jones, James A. McLendon, Louis E. Martin, Charles P. Browning, Frank Stanley, Robert Miller, Bryan Hammond, Willard Townsend, Mesdames Edith Sampson and Helen Hall, all of Chicago.

New Yorkers include: Messrs. Julius Thomas, Lester Granger, Samuel Battle, Raymond Jones, J. Deton Brooks, Arthur Ford, Assemblymen Harold Stevens and Daniel Burrows.

From Washington, D. C., will be Mesdames Christine Ray Davis, Francis Williams, Corriene Robinson, Venice T. Spraggs, Thomasina J. Norford, Anna A. Hedgeman, Mr. and Mrs. Von Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Garvin, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Dedmon, Judge Armond Scott, Drs. Frank Horne W. N. Rivers, Booker T. McGraw, Messrs. Joseph S. Jackson, Frank Reeves, and Emmer M. Lancaster.

Others will include: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Daytona Beach, Fla., Mrs. Jean M. Capers, Cleveland, O.; Dr. Alonzo Moron, Hampton Institute, Va., Dr. J. S. Robinson, Little Rock, Ark.; Lloyal Randolph Baltimore, Md.; Judge Frederick K. Watkins, Durham, N. C.; Herbert Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Reuben Clay Richmond, Va.; Thomas Barton, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. J. K. Wells, Charleston, W. Va.; Mrs. Hortense Young Louisville Ky., and Dr. Harry T. Penn.

34d 1950 Democratic



SWAMPED BY CANDIDATES who rushed to qualify following the meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee here Saturday, Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey, of Mobile (right), handles the papers for four candidates, three of them for governor. Shown, left to right, are former Lt. Gov. L. Handy Ellis, of Columbiana, Charlie Rainey, of Cullman, Albert Stapp, of Birmingham, and Sen. J. Bruce Henderson, of Miller's Ferry. Ellis, Stapp and Henderson are running for governor and Rainey is running for the state Senate from the Third Senatorial District (Cullman, Blount and Winston Counties). Staff photo, Albert Kreus.

DEMOCRAT PARLEY BARS RIGHTS ISSUE

Raleigh Meeting Today Is Seen Achieving Little Unity in South —Many Leaders Shun It

Dat. 1-28-50

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 27—Pro-Administration Democratic leaders from the not-so-solid South banned tonight any discussion of civil rights or other controversial "regional" issues from their fifteen-state party conference, which will convene here tomorrow.

The speaking program is headed by Vice President Alben W. Barkley and other top Truman supporters, and today Jonathan Daniels, North Carolina National Committeeman and conference chairman, said that the largest party gathering in the South since the 1948 Presidential election would concentrate on broad national issues and avoid "regional problems.

"Frankly," he added, "I think those who would like to see a meeting of Southern Democrats devote itself to regional controversy rather than to constructive discussion of national issues are those who seek national disunity rather than unity in our foreign policy, who would rather make short-sighted cuts in a budget necessary to keep our defenses strong enough to deter any aggression against us, who are more interested in the special interests of Wall Street than in interests of the people.

"The people who tried to divide and conquer the American people in the 1948 election and who failed, would like nothing better than to see the Democratic party divide and conquer itself. But if they look for this to happen at the Democratic Southern Conference, they are going to be disappointed."

Would Avoid Widening Split

The policy decision to ignore the civil rights issue at tomorrow's meeting was concurred in by Democratic National Committee leaders, though that legislation has a high priority in President Truman's Fair Deal program.

The action probably will have a beneficial effect throughout the South, but its impact on other parts of the country, where the Truman civil rights program has been a potent vote-getter, is problematical.

It was a tactical move designed to remove the last possibility that tomorrow's meeting would widen the breach in Southern Democratic ranks, created in the 1948 campaign largely because of the civil rights proposals. The split cost Mr. Truman thirty-nine electoral votes, including the solid delegations from South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama and one vote from Tennessee.

While this session had been hailed in some quarters as a Democratic "unity" meeting, there has not been any prospect that it could attain that objective.

In the first place, the real "dissenters," the leaders who formed the States Rights movement and nominated Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina to run against Mr. Truman for the Presidency, were not invited.

3 Governors Likely to Attend

With Mr. Thurmond and his running mate, Gov. Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi, omitted, invitations went out to thirteen Governors, and tonight it appeared that only three of them—Govs. Kerr Scott of North Carolina, James A. Folsom of Alabama and Sidney McMath of Arkansas—would attend.

Democrats, however, there is resentment against the President's continued pressure for enactment of anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and Federal fair employment practice bills. This is true equally of Dixiecrats and "loyal" Democrats and that the Dixie-probably explains the decision to soft-pedal this issue at the meeting here.

Tomorrow's session is combined with the North Carolina $50-a-plate Jackson-Jefferson Day dinner, which with Mr. Barkley as the featured speaker will draw a crowd of 650 and already has raised $28,000, a local record.

The conference speaking program, beginning at 10 A. M., lists Graham, Gordon Gray, Secretary of the Army; James Webb, Under-Secretary of State; John Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury; John Gibson, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Frank Pace Jr., Budget Bureau Director; Charles Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture, and Leon Keyserling, acting chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.



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Josephus's Son Says—

Demos' Regional Conference Unrelated To Rights Program

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 19—(AP)—A Southern regional conference of Democrats here Jan. 28 has no relation to the Truman civil rights program, Jonathan Daniels said Thursday.

Daniels, North Carolina's Democratic national committeeman, also made it plain that party officials see no place at the meeting for Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina, and Gov. Fielding L. Wright, of Mississippi, who bolted in 1948.

"It is a conference of unity of the party in the region where the party has been strongest for many years," Daniels told a news conference.

He made the comment in reply to a newsman's question as to whether the conference was timed to coincide with presentation of the civil rights program in Congress.

"It has no relation whatever to civil rights," he answered.

There is nothing combative about this conference," he went on. "It is a meeting of the people of the organization of the party in the South."

A reporter asked if it had been decided whether there would be invitations for Thurmond and Wright, who ran on the States' Rights Democrats' presidential ticket in 1948.

"There is no question about Mr. Thurmond and Mr. Wright," Daniels said. "They were candidates of a different political party than the party which is holding the conference. We haven't invited Mr. Dewey or Mr. Wallace."

The conference program, which will precede North Carolina's annual fund - raising Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner the night of the 28th, will include two sessions and a luncheon, Daniels announced.

Speakers will include Vice-President Barkley, Under Secretary of State James E. Webb. Army Secretary Gordon Gray, Navy Secretary Francis P. Matthews, Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder, Agriculture Secretary Charles F. Brannan, and others.

The following states will send their national committeemen and party chairmen and vice-chairmen, Daniels said: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Progress of a Sort

Jackson Daily Prints First Negro's Photo

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP) — The Jackson (Miss.) Daily News, rabid anti-Truman daily and spokesman for state Dixiecrats, last week broke its usual practice and printed a picture of Percy Green, president of the State Negro Democrats Association.

Ordinarily the News prints pictures of a Negro only in case of a crime or on the sports page. Green will attend the Democratic party's national Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Washington, D. C., at $100 a plate.

Green will attend the dinner as a result of a local dinner by his organization at the Negro YWCA here Feb. 11 at $5 a plate.

EDITOR OF PAPER

He served as chairman of the Mississippi division of the National Citizens Committee for the re-election in 1948. The Negro Democrats were organized last year. Officers of this group are Green, president and executive director; James Oliver, Jackson, secretary; Gentry Black, Ruleville, first vice president, and the Rev. W. O. Moullard, Hattiesburg, treasurer.

Green says the organization has 500 members. He is also editor of the Jackson Advocate, local Negro weekly.

Alabama Drama

By Stewart Alsop

A DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY in the Deep South rarely deserves national attention. But a forthcoming primary in Alabama may well have a decisive effect on the whole national political balance of power. For this primary, which is to be held on May 2, will decide whether the whole Dixiecrat movement is likely to collapse, or whether it may become an extremely important national political factor in 1952.

Aside from Louisiana's huge, shrewd Leander Perez and Mississippi's bumbling Gov. Fielding Wright, the real sparkplugs of the Dixiecrat movement are to be found in Alabama. The Dixiecrat braintrusters include Alabama's wily Gessner McCorvey, former Gov. Frank Dixon and the corporation lawyer, Horace Wilkinson and Marion Rushton.

These men now largely control Alabama's Democratic Party, which in the last election they transformed into a Dixiecrat party. Their control is now being directly challenged by Alabama's able senators, Lister Hill and John Sparkman, and most of the Alabama representatives. This fight will come to a head on May 2, when the Alabama voters will choose between a Dixiecrat and Hill-Sparkman slate for the state Democratic committee.

If the Dixiecrat slate wins, the Dixiecrat movement will be strengthened decisively throughout the South. And this will in turn permit the Dixiecrat leaders to attempt to put in motion a shrewd political strategy, designed to influence the choice of the Republican presidential candidate in 1952.

* * *

The Strategy

FROM THE START, the Dixiecrat aim has been to seize the nationwide political balance of power. This aim came nightmarishly close to succeeding in 1948, when the election was almost thrown into the House of Representatives, where the four Dixiecrat states could have dictated the outcome. The present intention is to bring the balance of power lever to bear before the elections.

The strategy is largely the brainchild of McCorvey, who has been busily promoting it throughout the South. But it has been approved in principle by all the Dixiecrat leaders, and it has the tacit approval of the big oil and corporate interests which supply the Dixiecrats with their financial life-blood.

The first step would be to call Dixiecrat conventions in every Southern state early in 1952—a step which was omitted in 1948. These state conventions would name delegates to a formal national States' Rights convention, to write a party platform and nominate presidential candidates. This convention would be carefully scheduled to take place after the Republican convention. And the fact would be widely advertised in advance that the Dixiecrat convention would be prepared to nominate the Republican candidate on the Dixiecrat ticket—provided the candidate and the platform were acceptable.

The intention is of course obvious—to influence the Republican choice by holding out the rich and tempting prize of the electoral votes of four or more Southern states. Some experienced Southern observers assert that the strategy is unrealistic, if only because the South would never be hoodwinked into voting for a Republican by so transparent a stratagem. Yet other observers believe that this strategy might stand a real chance of paying off.

* * *

For Eisenhower?

AFTER ALL, IT IS POINTED OUT, Republican Chairman Guy Gabrielson has already said publicly that he has been keeping in touch with the Dixiecrat leaders, to see whether some understanding might not be possible. Gabrielson's indiscreet remark was quickly disavowed by all and sundry. But the fact remains that by 1952 the Republicans will have been out of power for 20 years—and the civil rights issue is the only serious impediment to an understanding with the conservative Southern Democrats, which could bring the Republicans back into power. Obviously the step from a congressional coalition to a coalition behind a single presidential candidate is a short step and by no means illogical.

This Dixiecrat strategy explains why the Dixiecrats have been beating the drum so enthusiastically for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Although he has publicly (and perhaps wisely) opposed compulsory civil rights legislation, Sen. Robert Taft is considered so indelibly Republican that Southerners could hardly be bamboozled into voting for him. But Eisenhower is not even a registered Republican, and although there is nothing in his record to indicate any enthusiasm for Dixiecrat ideas, the Dixiecrats have been eager to bestow on him what might well be a kiss of death.

Obviously, if the Alabama Dixiecrats are administered a severe defeat by the Hill-Sparkman forces, their strategy will receive a setback from which no recovery will be likely. The Hill-Sparkman camp has been helped by the administration decision to delay Senate debate on the civil rights issue—a fact which is doubtless not a coincidence. Even so, the Alabama Dixiecrats are putting on a tough, shrewd campaign, and the outcome is still very much in doubt. And it is not inconceivable that the outcome of this apparently obscure Alabama contest could have a far-reaching effect on the whole national political future.—©

Politics—

Hot Words Fly As Speakers 'Slug It Out' In Party Fight

Taylor Renews His Abernethy Feud; Mrs. Whitton Talks

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

States' Righters and stand-by-national party Democrats today had exchanged more verbal blows in the fight for control of party machinery in Alabama.

Some of the punches were thrown at one newspaper editor by another, while an appeal was made to Jefferson County women to back the Dixiecrats.

WAIGHTS TAYLOR, stick-by-national party candidate for State Democratic Executive Committee and editor of Our Southern Home at Livingstton, renewed his political feud with Tom Abernethy, editor of The Talladega Daily Home. Abernethy, himself a candidate for reelection to the committee, is state campaign chairman for States' Righters. He is running in the Fourth District, Taylor in the Six[illegible]

Speaking at a political rally at Elrod, near Tuscaloosa, Taylor said: "Dixiecrat Chief Tom Abernethy is leading the pack snapping at the heels of Sen. Lister Hill. He is using the same worn out phrases dreamed up six years ago in Birmingham law offices.

"I call on Dixiecrat Abernethy and his Republican masters to make an abject apology for hurling such stupid insults at the intelligence of Alabama voters. Let the Dixiecrats take their pledges to the Republican National Committee, where they'll be appreciated and rewarded."

* * *

MEANWHILE, those who want to stand by the national party were being taken to task in a radio speech by Mrs. Brooks Whitton.

The women's division chairman of the States' Rights Democratic Committee for Jefferson County, warned that old-line Democrats who want to stay in the national party "plan to hog-tie Alabama to Truman."

Appealing to women to line up with the Dixiecrats, Mrs. Whitton recalled the dark days of the War Between the States, followed "by even darker days of Reconstruction."

"Then it was," she said, "the Republican Party, headed by such South-haters as Thaddeus Stevens, wanted to treat the South as a conquered province."

* * *

MRS. WHITTON likened those "terrible days" to what would happen if "the vicious modern FEPC" were forced upon the South.

She lashed out at "spendthrifts of the party in Washington." And she termed "these modern Yankeecrats as just squatters on our territory."



FULL PARDON—James Curley.

Truman Gives Pardon To Ex-Mayor Curley, Veteran Democrat

WASHINGTON, April 14—(AP)—President Truman has given a full and unconditional pardon to 75-year-old James M. Curley, colorful Boston Democratic figure twice convicted of violating federal laws.

The White House announced the pardon was granted yesterday. It did not say so, but from all indications the action was chiefly a gesture to an elderly man long honored by his native city and state. It came as Curley was preparing to leave for Rome on a pilgrimage of the Catholic holy year. He sailed before the pardon was announced.

Curley already has served his time and he never lost his citizenship rights. So the pardon has little or no practical effect.

After the White House announcement, the Justice Department disclosed that Mr. Truman also had pardoned Donald Wakefield Smith, one of two men convicted with Curley in 1946 of mail fraud.

For Curley, the pardon covered both the 1946 case and a 1903 case in which he was convicted of conspiring to impersonate another person in taking a civil service examination. He served a two-month sentence for the 1903 case.

* * *

CURLEY HAD BEEN governor of Massachusetts, a member of Congress, and was mayor of Boston when the 1946 matter arose.

McCorvey Fires Back At Speech By Senator Hill

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Sen. Lister Hill's charge that Dixiecrats want to place Alabama in Republican ranks today drew fire from Gessner T. McCorvey, States' Rights movement planner.

Referring to Hill's statewide radio speech Wednesday night, McCorvey said "Sen. Lister Hill gave such a distorted and twisted version of what I said in my address before the State Democratic Executive Committee at our meeting in Montgomery Jan. 4, that I wish to here quote exactly what I did say."

SEN. HILL, spearheading stand-by-national party campaigners, had said Committee Chairman McCorvey advocated an "open alliance of Dixiecrats and Republicans." And he cited McCorvey's address before the committee when he "proposed that Dixiecrats and Republicans nominate the same candidate for president in 1952."

McCorvey denied he had at any time had met with or sought a conference with Republican National Chairman Guy Gabrielson about forming a coalition between States' Righters and the GOPers.

Alabama's senior senator quoted from The New York Times, in a news story printed March 9, which said Gabrielson had conferred with States' Righters on "a plan whereby Dixiecrat votes might be thrown to the GOP nominees."

McCorvey branded as "untrue, false and baseless and simply a lie out of the whole cloth" any statement or intimation that he had discussed with Gabrielson the advisability of States' Righters in Alabama or other Southern states lining up with Republicans.

The committee chairman said he did not know the GOP chairman and had never communicated with him "in any manner whatsoever either about amalgamation between Republicans and the real Democrats of the South, or about any other matter."

And he said no one else had done so "with my consent, or representing me."

* * *

McCORVEY TOOK exception to Sen. Hill's declaration, which the state committee chairman quoted as follows:

"And so, my friends, we have the strange doings of Dixiecrat chairman and Republican chairman to deliver you and your vote to the Republicans."

McCorvey asserted Hill undoubtedly wanted his listeners to believe that he (McCorvey) was the "Dixiecrat chairman" to whom he was referring and "that I had been consorting with Republicans."

McCorvey, in whaling away at Hill's speech, explained he had reduced to writing his speech delivered to the committee last January. He said he did this because he did not wish "any of the pinkish press or unscrupulous patronage-seeking politicians to be in a position to misrepresent what I said."

In charging the senator misrepresented what he had said, McCorvey quoted from his own speech as follows:

"As a practical proposition, I think that in 1952 the Southern states should nominate their presidential electors prior to the national conventions of the major parties, let these presidential electors get together and select some outstanding American who stands for states' rights—such as we did in 1948—and announce that we will support him for president.

"IF ONE OF THE MAJOR political parties then comes along later and nominates the same man, that will be perfectly all right. We will let them share with us the glory of electing a president."

McCorvey's speech added that States' Righters "could easily start the ball rolling by electing as their choice a man of the type of Gen. Eisenhower."

He said that Eisenhower, who had been frequently mentioned as probable choice of Republicans for the GOP presidential nominee in 1952, has indicated he believes in the principles of states' rights.

A NATIONAL RADIO NEWS analyst says "the Dixiecrats are stooges of the Republicans."

Frank Edwards, Washington, Mutual network news commentator, who is spending several days in Birmingham with his wife, said:

"Republicans will go along with the Dixiecrats until it comes to a showdown, where the Republicans have a major issue at stake, and then they will desert the splinter party."

Edwards, who broadcasts nightly over a Mutual network of 520 stations, said Alabama is fortunate in having such men in Congress as Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman.

"They are very conscientious, sincere and capable men," he said. Birmingham is his first stop in a swing through the South.

Reuniting Alabama Democrats

Election of Chauncey Sparks as governor of Alabama would do much, we believe, to speed along the eventual reconciliation of Democrats of this state and of the nation.

There will be such a reunion sooner or later. We have a feeling, in view of the prospect in the contest for control of the State Democratic Executive Committee, that it will be sooner rather than later. The chances appear excellent that that contest will be won by Democrats fighting for a united party.

Of course, voters come and go in our great American parties. That is to be expected. But the basis of an effective party is loyalty. A party to be effective must have a large number of members who will stand by it faithfully, even though they sometimes disagree strongly with some of its policies, some of its leaders. There could be no continuing, cohesive party without such members.

Differences among such members often are serious and important. But generally, of course, they are overcome without heavy loss in the ranks. Some citizens, of course, may feel that they cannot possibly go along with certain conditions in the party. But for the great majority, the things that unite usually are stronger than those that tend to divide.

* * *

Chauncey Sparks has had long experience in party affairs. As a delegate to the Philadelphia Democratic National Convention he was strongly opposed, of course, to civil rights proposals being pressed from certain quarters and which are profoundly and generally opposed in the South.

But the former governor had the vision, the balance, the devotion to broad, long range interests, to see that Southern Democrats must stand together and must stand with the national party—short of absolutely intolerable and hopeless differences—if the interests of this region and of the nation are to be best served.

So Gov. Sparks labored courageously and indefatigably to bring about a basis of understanding on which the convention could unite. Perhaps he and others working with him came closer to reaching their goal than is generally realized.

* * *

But there were extremists working against any such constructive solution.

Some delegates to the convention evidently did not want any compromise platform plank they could accept. They were bent on walking out.

On the other hand, some were absolutely set against any compromise with the prevailing Southern viewpoint.

In our opinion all the extremists together numbered far less than those that would have preferred a compromise. But the extremists, unfortunately, won.

* * *

There has followed, of course, the administration's efforts to back up its platform and campaign pledges in this respect. But so far they have not gotten far. The fight doubtless will continue for some time yet. But before very long, it may be hoped, it will die down.

Obviously, it will be best for the South, best for the party, for the great body of Democrats to be reunited.

Sparks, as governor—a moderate man of broad understanding— should be able to do much to that end.

The McCorvey Viewpoint

To the Editor:

Our senators are trying to purge from our State Democratic Executive Committee those of us who are fighting Harry Truman and his vicious racial program against the South.

It would be very interesting to the constituents of these gentlemen if they would make clear to the people of Alabama just what has happened in the past two years to cause them to recommend that Alabama's electoral vote in 1952 be cast for the nominee of the Democratic National Convention, which, of course, means Harry Truman.

In the Spring of 1948 Sen. Lister Hill said: "The situation in Alabama and the South today makes it clear that there cannot be Democratic Party unity with President Truman as the nominee."

About the same time Sen. John Sparkman said: "President Truman should withdraw as a candidate for renomination in the interest of party unity. With Mr. Truman as the standard bearer, the party would be cut into ribbons."

Many thousand Alabamians would like to know why our senators have changed. They would like to learn what new evidence Truman has given to our senators within the past two years which proves to them that Truman is no longer determined to wreck our cordial race relations by abolishing our segregation laws and setting up an FEPC to force white men and women to work side by side with Negroes in our factories and offices.

Southern senators and representatives by repeated filibusters may continue to delay for some time the success of Truman's vicious attacks on the South. But as long as we have at our nation's head a man of the Harry Truman stripe, we cannot hope to stave off forever the anti-South racial tide. Our congressmen should be able to spend in constructive endeavor the countless hours they must now consume in striving to defeat or delay anti-South legislation sponsored by the leaders in the very group which our senators are now urging us to support.

I am an Alabama Democrat of the type that my father and grandfathers were before me, and have no idea of voting a Republican ticket. However, I wish no part of the present day so-called national Democratic Party unless and until it and its nominees repudidate the anti-Southern racial planks adopted at the Philadelphia convention. Why should Sens. Hill and Sparkman try to drag us into a party advocating a program which they themselves at one time repudiated and which we know the South will never accept?

Alabamians who cherish the tradition of the South are bitterly opposed to the election of a State Democratic Executive Committee which will be subservient to the so-called national Democratic Party, now controlled by men of the type of Harry Truman; Howard McGrath; Bill Boyle, ex-pendergast politician and now chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Bill Dawson, the Negro congressman from Chicago who is vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Hubert Humphrey, the South-hating Minnesota senator; Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and others whose main purpose in life seems to be to play havoc with our Southern civilization. Remember that just a day or two ago this man McGrath, as attorney general, was busily engaged arguing to the Supreme Court that segregation in schools, dining cars, etc., must be ended.

Alabamians are fed up with this talk about all the money the federal government is giving Alabama. The federal government is not giving us one thin dime. It is merely paying back to us a small part of the money we furnish it in very burdensome taxes.

We all remember that within the past two years Herbert Meighan, of Garsden, raised many thousand dollars from federal officeholders, federal contractors and other Truman supporters in Alabama, for the use of that group in Washington which is attacking the South so viciously.

We also know that the Jim Folsom-Lister Hill-Herbert Meighan-John Sparkman axis (these names being arranged alphabetically) are feverishly at work to purge from our state committee all who oppose Truman, and so have Alabama's electoral vote in 1952 cast for the nominee of the so-called Democratic National Convention. Everybody knows this nominee will be Truman.

In my opinion the most striking illustration that has been given to the people of Alabama as to the recent antics of the pro-Truman group is a statement made by a distinguished Alabamian. He said that the position of these so-called National Loyalists is as consistent as would be the action of a man who was being shot at by a burglar, if this man kept dodging bullets aimed in his direction and yet at the same time was stooping down and picking up more ammunition and handing it to the burglar to be used by him in reloading his pistol.

GESSNER T. McCORVEY.

100 At $100 Dinner Hear Truman Set Pace For Democratic Campaign

WASHINGTON—Defying the seething Southern faction of his party, President Truman dragged his civil rights fight into the Party's annual Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner here, and stood firmly by his determination to make the Democratic Party promote the prosperity and welfare of All the American people.

With characteristic forthrightness, the President told the more than 5300 party faithfuls who dined in the National Guard Armory here that the Democratic Party is "going forward to break down the barriers to economic opportunity and political liberty that have been created by prejudice and discrimination."

He said that in the present anxieties and troubles of the world "the real strength of our country lies . . . in the freedom of our citizens and their faith in a democratic society. Among the nations of the world, we stand as an example of what free men can do when they are in control of their own affairs and dedicated to the concept of a better life for all."

Mr. Truman's civil rights declarations aroused a warm response from the more than 100 Negro Democrats who attended the $100-a-plate dinner. His specific reference to the party-splitting civil rights issue reemphasized his admonitions to the Attorney Generals Conference on Law Enforcement Problems which he addressed on the day preceeding the dinner. He plugged for the enactment of fair employment practices legislation and insisted on the protection of Negroes from mob violence.

He told the law enforcement officers, "I want to emphasize particularly equality of opportunity. I think every child in the nation, regardless of his race, creed or color, should have the right to a proper education. And when he has finished that education, he ought to have the right in industry to fair treatment in employment. If he is able and willing to do the job, he ought to be given a chance to do that job, no matter what his religious connections are or what his color is."

He cautioned the officers that it was just as much their duty to protect the innocent as it is to prosecute the guilty. "The friendless, the weak, the victims of prejudice and public excitement are entitled to the same quality of justice and fair play that the rich, the powerful, the well-connected, and the fellow with pull thinks he can get.

"You should be vigilant to enforce the laws which protect our citizens from violence or intimidation in their exercise of their constitutional and legal rights," the President declared. "The strength of our institutions depends in large measure upon the vigorous efforts to prevent mob violence, and in other forms of interference with basic rights — the right to a fair trial, the right to vote, and the rights to exercise freedom of speech, assembly and petition.

"Above all," the President said, "we must recognize that human misery breeds most of our crime. We must wipe out our slums, improve the health of our citizens, and eliminate the inequalities of opportunity which embitter men and women and turn them toward lawlessness. In the long run, these programs represent the greatest of all anti-crime measures."

He pointed out to the law enforcement officers their responsibility to protect the minds and hearts of our children. "We must teach that we should do right because it is right and not in the hope of any material reward. That is what our moral code is based upon: do to the other fellow as you would have him do to you."

Significantly, a silent reminder of the President's civil rights program flanked the Southern wall of the armory. There hung a huge painting of Lincoln's Memorial. A painting of Jefferson's Memorial, flanked the opposite wall.

Congressman William L. Dawson of Illinois, was among honored guests seated at the speaker's table. He was given a warm introduction to fellow Democrats as vice-chairman of the National Democratic Committee and received a cordial ovation. This was in sharp contrast to the Republican Party's failure to introduce their lone Negro National Committeeman from Mississippi, Perry W. Howard, Washington attorney, at their recent $1-box supper honoring the Great Emancipator.

The ever charming Hollywood star of stage and screen, Lena Horne, participated on the dinner show program at the invitation of the National Democratic Committee. She chose three numbers which aptly demonstrated the versatility of her artistry.

Negro Democrats who attended the dinner were seated throughout the huge arena on a completely non-segregated basis. Among those present were:

State Senator C. C. Wimbish, Commerce Commissioner, Messrs. Charles Skyles, Louis Martin, Willard Townsend, Bryant Hammonds, Mr. and Mrs. John Sengstacke, Attoneys Theodore Jornes, Truman K. Gibson, Edith S. Sampson, and Mrs. Helen Hall, all of Chicago.

New Yorkers included: Messrs. Julius Thomas, Lester Granger, J. Deton Brooks, Commissioners Raymond Jones, Samuel Battle, Arthur Ford, Assemblymen Harold Stevens, Daniel Burrows, Messrs. Sherman Hibbeth, Earnest Johnson, Mrs. Carrie B. Overton, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weaver, and Mott Shavers.

From Washington, D. C. came: Major and Mrs. Steve Davis, Miss Francis Williams, Mesdames Corriene Robinson, Venice T. Spraggs, Thomasina J. Norford, Anna A. Hedgeman, Sadie Franklin, Jeanetta W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Von Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Garvin, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Dedmon, Judge Armond Scott, Drs. Frank Horne, Booker T. McGraw, W. N. Rivers, Messrs. Joseph S. Jackson, Frank Reeves, Emmer M. Lancaster, Oliver Thornton, George L. P. Weaver, Herbert Hennegan and Charles Sisney.

Messrs. Sunny Wilson, Harold Bledsoe and Horace White, of Detroit were present, as were Mr. Percy Greene, Jackson, Miss.; Mrs. Jessie Vann, publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier Messrs. Howard Murphy and Lloyal Randolph, Baltimore, Md.. Attorneys Jean M. Capers, Harvey T. Johnson, Cleveland, O.; Messrs. A. C. Partee, N. C. Chalmers, Dallas, Tex.; Dr. Alonzo Moron, Hampton Institute, Va.; Dr. J. S. Robinson, Little Rock, Ark.; Judge Frederick K. Watkins, Durham, N. C.; Mr. Herbert T. Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Reuban Clay, Richmond, Va.; Mr. Thomas Barton, Pittsburgh, Pa.; M.. I. J. K. Wells, Charleston, West Va.; Mr. Frank Stanley, Louisville Ky.; Mrs. Hortense Young, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Harry T. Penn, Richmond, Va.; Attorney Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Andrew Bradley, Harrisburg, Pa.; Attorney A. T. Walden, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Lionel Hampton, Los Angeles, Cal.; and Mr. Charles P. Browning were listed as contributing guests were not present.

DEMOCRATS LASHED BY NEGRO JOURNAL

Party Warned Its 'Conviction' Racial Vote Is 'In the Bag' 'Ain't Necessarily So'

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, March 10—The Chicago Defender, a nationally distributed Negro newspaper, bitterly assailed Democratic leaders today and warned that their "growing conviction" that they had the Negro vote "ain't necessarily so."

The Defender, which has supported New Deal programs since the first election of President Roosevelt, makes this politically significant assertion in a two-column, page one editorial titled, "Promises Versus Performance:"

"As we enter the 1950 election campaign, the Democrats both locally and nationally should do a little soul-searching * * *

"The action promised by the Democrats in 1948 caught the imagination of the people. Now, two years later, we have more promises and few accomplishments * * *

"Selfish Men" Cited

"The wishes of the people have been ignored and forgotten for the benefit of a small group of selfish men concerned only in maintaining their own little selfish political interests."

President Truman's name is not mentioned in the editorial, which will appear in tomorrow's issue of The Defender. Those assailed are Jacob M. Arvey, chairman of the Cook County (Chicago) Democratic Central Committee; William M. Boyle, chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Governor Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois and Mayor Martin H. Kennelly of Chicago.

Political observers viewed The Defender's apparent abandonment of its wholehearted support of the Administration's policies as marking a trend among Negro voters. The Defender, it is pointed out, is a major factor in molding political thought among Chicago's 400,000 Negroes and those in other cities. It is one of the country's three largest Negro newspapers, with a circulation of 200,000.

Editorial Warns Arvey

First among the Democratic leaders advised by The Defender to "do a little soul-searching" is Mr. Arvey, head of the Chicago Democratic machine that piled up huge majorities in the 1948 election.

"Locally," the editorial says, "there seems to be a growing conviction on the part of Boss Arvey and company that the Negro vote is in the bag for the Democratic party. As the song goes, they seem to think that they have the world in a jug and the stopper in their hands.

"We would like to remind them of that delightful tune from 'Porgy and Bess,' 'It Ain't Necessarily So'."

The Defender seeks to learn "what happened to the Administration's leaders in the fight for a strong F.E.P.C.?"

Another question in the minds of the voters, the editorial said, is:

"When will the people see some leadership in breaking the bottleneck on Mayor Kennelly's housing program?"

"As a matter of fact," the editorial said, "the Democratic party as a whole seems to be suffering from indigestion. They have apparently been eating too high on the hog, and now they are sleeping on a full stomach. The Democrats in Illinois and in the nation have been and are now in a position to live up to their promises."

Democratic Policy Rules, Equality Group Reports

16 Officers Taking Technical Courses; Six More Assigned to Permanent Party

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Under the Air Forces racial equality program, colored and white personnel are mixed in both the school courses and the permanent party assigned to Scott Air Force Base at St. Louis. They are trained chiefly in radio repair and maintenance.

E. W. Kenworthy, executive secretary of President Truman's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, pointed this out last week in reporting that he found complete integration at Scott Field.

The base is one of seven Air Force installations Mr. Kenworthy visited to see how the policies put into effect last May 11 to assure equality of treatment and opportunity for all members of its personnel was working.

Minority Personnel Listed

As of Jan. 20 last, there were 484 colored airmen among the permanent party at Scott Field, or approximately 12%. There was 686 in the schools among 6,373, or a little over 10%.

There also were 13 colored officers in the officers' training technical courses, and six in the permanent party.

Mr. Kenworthy said he found colored students in almost all of the classes he visited, also colored officers in the communication officers' course.

All-Colored Units Dropped

As of last Dec. 26, there were no colored men reported to be in the cryptographic technician and radio repairman (alternating current) equipment courses, but there have been colored graduates in previous classes in these courses.

Scott Field—like Keesler, Lackland and Williams Air Force Bases, all under the Air Force Training Command—had broken up its colored service squadrons and assigned qualified colored men to schools, retaining in their present specialties those not qualified for further training.

Any Moron Knows It's Truman In '52—McCorvey

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER.—As our senators are trying to purge from our State Democratic Executive Committee those of us who are fighting Harry Truman and his outrageous and unthinkable racial program towards the South, it would be very interesting to the constituents of these gentlemen if they would make clear to the people of Alabama just what has happened in the past two years to cause them to recommend that Alabama's electoral vote in 1952 be cast for the nominee of the Democratic National Convention which, of course, means Harry Truman.

In the spring of 1948 Senator Lister Hill said:

"The situation in Alabama and the South today makes it clear that there cannot be Democratic party unity with President Truman as the nominee."

About the same time Senator John Sparkman said:

"President Truman should withdraw as a candidate for renomination in the interest of party unity. With Mr. Truman as the standard-bearer, the party would be cut into ribbons."

I and tens of thousands of other Alabamians would like to know what evidence has been given to our senators by Harry Truman in the past two years to prove to them that he is no longer determined to wreck the cordial relations now existing between the Southern white man and his colored friends by abolishing our segregation laws and practices and establishing an FEPC which will force white men and white women to work side by side with Negro men and Negro women in our factories and in our offices.

While Southern senators and congressmen can, by neglecting their other duties, stage a filibuster which will delay for some time the success of Truman's outrageous attacks on the South, yet, we cannot hope to forever stave off the anti-Southern racial tide rising against us if we have at our nation's head a man of the Harry Truman stripe. Our senators and our congressmen should be able to spend in worthwhile endeavors, as our public servants, the countless hours which they now have to spend in trying to defeat or delay proposed legislation which should have never been presented to the Congress in the first instance, which legislation has been offered and sponsored by the leaders in the very group which our senators are now insisting we should support.

I am an Alabama Democrat of the type that my father and grandfathers were before me, and have no idea of voting a Republican ticket. However, I wish no part of the present-day so-called National Democratic Party unless and until it and its nominees repudiate the anti-Southern racial planks adopted at the Philadelphia convention. Why should Senators Hill and Sparkman try to drag us into a party advocating a program which they themselves at one time repudiated and which we know the South will never accept?

I have no apologies to make for my stand. It is definite, positive and unambiguous. I am bitterly opposed to the people of my state electing a State Democratic Executive Committee which will be subservient to the so-called National Democratic Party.

I am pretty much fed up with this talk about all the money the federal government is giving Alabama. The federal government is not giving us one thin dime but is merely paying back to us a small part of the money we furnish it in very burdensome taxes.

We all remember, of course, that within the past two years Mr. Herbert Meighan, of Gadsden, raised a good many thousands of dollars from federal office-holders, federal contractors and other Truman supporters in Alabama, for the use of that group in Washington which is attacking the South so viciously. We also know that the Jim Folsom-Lister Hill-Herbert Meighan-John Sparkman axis (these names being arranged alphabetically) are feverishly at work to purge from our State Committee me and others who think like me, and have Alabama's electoral vote in 1952 cast for the nominee of the so-called Democratic National Convention.

Any moron knows that this nominee will be Truman.

In my opinion the most striking illustration that has been given to the people of Alabama as to the recent antics of the pro-Truman group in this state is a statement made by a distinguished Alabamian. He said that the position of these so-called national loyalists is as consistent as would be the action of a man who was being shot at by a burglar, if this man kept dodging these bullets aimed in his direction and yet all the time he was stooping down and picking up some more ammunition and handing it to the burglar to be used by him in reloading his pistol.

GESSNER T. McCORVEY,
Chairman, Demo. Exec. Com.
Mobile, Ala.

For 'Little Man'—

Tucker, Candidate For Congress, Blasts Battle, Tells Platform

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Without calling Rep. Laurie Battle by name, John S. Tucker Jr., today lashed out sharply at the Ninth District congressman, in opening his campaign to unseat him. Battle qualified for reelection several weeks ago.

"I feel the congressman from this district should represent all the people of Jefferson County," said Tucker, "and should not be a mere tool of the foreign capital whose local offices are centered in a few downtown office buildings."

Touching on the red-hot question of national party loyalty, Tucker said the congressman from this, "the greatest Southern congressional district, should be a true liberal Democrat and should reflect the great democratic heritage of our people."

"I do not believe the congressman from this district should be a person who says he is a Democrat—or a Dixiecrat—but whose voting (or non-voting) records shows him to go hand in glove with the most rock-ribbed reactionary conservatism ever to be rampant in the Republican Party."

* * *

TUCKER, A NATIVE Alabamian said "I am Southern through and through," adding, "as a Southerner I cannot agree with the so-called 'civil rights' program.

"But, as a Southerner and as a loyal Democrat, I feel the 'civil rights' issue must be resolved within the Democratic Party and in the halls of Congress," he said. "I am for equal rights to all and special privileges to none. I am for the greatest good for the greatest number of Americans."

Tucker, Birmingham lawyer and War II veteran, who resigned as assistant U. S. district attorney here to run against Rep. Battle outlined his stand as follows:

"I am for a strong and effective national defense program.

"I am for federal aid to education, with local control. I am for those great advances in the social betterment of our people which have been the backbone of the national Democratic Party for generations.

* * *

"I FAVOR TAX reduction as soon, and in as large amount, as is practicable.

"I favor voluntary medical insurance, but am opposed to socialized medicine.

"I favor a program of conserving our natural resources of soil, forest and minerals. I believe another class of resources—human resources—is more important than the resources of the soil.

"I believe the national government must assist, where private and local sources fail, in the provision of adequate housing, especially for low-income

Run-Off Is Required To Determine Control Of Party In Alabama

Persons Gains; Boozer Takes Third Place

By The Associated Press

Gordon Persons, who stumped the state in a helicopter, cinched a runoff berth yesterday in his bid for governor of Alabama. His runoff opponent probably will be Philip Hamm, Gov. James E. Folsom's handpicked candidate.

As returns from Tuesday's Democratic Primary continued to roll in, the radio executive turned politician stacked up more votes than the next three candidates combined. Fifteen hopefuls campaigned for the chief executive post.

Meanwhile regular Democrats must await a runoff primary May 30 to see whether their attempt to wrest Alabama party machinery control from States' Righters will succeed.

This battle, which may decide how Alabama's 11 electoral votes go in 1952, was for the 72 places on the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Returns from Tuesday's primary showed regular Democrats leading for 38 states, States' Righters for 32 and one going to a man committed to neither.

Many of the leaders, however, are short of a majority in their districts and must engage in the May 30 runoff.

Alabama was one of four states in the former Solid South to turn its back on the Truman-Barkley ticket in 1948. Their votes went to the States' Rights Thurmond-Wright ticket.

Civil rights bills, proposed by Mr. Truman and opposed by both sides in Tuesday's election, was the reason for the 1948 revolt.

Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman fight for a return to party regularity in the primary. Both urged Alabama Democrats to fight out their differences within the national party.

Hill was renominated by nearly two to one for his Senate seat. With 1,940 boxes of the 2,505 in the state in, he had 149,621 to 76,880 for Lawrence McNeil, Birmingham States' Righter. McNeill conceded.

The 15-man race for governor also saw States' Rightrs outside the winner's circle.

With 2,005 boxes in, Gordon Persons of Montgomery was far ahead with 100,062 to 38,961 for Philip J. Hamm. Both are opposed to the States' Rights movement.

Gordon Persons, the 47-year-old chairman of the State Public Service Commission, four years ago finished fifth in a five-man governor's race. Ill health prevented him from making an active campaign in 1946.

With ballots counted in 2,334 of the state's 2,505 boxes, the vote was Persons 123,551 and Hamm 48,852. Both campaigned as National Party loyalists, although that issue did not figure strongly in the governor's race.

Hamm, who resigned as Folsom's revenue commissioner to make the race, slowly increased his lead over third place Judge Elbert Boozer of Anniston, Boozer had 39,535 votes, which gave him a slim lead over Bruce Henderson, a States' Righter and leader of the "economy bloc" in the state senate.

National Party Unity Favored InMontgomery

Final Returns Verify Score Of Seven To One; Slate Lacks Majority

Montgomery County voters in Tuesday's balloting favored candidates for the State Democratic Committee who advocate loyalty to the National Democratic Party.

However, the slate of eight advocates of loyalty did not receive a majority in the voting.

The first seven leaders of the 16 candidates for the committee from the Second Congressional District were advocates of loyalty in the party scrap over President Truman's civil rights program.

The eighth man was a States' Righter, James T. Beeland of Greenville, who was followed by another States' Righter, Robert B. Albritton of Andalusia.

The other loyalist in the race, Ramon Miller of Montgomery followed Albritton and in turn was followed by the other States' Righters.

Here's the complete but unofficial vote from Montgomery County's 75 boxes:

John Morgan Flowers of Montgomery (Democrat), 6,109.

A. Pope Gordon of Montgomery (Democrat), 5,[illegible].

J. E. Brantley of Banks (Democrat), 5,917.

W. C. (Buddy) Holmes of Foley (Democrat), 5,792.

Feagin Rainer of Montgomery (Democrat), 5,799.

Mittelle Noble of Montgomery (Democrat), 5,740.

James E. McCurdy of Flomaton (Democrat), 5,720.

Beeland 5,646.

Albritton, 5,635.

Miller, 5,576.

J. W. Brannan, Jr., of Foley (States' Righter), 5,266.

John Britton of Montgomery (States' Righter), 5,501.

Hugh Fountain of Evergreen (States' Righter), 5,075.

Tully Goodwin of Florala (States' Righter), 5,246.

F. B. Lloyd of Luverne (States' Righter), 4,753.

Frank J. Mizell, Jr., of Montgomery (States' Righter), 5,311.

Mixed Election Results

Returns from yesterday's Alabama Democratic primary, still far from complete early this morning, presented some mixed and paradoxical results, although certain definite trends were strongly established.

Gordon Persons is running far ahead in the governor's race, Lister Hill has a decisive lead for the United States Senate, but the fight for control of the State Democratic Executive Committee is very close.

At this writing "loyalists" were leading in three of the nine districts, each of which has eight places; the "States' Righters" were ahead in three, one of them still in doubt, and in three others the winners were divided among the two groups.

Persons as well as Sen. Hill took a definite stand in favor of fighting out differences over civil rights proposals within the party. Yet it is evident that conflicting viewpoints still deeply and sharply divide Alabama voters.

It appears unlikely that strong dominance, leading toward clarification and unity in the party situation, will be established by the loyalists.

On the other hand, commanding control of party affairs for the States' Righters seems out of the question.

This points to a probable continuation of the party battle that began two years ago in the presidential primaries.

But with Sen. Hill apparently assured of election, and with Gordon Persons in a strongly favorable position, and at least a strong line-up of loyalists on the state committee, there is a marked change in the situation from that which prevailed in the 1948 elections, when the States' Righters gained full control of the situation.

* * *

Gordon Persons, generally expected to run first in the gubernatorial race, did even better than was anticipated by most observers and from poll indications. His personal appeal, his forthright and intelligent platform, his demonstrated concern for the public interest and his popularity throughout the state put him well into the lead in every section. As president of the State Public Service Commission, he is widely known among the voters and has repeatedly demonstrated his interest in their welfare. His campaign for the office four years ago helped, as undoubtedly did a marked bandwagon sentiment which early manifested itself.

While Mr. Persons' lead is great—he had 73,007 votes in 1,631 boxes compared to 28,461 for Philip Hamm, his nearest competitor—he was well short of a majority. However, Mr. Persons' total at that point was more than equal to that for the next three men: Hamm, supported by Gov. Folsom; Bruce Henderson, backed by the States' Righters, and Elbert Boozer, Anniston business man, who has long been conducting a vigorous campaign. Former Gov. Sparks was fifth, in a showing that was surprisingly poor. His years counted heavily against him. He made his appeal strictly on his record and the voters failed to respond as widely as expected to his quiet, rational and impersonal tactics.

It hardly seems possible that the runner-up can overtake Persons in the runoff May 30. The leader should draw heavily from support of the other leading candidates and pick up many more ballots which yesterday were scattered among trailing candidates.

* * *

Lister Hill, having taken a positive, fighting position in favor of fighting out differences within the national party, had to combat a widespread and ardent opposition on that issue. Lawrence McNeil, taking the field against the veteran, widely popular senior senator, benefited from this strong opposing feeling. Yet Hill, on incomplete returns, had well over 60 per cent of the vote and seemed likely to increase that percentage. This was an impressive testimonial of faith, in view of the intense anti-Truman feeling in the state and the high tide which that feeling reached only two years ago.

Negro Democrats Approve "Open" Party in Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) —The Negro Democrats of Arkansas last week officially announced their approval of the recent action opening the Arkansas Democratic party to Negroes, taken recently by the state convention.

Although the world "white" was eliminated from the requirements for membership, certain other anti-Negro sections remained a part of the party creed.

One section puts the state party officially against intermarriage between the races and another advocates the perpetuation of segregation of the two races.

These clauses were allowed to remain as part of the party set of principles to avoid too much conflict at the meeting itself.

Of the dropping of the racial clause, Dr. J. M. Robinson, president of the Negro Democrats, said: "To the Negro it represents the realization of a long dream and a challenge to the future."

He related, however, that he was going to work to have the state party principles agree with those of the national party.

Dixiecrats Ruled Out In Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 22—(AP)—Arkansas Democrats read Dixiecrat supporters out of the state party Friday, but not without creating a note of discord in an otherwise harmonious convention.

This action came after Sid McMath formally accepted the Democratic gubernatorial nomination he won this summer in defeating former Gov. Pen Laney, a Dixicrat candidate.

The discord arose when Amis Guthridge, Little Rock office supply dealer and an Arkansas Dixiecrat leader, bitterly denounced a proposed resolution to open party membership to Negroes.

Shouts of "throw him out" punctuated his attack on "Harry Truman, Leon Henderson, Dean Acheson and Sid McMath for scuttling the Democratic party."

Previously, Convention Chairman Floyd Barham, Fort Smith, in his keynote address, had welcomed Dixiecrats to return to the party, but warned "they must support our nominees, state, county as well as national."

Democrats End Arkansas Party Ban on Negroes

Action in State Convention Permits Primary Voting and Running for Office

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 22 (UP).—The ranks of the Democratic party in Arkansas were opened to Negroes today.

Henceforth, Negroes can vote in the party primaries and run for state offices.

The state Democratic convention approved by unanimous voice vote a resolution to strike the word "white" from the party election rules.

There was no reference made to an earlier suggestion that the party repeal its "declaration of principles" which calls for continued segregation of the races and prohibits intermarriage.

Under the new rule, Negroes may qualify as candidates in the state Democratic primaries.

Arkansas Dems Admit Negroes To Party Membership

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (AP) — Arkansas Democrats Friday opened party membership to Negroes and denied it to anyone who does not support all party nominees.

Admission of Negroes, in effect dictated by a federal court, followed bitter denunciation of the proposal by Amis Guthridge, Little Rock Arkansas Dixiecrat leader.

The new party loyalty rule also was a blow to Dixiecrat supporters.

For several years rules have not required Arkansas party members to support the national nominees.

The Dixiecrat group thus was able in 1948 to oppose President Truman, but remain Arkansas party members in good standing.

The rules changes, made at the closing session of the two-day Democratic state convention here, created the only note of discord at the meeting, which only a short time earlier, Gov. Sid McMath had termed a "wonderful family reunion."

Guthridge declared that "never since Reconstruction days has any such thing been offered at a Democratic convention in Arkansas."

When he offered his "congratulations to Harry Truman, Leon Henderson, Dean Acheson and Sid McMath for scuttling the Democratic party," a chorus of boos and shouts of "Throw him out," arose from the floor."

The change was adopted by the loudest "aye" vote of the convention, but for the first time, there was a scattering of loud "no" votes.

Shouts of "throw him out" echoed throughout the convention hall when the Dixiecrat banner-carrier heaped abuse upon prominent National and State Party figures.

The resolution admitting Negroes to the party was adopted by the loudest "aye" vote of an otherwise routine convention.

Negroes In, Dixiecrats Out In Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Arkansas Democratic party Friday voted to admit Negroes for the first time and then read hate-mongering Dixiecrats out of the party.

The State Democratic Convention action opened party membership to Negroes and denied it to any one (aimed at the Dixiecrat crowd) who does not support all party nominees in National and state elections.

The Arkansas Democrats, under the leadership of liberal Gov. Sid McMath are believed to have smashed the States' Rights Wing of the party forever. The admission of Negroes which was in effect ordered by Federal Court order recently, followed a bitter attack on the proposal by Amis Guthridge, Little Rock Dixiecrat leader.

Guthridge, an office supply dealer, threw the convention into pandemonium when he suddenly burst into rage over the proposed resolution to open party membership to Negroes.

The resolutions admitting Negroes was offered by J. Fred Parish, a Newport, Ark. attorney.

He accused Harry Truman, Leon Henderson, Dean Acheson and Sid McMath of "scuttling the Democratic Party."

White Fla. Democrats Told to Forget Party Color Line

Afro-American
34d
Dat. 6-24-50

ORLANDO, Fla. — If white Democrats don't organiza colored Democrats in Florida, "the job will be taken over by people in New York, Chicago and Detroit, State Railroad and Utilities Commissioner Jerry W. Carter of Tallahassee told Florida sheriffs in their annual conference last week.

Carter, who is also National Democratic Committeeman from Florida, was direct and pointed in his remarks. He won a new four-year term in his position in May 2, first primary election over Ancil Boyette, Marianna dairyman.

"At least 50% of the money spent in the Pepper-Smathers campaign came from outside the State," Carter said. This indicated to him, he said, that outsiders are spending money on our elections and they are going to take over if we are not on the alert."

To Organize Young Voters

Florida Young Democratic organizations which are laying plans to group young colored voters all over the State, held a meeting here last week. Jim Sanders of Jacksonville, is president of the State body.

In Clearwater last Friday, Milton P. Rooks, former president of the Florida Progressive Voters' League, said that Florida colored voters are forming a group opposed to efforts of union leaders and out-of-State organizers to control their vote.

He declared that the League, which he founded, split on the issue of outside control in the Pepper-Smathers race.

An organization meeting for the new group, the Florida State Voters .will be held soon.

Ga. Democrats Branded As Selfish, Defiant Lot

Whites Vow to Go To Jail; Will Not End School Bias

COLUMBUS, Georgia — The Georgia Democratic Party was branded a "selfish few" who thrive on "prejudice and intolerance" Tuesday by a federal judge in Columbus.

Judge A. B. Conger of the Middle district of Georgia, said the party was "arrogant" and "inebriated with power" for defying Supreme Court decisions on racial segregation.

The federal judge made his remarks in a charge to a federal grand jury.

He referred to a Democratic Party resolution passed at the last state convention which declared that Georgia would never allow the races to mix.

He branded the resolution "the sputum of a negligible, vicious few, who live and thrive and prosper upon turmoil, strife, confusion, hate, prejudice and intolerance."

The judge insisted, "If there were no political strife, conflict, confusion, many political hangers-on would dry up and fall off."

Judge Conger contended that: "It was most inappropriate unseemly and arrogant for a small segment of the people of this state, willed with prejudice, inebriated by power, and blinded by egotism, to propose and have passed by a Democratic convention of Georgians a resolution to disregard, disobey, challenge and contest decisions of the Supreme Court—the highest court of the land—the court of judicial appeal."

He said: "The resolution not only committed those participating but invoked the aid of all state and local peace officers to defy the Supreme Court decision...This sort of procedure, to which our state Democratic Convention unthoughtfully committed itself, if pursued and practiced, would result in anarchy.

The Georgia Democratic Convention meeting in Macon shouted defiance of the United States Supreme Court.

Gov. Herman Talmadge told the body at that time he intended to enforce segregation laws "at all hazard."

Judge Conger was nominated to the federal bench a year ago by U. S. Senator Walter F. George.

MACON, Ga.—A resolution adopted by a howling, defiant state Democratic convention last week virtually "seceded" Georgia from the Union, as the session confirming Herman Talmadge for Governor said the Southern Empire Commonwealth would ignore the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling.

Leaders of the ruling political body vowed to go to jail before they would permit Negroes go to white schools.

BITTER BLASTS

Roy Harris of Augusta, convention floor leader and "maker of Governors, declared, "We will go to jail before we will let whites and Negroes go to school together."

Charles Bloch, Macon attorney and convention leader, stated: "They might put somebody in jail for a little while, but they couldn't keep them there."

In a typical Talmadge setting, whoops, yells and all, the some 5,000 delegates unanimously adopted a resolution pledging all state officials to fight "with all the resources of the state" to preserve racial segregation in schools and colleges, "decisions to the contrary notwithstanding."

The resolution said the Supreme Court's rulings, outlawing segregation in Texas and Oklahoma universities, are binding in Georgia.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

Negro leaders promptly accepted the challenge.

Dr. William Boyd, professor of political science at Atlanta University and president of the Georgia chapter of the NAACP, declared that court action would be instituted as soon as the machinery can bet set up to test the Democratic convention resolution. Boyd indicated that students will apply to a university graduate school. He said further:

"We hoped that weakness and deficiencies could be remedied short of court action. But in the light of the stand taken by Roy Harris and Charles Block yesterday in Macon, we have no alternative but to meet their challenge. There is not a single Negro college in the state that has full accreditation. Not only that, but there are no facilities provided by the State of Georgia within the state for Negroes above college level, that is graduate colleges, comparable to Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia."

WALDEN SEES VICTORY

Atty. A. T. Walden, NAACP counsel and prominent political and civic leader, declared his belief that he could win a suit for admission of Negroes to the university white units in Federal District Court. He said he hoped to give Harris, Bloch and others a chance to fulfill their vow. No students had been to Walden about the test last week.

Walden won a teachers' equalization suit in Atlanta Federal Court, the decision of which is now being appealed by the Atlanta Board of Education. The Georgia NAACP has filed several school facilities equalization suits in the state.

Democratic (Oklahoma)

Feuding Oklahoma Democrats Decide To Work Together After 6-Year Split

OKMULGEE, Okla. — (ANP) — Negro Democratic leaders from all sections of the state assembled here recently to bring to an end a six-year feud between two party factions, and to form a single organization that will serve as a potent force for Negro voters in Oklahoma.

The erst-while feuding factions got that way in 1943 when the organization was headed by the late Dr. J. W. Sanford, then president of Langston university. The issue at stake was leadership of Negro Democratic affairs.

In the split, one group banded itself under Dr. Sanford and the other under Prof. Calvin Johns, principal of the public schools in Seminole. In the last election, both factions contested bitterly for leadership and the privilege of naming persons to important positions in the state.

When Dr. Sanford died, Mrs. Elsberry of Ardmore, prominent school official assumed the presidency of that faction. She was subsequently succeeded by E. W. Warrior, wealthy cattle rancher, educator, businessman and business manager of State Consolidated institutions of Oklahoma. The institutions are a $1,000,000 educational project for delinquent girls, deaf and dumb, orphans and insane. The other faction selected Dr. H. W. Williamson, dentist of Idabel and state NAACP leader, as its president.

Through the efforts of Warrior, Dr. Williamson and Dr. D. C. Cooksey Jr., the two factions were brought together again as one single unit. Dr. Cooksey is publisher of the Informer newspaper, dean of Liberty college and pastor of Antioch Baptist church in Muskogee.

Current program of the amalgamated body is that officers of both groups will serve as coworkers in every office. The leaders are now working on a slate to present to Democratic party members in the state which will seek legislation fair to all citizens.

Carter Wesley Discusses

Current Events

THE JAYBIRD PARTY

Despite the fact that the Jaybird party, after Judge T. M. Kennerly had ruled that it was illegally barring Negroes from participation, accepted the decision and voted that Negroes should participate in the party decisions, and despite the fact that Negroes did participate in the party decisions, the party none the less appealed from Judge Kennerly's decision to the Circuit Court of Appeals. We received last week a brief on behalf of the appellees, the Negroes, by Attorney J. Edwin Smith, who tried the case ably before Judge Kennerly. This brief answers the contentions of the appellants, the Jaybird party, in their appeal to the upper court. Mr. Smith's brief meets and disposes of every argument advanced by the appellants, and in our humble opinion doesn't leave them a leg to stand on.

As would be expected, the appellants appealed to all the technicalities they could find. They say that their correct name is the "Jaybird Democratic Association of Fort Bend County," and that they were wrongfully sued as the "Jaybird Party." The brief cites the record showing the testimony by the leaders of the "Jaybird Democratic Association of Fort Bend County" themselves, saying that they are known as the "Jaybird Party." Judge Kennerly found that their association is known as the "Jaybird Party." The whole trial was on the acceptance by both parties of the fact that the people in court were the offenders, and were known more popularly as the "Jaybird Party." But to cinch the argument, Mr. Smith points out that they were sued as a class, and the name is of small importance, since they were all individually served and in court.

Then the appellants claimed that they were a private party and not a creature of the state, as are the ordinary county Democratic groups. Mr. Smith points out that Article 3163 of the Revised Civil Statutes specifically covers such countywide political parties as this association admits it is.

He also cites the record to show that the evidence established the fact that his was a countywide organization, and the Judge so found. Then he clinches his argument by pointing out that even if they had no laws covering the countywide political organization, it would none the less be according against the Constitution to bar any citizen from participating in the selection of the people who are to serve the county officially. In substantiation he cites the fact that in South Carolina they repealed all laws, but none the less Federal Judge Waite Waring found that they exercised the power and control over the machinery to elect the officers to represent the people, and that they therefore were barred by the Constitution from preventing any qualified voter from participating in such selection of the people to represent the political unit, whether state or county.

Then the association pointed out that they did not meet on certain days required by Aricle 3163 of the statutes, and warned to argue that that made them not covered by the statute and free to act as they pleased. Mr. Smith pointed out that by violating the Texas Statutes they could not get any rights to circumvent the Constitution of the United States, if they could, any criminal would get higher rights than citizens.

Then having gotten the good appellants plumb drunk off sharp jabs and legal punches, Mr. Smith gave them the knock out blow by showing from the record that this so-called "Jaybird Democratic Association of Fort Bend County" effectively controls and predetermines the ultimate choice of the county officials of Fort Bend county, and that the candidates chosen in the "Jabyrid democratic Association of Fort Bend County" have always been the ones elected in the primary and in the general election, thus bringing it straight under the Classic decision as well as Smith vs. Allwright and all the other cases that have gone up, or either where the court has sustained them by refusing a writ of certiorari.

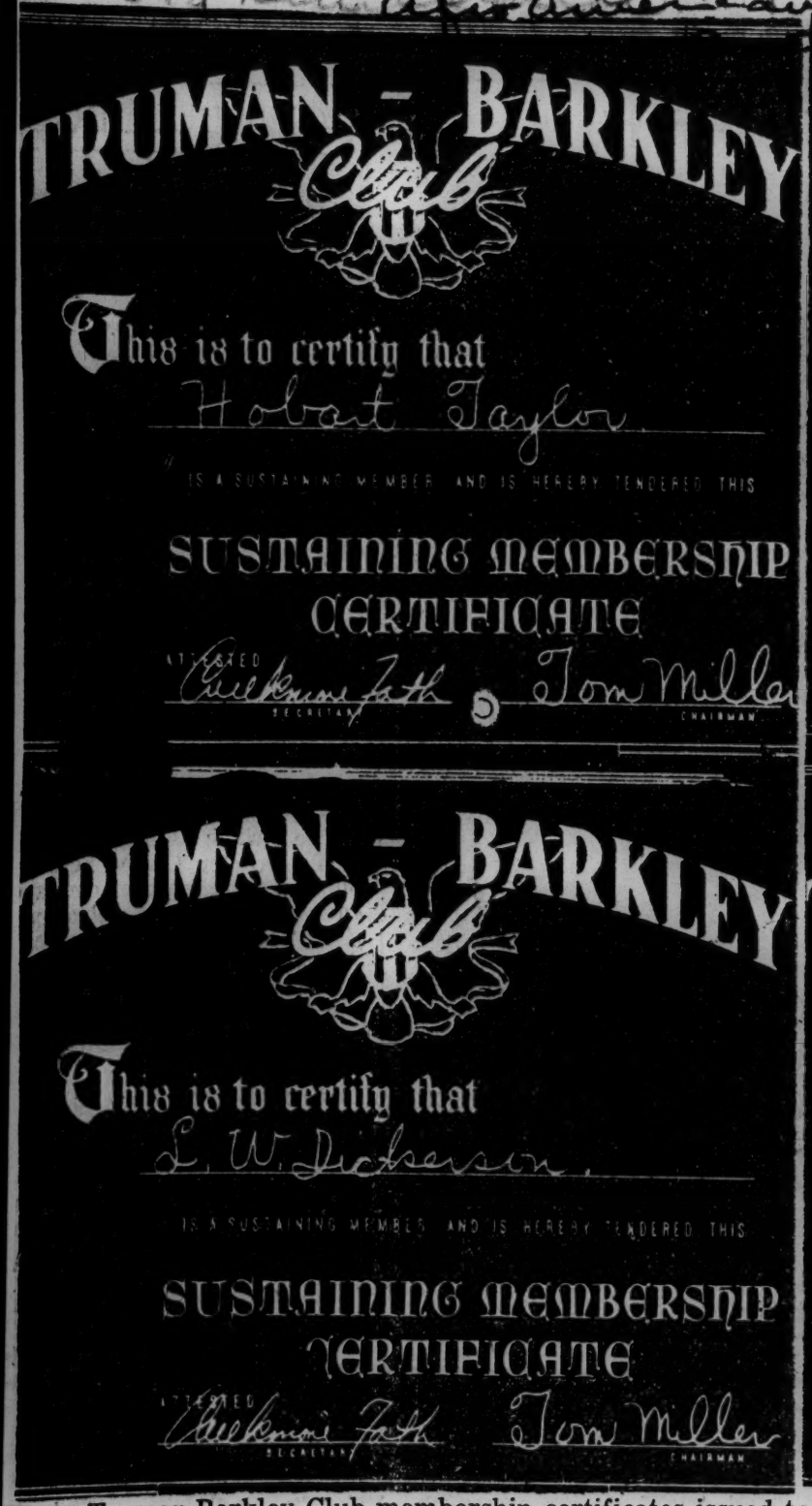
As a matter of fact, the enfranchisement of the Negro throughout the South has moved so rapidly in the brief time since the filing of the appeal, that the Jaybird Democratic Association seems old fogey and outmoded even to be presenting such arguments in the court today. Just last week Wharton county's famous "White Man's Union" voted to open its party to the vote of Negro citizens. At the same time they voted down a motion to prevent Negroes from being candidates for office.

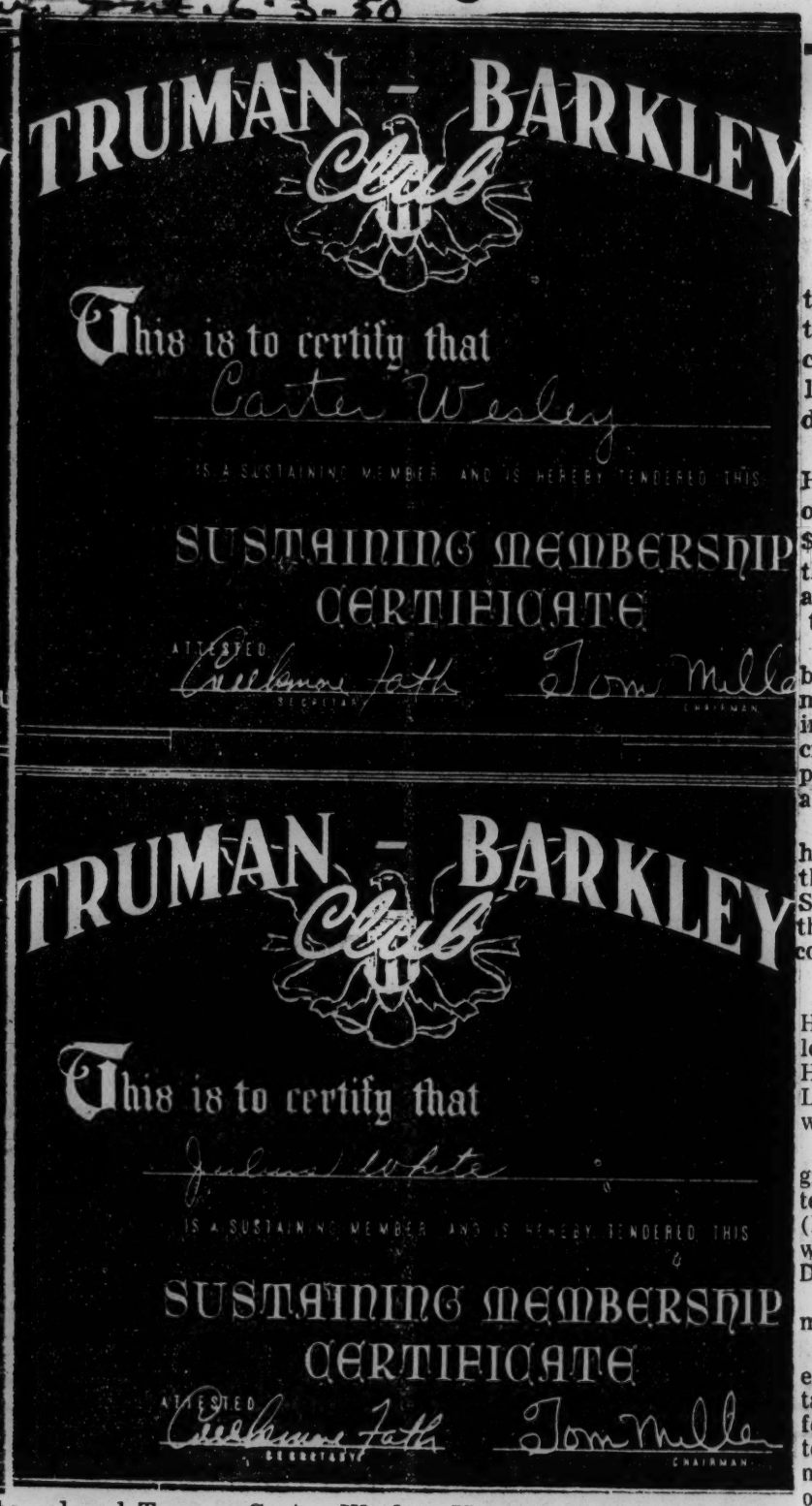
The White Man's Union, the Jaybird party, the "Peckerwoods," etc., were the means used to bar Negroes in that general section of the state. All of these classes are now as dead and outmoded as the dodo....

J. Edwin Smith's brief is a gem of legal reasoning and precision. It is true the appellants really don't have a case, but instead of going afield with a lot of words that would obscure the points, J. Edwin Smith has carved the issues out as sharply as if he were working with marble, and he has clipped his law and argument and aimed them at the issues with the unerring accuracy of the perfect marksman. We recommend that lawyers and law students get a copy of the brief and read it.

Democratic (Texas)

These Certificates Meant Nothing





These Truman-Barkley Club membership certificates issued to colored Texans, Carter Wesley, Houston publisher; Hobart Taylor, L. W. Dickerson and Julius White, meant nothing when Texas Democrats held their annual Jackson Day dinner May 27. Though they had received invitations and paid $25 each, they were denied admission to the affair.

Can Give but Not Eat, Texas Democrats Told

Good Party Members Riled Over Snub; Refunded Money for Annual Jackson Dinner

AUSTIN, Texas—Despite protests from colored members of the party that they had been excluded, Texas Democrats held a lily-white Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner on May 27.

According to Carter Wesley, Houston newspaper publisher, colored Democrats contributed from $25 to $500 to the party through the national office and, in addition, after receiving special invitations to the dinner, $25 each for tickets.

Shortly after invitations had been sent out, Tom Miller, chairman of the Truman-Barkley Club in which several colored Democrats hold membership, made a public announcement that "it was a mistake."

In addition, those persons who had sent money for tickets had their money returned to them on Sunday, with the curt explanation that "colored people could not come."

Filed Protests in D.C.

In addition to Mr. Wesley, R. A. Hester of Dallas, supreme chancellor of Knights of Pythias; and Hobart Taylor, Julius White and L. W. Dickerson, all of Houston, were also refused.

A committee from Texas telegraphed to Washington and protested to Rep., William L. Dawson (Dem., Ill.), who in turn said he would take up the matter with the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Wesley, chairman of the committee in his protest explained:

'We are not protesting at being excluded from sitting at the same table as white people. We simply feel that since we have contributed to the party and worked for it, as members, of the occasion should be one which we could attend.

"If they were going to give a dinner, then they should at least have arranged a separate table at one end of the hall for us."

Non-Interference Polity

Conressman Dawson is later reported to have said that the dinner at which Vice-President Barkley spoke, is a State affair and that the National Committee did not, as a rule, tell the different States how to operate their own dinners.

Barkley had a terse "no comment" for reporters when he arrived in Houston on Saturday afternoon en route by plane from Washington to Austin, where he delivered the speech.

To Texas Dem Elect Negro Convention

TEXARKANA, Texas — When John Jay Jones, prominent mortician of this city, was nominated to attend the State Democratic Convention in Wichita Falls, he was the first Negro in the history of Texarkana to be accorded the privilege.

Jones was unanimously voted upon as "unquestionably one of the ablest politicians in Texarkana."

The Bowie County Democratic Convention in New Boston, which nominated Jones, set another precedent when for the first time in the organization's history, 14 Negroes were seated.

Jones is president of the NAACP Conference of Texas, president of the Jones Burial Association of Texas, president of the Jones Benevolent Association of Arkansas, and conducts a funeral business and a casket manufacturing company.

An Editorial

At The Political Crossroads

Informer Sat-6-3-50

(AN EDITORIAL)

Negroes of Texas are today at the political crossroads. Suddenly kicked in the teeth by our supposed associates and friends in the Democratic party, we stand, as it were, on an island of shattered faith and uncertainty.

Where can the Democratic road lead us under the sinister bar of "white Democrats only?" Whither would the Republican road lead us, with its perennial "lily-whitism" popping up from time to time? What could we hope for from Dixiecrats, who came into being in a large measure to prevent Negroes being given full rights? Is there any substance of purpose in the neo-Republicans, recently revolters from the Democratic party in Texas?

Time for emotion and sensationalism is past. The campaign is under way, and the hour of decision is upon us. Oh, for the insight to choose unerringly the correct path for Negroes of Texas to take of these unpromising and baffling crossroads where we stand!

We think the leadership should recanvass the possibilities of every road calmly and dispassionately. History is important but not infallible in indicating the course men must follow. There are those who will lazily say that we must stay with the Democratic party in any event, and continue to contribute our means and our effort in that direction. We would like to have the matter reargued on the basis of current evidence. The Democrats now go back to the same "white" label that they used in the primary bar. When we remember that they control all offices in Texas, and that Negroes have been given none, then face this sinister bar of "white," it seems to us that we are in need of a re-appraisal of our relationship with that body.

If we cannot hope to become full-fledged members of the Democratic party, then we must courageously face the bleak prospect of trying to help build a party, where we can be full-fledged members. The destiny of our people is wrapped up in the course we choose now, and it is criminal to take the line of least resistance without thought as to where it may lead our people.

For our part, we want to know what do the Democrats offer for the future? We want to know what would the Republicans offer for the future? What will the neo-Republicans, the revolted Democrats, offer for the future? There is not much hope of any offer from the Dixiecrats, but if they had one we would be for weighing and examining it, too. We are even willing, if need be, to refrain from any participation in this campaign that is coming, if that seems the best course.

Our crossroads is more than the mere choice of a direction. The crossroads search the souls of leaders, asking whether they are willing to make any sacrifice necessary for the advancement of their people, at the same time they are courageous enough to reject any stigmas which thwart the ultimate interests of their people It is discouraging to have to start again to build the things we have given our lives to with worn-out tools, but if that's what we must do, we are called upon to exhibit the courage to do it.

Miller Refuses To Issue Dinner Tickets

Informer. Sat-3-27-50

34d

HOUSTON — Wright Morrow, national committeeman for the Democratic party, and Tom Miller have cancelled the membership of Negroes in the Democratic party in Texas. Mr. Boyle, chairman of the National Committee, and Congressman William L. Dawson. Negro vice-chairman of the National Committee, have accepted and or condoned this abrogation of the rights of Negro Democrats in Texas. Vice President Alben W. Barkley is scheduled to participate actively in this abrogation of Negro rights by being the main speaker at the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner, which Negro Democrats have been denied the right to attend.

The last hope that Negroes would win this round in the fight for integration into the party was killed Friday when checks for tickets to the Jefferson Jackson Day dinner were returned to the senders by Tom Miller, finance committee chairman, with his "regret that (he) could not invite Negroes to this dinner".

Negro Democrats in Texas contributed largely of their money in the 1948 election, and worked like yeomen to help win the party back from th Dixiecrats for the Trumanites, as well as supporting the candidates of the Truman ticket. (Elsewhere we are publishing a composite certificate of membership in the Truman-Barkley Club issued to some of the Negro contributors, as a symbol of the kind of certificate that was sent to many Negroes who contributed $500.00 or more throughout Texas.)

In addition there was a great number of Negroes who contributed substantial amounts all over

Texas Democrats Boil Over Party Dinner Ban

Afro-American 3-4d

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Texas Democrats are boiling mad.

Dut 6-10-50

Some 400 of them contributed to the Democratic Campaign fund which enabled President Truman to defeat his Dixiecrat opponents in 1948.

The need for funds was great since some of the usual white contributors had closed their purses to the regular Democratic organization.

In this crisis some colored Democrats put $500 into the campaign.

Paid $25 Each for

Quite recently the Texas Democrats, having won in 1948, staged another fund raising campaign and asked the 400 colored contributors to buy tickets at $25 each.

Some of them did.

Most of them got their checks back with the explanation that this was a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner and colored and white pesons could not eat together.

No Even JC Wanted

In fact, they couldn't even have jim-crow tables in the rear of the larger room.

It was all a mistake in the first place. The invitation was a mistake because it would indicate that Texas Democrats are ready for equal treatment of all party members.

Besides the Dixiecrats were at the dinner in the front row.

There is liklihood that they will come back into the fold and it is necessary not to support them.

Leading Daily Condemns Action

The action of the State Democratic group was roundly condemned by the Houston Chronicle, which is believed to be the largest paper in the State.

Although considered one of the most reactionary papers of the day (it went Republican in 1948) the Chronicle said in an editorial:

"Since the party leaders knew from their experience in 1948 that they would probably need the help of the colored people to finance their campaign this year, they should have arranged the kind of party that the colored people would be welcome to attend.

"This event, of course, was not a social occasion but a fund-raising meeting and incidentally a very successful one since $100,000 was realized.

No Social Issues Here

"The colored people who sent in their checks were not seeking social recognition. They were merely putting their shoulders to the wheel at the request of the party leaders to help put the party in a satisfactory financial condition...

"The action of the State Democratic officials also put President Truman as head of the party in an embarrassing position.

"He has been screaming from the housetops his demand that the Congress pass FEPC legislation to erase racial discrimination.

"Then his righthand man (Vice-President Barkley) appears as the chief orator at a Democratic Party event which excluded colored people completely.

Wesley Also Comments

"Mr. Truman will have a hard time explaining things to the voters of Harlem and other colored districts in the North, where the colored vote counts heavily and often swings elections."

One of those snubbed by the party, Carter Wesley, publisher of Houston Informer, said that the issues involved are highly significant and are likely to effect the entire South.

"The naked issue," he explained, "is whether colored persons in the South will be permitted to be full-fledged members of the party and enjoy the rights of all other party members, or whether those rights will be abrogated and lessened from time to time by pulling 'white' at unexpected and embarrassing places."

Can Give but Not Eat, Texas Democrats Told

Good Party Membe Refunded Money fc

AUSTIN, Texas—Despite pr tests from colored members the party that they had been e cluded, Texas Democrats held lily-white Jefferson-Jackson Da dinner on May 27.

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Texas Dems Drop Ban At Party Affairs

HOUSTON — The Texas State Democratic Executive Committee passed a resolution at a meeting in Austin last week declaring that no Democrat shall be excluded from any party functions in the future because of race or color.

The committee's action followed vigorous protests by Negro Democrats against their exclusion from a recent Jackson-Jefferson Day banquet in Texas.

Hobart Taylor, leading Negro Democrat of Texas, declared in Houston, Tuesday, that the executive committee's action represents an important victory over the small group of Dixiecrats who are seeking to wreck the Democratic party.

Taylor declared, this whole fight was a result of attempts on the part of the Dixiecrat element in Texas to take over the party machinery and ditch President Truman. The Dixiecrats hope to split the Negroes and liberal whites who have kept Texas loyal to Truman.

Negroes Resent Insult by Truman Aides

AUSTIN, Tex. — Negro Democratic leaders in Texas, including some contributors of $500 each to President Truman's last campaign, made statewide headlines by their bitter, emphatic protest over the lily-white Jefferson-Jackson dinner addressed here on May 26 by Vice-President Barkley. The checks for the $25 plate tickets sent in by the Negro Democrats were returned by "Fair Dealer" Mayor Tom Miller of Austin, dinner chairman.

A letter received by one of the Negro leaders flatly declared that Negroes would not be admitted because a "real welcome" could not be assured them.

The protest was relayed to the National Democratic offices through Congressman Dawson of Chicago, to whom the Texas Negro Democratic leaders wrote. Mr. Carter Wesley, publisher of the **Informer,** who has been conducting a violent red-bating campaign and anti-Wallace campaign in his press, was a leader in the protest. "What can I tell the Negro people now," Mr. Wesley wanted to know, stating that even though he and others had asked for no "social equality," but just admission to the dinner and a separate table, this had been refused.

MEANWHILE, one hundred well dressed lynchers, the States Rights Democrats, meeting on May 24 at the Baker Hotel in Dallas to hear Leander Perez, Washington director of their organization, taunted the "Truman Democrats" over their "Jekyll and Hyde" role in first inviting Negroes to attend the dinner and then reversing themselves. They also congratulated Senators Connally and Lyndon Johnson for opposing FEPC in Washington and dared the Truman Democrats at the Austin dinner to come out for FEPC.

Democratic Party Division

No open conflict prevailed between the two groups in the Democratic Party in Alabama at the State Democratic Executive Committee meeting at Montgomery Saturday a week ago. Instead there was at least an outward show of a kind of harmony. As a matter of fact, there was a degree of fundamental unity in that meeting, despite the differences that also prevail.

There was unity on the fundamental business of avoiding any final break in the party. Neither the States' Rights, on the one side, nor those Democrats favoring the maintenance of a working relationship with the national party organization, wanted such a break—at least not now.

The States' Rights did not want to be isolated in a group that would be bound to be very limited in its effectiveness. The "national" Democrats did not want to separate into a group which also would be reduced in its effectiveness both in national and state affairs.

* * *

Numerous political complications arise when there is a lasting split in a party group, local, state or national. Which, of course, recalls that our major parties in this country generally have included some strongly divergent elements.

Long before the "States' Rights" movement developed in the South, there had been a wide discrepancy in the views of both leaders and rank-and-file members within the national Democratic Party. In Congress many Democrats have often sided with Republicans against Democratic administration proposals.

Within the Republican Party, too, there have long been marked variations of viewpoint. In Congress there have been Republicans who have often voted for Democratic administration proposals, particularly in recent years.

A basic reason why our major parties have been so strong is that they have been so widely inclusive.

* * *

In some respects more sharply defined and logical political alignments would be desirable. But such a trend could, of course, lead toward the breaking up of the major parties into smaller parties, none of which would be strong enough to govern. Europe often has provided examples of the handicaps and dangers in such a situation for free government.

A hard-and-fast separation of progressives and conservatives also might make for excessive political intolerance and uncompromising conflict, which in turn could tend toward dangerous domination by one party, or even a one-party system.

* * *

Many weaknesses, inconsistencies, dissensions and conflicts occur in the operation of our major parties. But, on the whole, the system has well served self-government. Improvements can be made in it, but basically it is sound. No substitute effectively challenges it.

It is not suggested that our major parties actually continue unchanged indefinitely. On the contrary, they are constantly evolving in some degree. Sometimes there may be permanent division within a party. A major party name may even disappear. The present controversy within the Democratic Party over centralization of government and civil rights issues is yet far from being resolved. It yet may lead to some important realignments. But powerful factors still make for party cohesion, as the Montgomery meeting demonstrated.

Invite 50 To N.Y. Jackson Day Dinner

NEW YORK—For the first time in the history of the Jackson Day Dinners, held annually in Washington for the purpose of raising funds for the Democratic Party, Negroes will attend in large numbers.

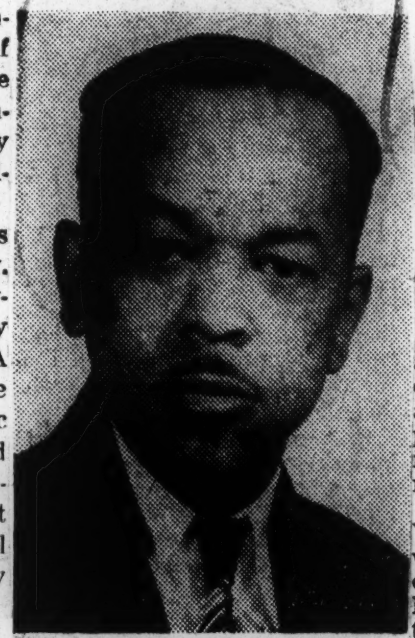
The fact that only a few Negroes have attended these previous $100-a-plate feasts has not been due to an exclusion policy of the dinner's committee, but because there has not been heretofore any active solicitation among Negroes, on the belief that only a few could afford to meet the high tariff.

Disturbed over this plight, one of Washington's young business men, Lloyd Von Blaine, has taken it upon himself to be responsible for the attendance of at least 50 Negroes who believe sufficiently in the President and his Civil Rights Program to come up with $100 for the dinner to be held in Washington, February 16.

Among the first to respond, according to Blaine, were Sherman Hibbitt, Harlem's unofficial mayor; Lionel Hampton, the band leader; Frederick S. Weaver, public relations counsel; Emory B. Smith, attorney; John Carter and Carl Reid, businessmen and Jesse O. Dedmon, attorney.

So far, Blaine says, he has collected $1,600 for the dinner, with his goal of $5,000 clearly in sight.

Demo Committeemen





Joseph H. Owen, top, proprietor of one of Petersburg's largest dry-cleaning plants and Robert H. Cooley, attorney, were elected members of the City Central Democratic Committee from the second precinct of the second ward in Petersburg, Va.

For States' Righters—

Talladega Demos Line Up Behind McCorvey

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Talladega County Democratic leaders today lined up behind Gessner T. McCorvey and other States' Righters in their fight "against those who would destroy racial segregation in Alabama."

This action came quickly after McCorvey, state Democratic Executive Committee chairman, and other walkouters qualified for reelection to Alabama's party governing body.

McCorvey, serving his third term as state committee chieftain, filed qualification papers as a candidate after another Mobile committee aspirant charged him with "attempting to sell the party down the river" to the Republicans.

This change was made by James V. Irby, Jr., Spring Hill, a War II veteran and officer of the recently organized Mobile County Young Democrats of Alabama, who are national party loyalists.

MEMBERS OF THE Talladega County Democratic Executive Committee unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the stand taken by McCorvey and other States' Righters.

This resolution, offered by County Chairman Ernest Campbell, Munford, called on the state committee to "stand firm in its fight."

Meanwhile, Kenneth Roberts, Anniston attorney, qualified as candidate for Rep. Sam Hobbs' Fourth District seat in Congress. The veteran Hobbs is voluntarily giving up this post.

Roberts, who ran against Hobbs two years ago, is the third candidate to qualify in this race. The others are Tom C. King, Anniston business man, and Coosa County Probate Judge Wulbur B. Nolen, Ashland.

OTHER FIRST DISTRICT candidates, who joined with McCorvey to help lead Alabama out of the Truman fold in 1948 and who are seeking reelection with the state chairman are:

William E. Johnston, Mobile; Jesse L. Jordan, Chatom, and B. H. Matthews, Camden.

Joining them was State Sen. Ben N. Glover, Leroy, who filed as a state committee candidate from the same district. Under the customary courtesy rule, Choctaw rather than Glover's home county of Washington will name a state senator in the Spring primaries.

These States' Rights candidates pledged ardent loyalty to a continuation of the movement which split Alabama and National Democratic Party ranks in the presidential election.

* * *

CHAIRMAN McCORVEY said he is seeking reelection to help "in continuing the fight which we of the Southland will have to wage if our civilization is to be preserved."

"The abolition of all our segregation laws and practices and the establishment of an FEPC, which would govern and control the selection of our employes and associates, would bring about an intolerable and impossible condition in the South," McCorvey said. "We simply cannot afford to have any such interference from Washington."

* * *

AMONG THE legislative candidates filing today was former House Speaker Charles D. Norman, Union Springs weekly newspaper publisher. Norman has served six terms as Bullock County's representative beginning in 1927.

Another Republican qualified to run for Winston County's House position now held by Rep. John B. Weaver. Wallace Johnson, of Haleyville, filed today for it. He is opposed by Ben G. Dodd, of Double Springs, also a Republican.

Rep. A. K. (Temo) Callahan, of Tuscaloosa County, a member of the outgoing Legislature, qualified to seek another four-year House term.

Other legislative candidates qualifying with the Secretary of State today:

Charles Thomason, of Anniston, from Calhoun, Place No. 2; Grady Rogers, Tuskegee, Macon; I. Judson Scott, Opelika, Lee; Dewey W. Gann, Anniston, Calhoun, Place No. 1; J. Massey Edgar, Butler, Choctaw; William J. Grayson, Mobile; former Sen. Karl C. Harrison, Columbiana, Shelby, and Luther E. Roberts, Hartselle, Morgan.

SENATE — Joe S. Foster, Jr., Huntsville, from Fourth (Madison County) District; John W. Johnson, Jr., Lanett, Ninth (Chambers and Randolph) District, and W. Rutland Cunningham, Florence, First (Lauderdale and Limestone) District.

Unfortunate Comment

At the meeting in Montgomery last week of the State Democratic Executive Committee, Chairman McCorvey delivered a keynote address which W. H. Lawrence, of *The New York Times*, who was on hand, apparently found of interest.

Mr. Lawrence's dispatch, it is true, was on Page 36 of the first news section of Sunday's *Times*. But even there doubtless it had many readers in America and in other lands, and Alabama got its publicity.

The New York correspondent quoted several excerpts from Mr. McCorvey's address. The passage he used to end his story was that which reads as follows in Mr. McCorvey's text:

"We have in the South the purest Anglo-Saxon blood in the Western Hemisphere. In Alabama and other Southeastern states the percentage of foreign-born population and native-born population with foreign-born parents is less than 2 per cent, while in the state of New York, taken as a whole, the percentage of foreign-born population and native-born population with foreign-born parents (like Mayor LaGuardia, for example) is 43 per cent, while in the city of New York—now listen to this—the percentage of foreign-born population and native-born population with foreign-born parents is the astounding figure of 69 per cent. Just think of people from that section of the country comparing themselves to Alabamians when it comes to considering who are the real Americans."

We consider that a most unfortunate comment. We would have so considered it had it got no farther than this state's boundaries. It surely should be realized by now that such hyperconsciousness of "race" or "nationality" is dangerous.

To be considered is the effect elsewhere in the world of such a statement from so high a source. In the Far East, in Southeast Europe, men of other nationalities, men whose skin is of many different hues, are at work modeling a different world. Even though we are not entirely pleased by all of this, we must live in this world with others, and we must meet the challenge of communism if we want to preserve and extend the kind of freedom which marks America. How would such men as Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, of the Philippines; the gentle, patient Jawarhalal Nehru, leader of India; the newly-elected head of the Indonesian Republic, Soekarno, or Premier de Gasperi, of Italy, feel about such an utterance?

McCorvey Strikes Back At 'Nationals

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Striking back at national party followers, States' Righter Gessener T. McCorvey today insisted that Alabama Democrats owe their loyalty to the state rather than the national party.

State Party Chairman McCorvey, in letters to state and county Democratic executive committeemen, again branded the national party as one "dominated by a group of Socialists."

* * *

McCORVEY, WHO helped lead the 1948 Alabama revolt against President Truman, directed his fire generally at Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman, together with a group of Alabama congressmen. But he referred to none of them by name.

The senators and Reps. Albert Rains, Bob Jones, Carl Elliott and Edward deGraffenried came out recently against States' Rights slate of State Democratic Executive Committee candidates headed by McCorvey. Second District Rep. George Grant likewise declared himself on the national party side of the fence.

Sparkman, Hill and several of the congressmen are expected to take the stump in Alabama to urge election of state committeemen committed to fighting the "civil rights" program within the framework of the national party.

* * *

CHAIRMAN McCORVEY certified a record list of 651 candidates for the May 2 Democratic primary. Heading the list were 15 candidtes for governor—also a record field.

An indication of intense interest in state committee races since the 1948 revolt was that 166 of the 651 candidates are running for 72 places on the state party governing body. Both national party loyalists and States' Righters have complete slates in all nine congressional districts.

The certified list shows that 26 of the 35 state Senate seats are contested, with candidates unopposed for only 13 of the 106 House seats in the Legislature.

Two candidates for House seats withdrew after McCorvey had certified his list. They are J. C. Hendley, Florala, who stepped out to leave a two-man race for Covington County's House post, and Sidney A. Joiner, Dadeville, who bowed out of the five-man tussle for Tallapoosa place No. 2.

* * *

STATE SEN. T. B. (Crip) Perry, Linden, withdrew today as a candidate for renomination from the 20th District. Perry forwarded his withdrawal to McCorvey. He was injured several weeks ago in an automobile accident.

His withdrawal left two-man race between E. O. Eddins, Demopolis, and J. Wallace Tutt, Nanafalia. The district is composed of Marengo County.

* * *

IN THE GUBERNATORIAL scramble, Speaker Bill Beck went swinging through Eastern Alabama, bearing down hard for more medical care and more hospitals.

Beck, national party loyalist, continued to wham the "Dixicrats."

"To combat the dangers of socialized medicine," said Beck at Roanoke, "we must furnish the necessary health facilities so that all of our people will have reasonable medical attention under our system of free enterprise."

He promised "adequate financial support" for Alabama's medical and dental colleges and called for an all-out drive to eradicate tuberculosis, cancer and heart disease. He said more facilities must be provided for the state's mental cases.

REUBEN NEWTON, bidding for the governorship, pushed through the Wiregrass, with speeches today at Brundidge, Ariton, Ozark and Abbeville. His Southeast Alabama push will take him tomorrow to Samson, Geneva, Hartford, Slocomb, and Headland.

Gubernatorial Aspirant Joe Money chugged through Northeast Alabama, speaking today at Centre, Cedar Bluff and Gaylesville.

Money derided candidates with campaign contraptions and hillbilly bands, saying:

"I was advised when I entered this campaign to hire a string band, to build an expensive trailer, to fly in a helicopter from town to town. All sorts of stunts and entertainments were urged. But if I'm elected, I do not propose to be elected as an entertainer."

Tomorrow will see Money buzzing into Boaz, Albertville, Guntersville, Arab and other Sand Mountain and nearby communities.

* * *

McCORVEY, IN HIS letter to committeemen and editors, urged they help get out a big vote May 2.

"It is only in this way that we can get a true expression of sentiments of the members of the Democratic Party of Alabama," wrote McCorvey. "There are candidates in our primary representing almost every shade of thought within our party, and we should fight out our differences within our party.

"I refer, of course, to the Democratic Party of Alabama, and not to the party dominated by a group of Socialists, who now are in control of what they are pleased to term the national Democratic Party."

Negro Named To Party Post By Democrats

WASHINGTON — (UP) — Rep. William L. Dawson, Democrat, Illinois, was named a Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee yesterday on the heels of complaints in the Negro press that the race was being slighted by the party. Dawson is a native of Albany, Ga.

The announcement was made by Chairman William M. Boyle, Jr., as a confirmation of appointments of Dawson and Sen. Theodore Francis Green, Democrat, of Rhode Island, which were made during the 1948 presidential campaign.

In contrast to the newspaper's complaint that Negroes have received nothing more than honorary titles, Boyle said that ever since their appointment in 1948 Dawson and Green have been assistants "on the policy making level" to advise the chairman on day-to-day problems and on patronage recommendations.

Beck Asserts Dixiecratism Dead In State

Spite Law Threat Seen; Boozer Schedules Two Speeches Here Today

There is room for only one "ism" — Americanism — in this country and "Dixiecratism is dead in Alabama," House Speaker William M. Beck of Fort Payne declared in Alexander City yesterday.

Beck, one of the 15 men running for governor in the Democratic primaries, said:

"There is no room for Dixiecratism just as there is no room for Communism. You will please notice that I refer to both these foreign ideologies in the same breath."

Elbert Boozer of Anniston, meanwhile, prepared to bring his campaign for governor to Montgomery today.

He and his "Capital Caravan" will be here for a speech at the Court House at 7:30 p.m. after an appearance at Notasulga at 9:30 a.m.; Tallassee at 11 a.m. and Chisholm at 3 p.m.

Charges Denied

A States' Rights leader, Gessner T. McCorvey of Mobile, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, had his say during the day too. He denied he has used party funds to support himself or any other candidate for the committe.

"If the Dixiecrats seize control of Alabama," Beck said, "from that moment on our state will find itself the victim of spite civil rights laws."

He said that only by staying in the party has Alabama succeeded in keeping what he termed spite legislation off the books.

"Communism could not take hold in this country because it is contrary to the American way of life," the speaker said. "That's why this ism is dead.

"Dixiecratism has died an even quicker death because not only is it contrary to our American way of life but it seeks to undermine our Southern traditions."

Beck again charged that Dixiecrats were taking big money from "certain Northern interests to keep the state continually weak so it could be exploited by these carpetbaggers."

He said he had been the first of the candidates for governor to come out against Dixiecratism and that since then "it's been fashionable for the others to do the same."

Both Held Possible

"All Democrats in Alabama are against the so-called Truman civil rights program," he continued. "You can be against Mr. Truman and against his program and still be a Democrat."

From the moment Alabama sends a Dixiecrat man to Washington the state will no longer be one of the 48 states, Beck stated.

He said Dixiecrats would not be seated on any of the important committees in Congress and the seats won by our present Democratic Congressmen, through long years of faithful service, would be lost.

"Let's be realistic about this thing," Beck said. "The Dixiecrats say they can do without these committees. But without these committee posts they couldn't even begin blocking any spite legislation aimed at our state and the South."

The candidate attacked the contention of the Dixiecrats that they are Democrats. He said this indicates in itself that the Dixiecrats "feel inferior to everyone else."

Termed Inferior

"Let's not kid ourselves," he continued. "Dixiecratism is dead and those still hanging on to this misguided movement are so insecure that they are psychologically inferior.

"They are ashamed to call themselves Dixiecrats. They know that to do so would give them nightmares and bother their conscience, if they have any such things.

"So, they use what psychologists and psychiatrists call a 'magic cloak of escape.' They say they are Democrats."

Beck said that the Dixiecrats weren't fooling anyone by calling themselves Democrats "which they are not." But that this psychological device was keeping up their own morale "and making themselves feel big in their own eyes."

He added that the Dixiecrats couldn't fool the Alabama people "although Dixiecratism believes that everyone in Alabama is stupid."

McCorvey's denial that he is using party funds in behalf of any candidate followed a complaint from a national party candidate for the state committee in the Fifth Congressional District.

Pledging themselves to stay in the national party ranks, the candidates went on record as opposed to the state chairman using party funds to help anyone running for the committee.

McCorvey said he spent party money to mail out copies of the speech he delivered at the committee meeting here in January, but he insisted that was done to explain the position of himself and the other 10 presidential electors who refused to vote for President Truman in 1948.

He said he was trying to "correct the very serious injustice done to me and other members of the state committee by some of the pinkish press and unscrupulous political leaders."

—Now For Want Ads Dial 4-4567—

Most numerous fur-bearing animals in Utah are weasel, muskrat, badger, and skunk.

Connor Urges Segregation; Flays Folsom

He Says Differences Can't Be Ironed Out 'Within The Party'

Alabama must retain its segregation laws or the state is headed "for a mess of trouble," Gubernatorial Candidate Eugene (Bull) Connor, of Birmingham, said here last night.

Branding Truman's supporters as "carpetbaggers" and "radicals," Connor, a States' Rights Democrat, told a group of 75 at the Montgomery County Courthouse that Alabama doesn't need or want interference and meddling by "carpetbaggers" and "radicals" in our internal affairs.

"Segregation of races in schools, restaurants, shows, swimming pools, residential areas, and places where conflict of the races might result in violence is necessary for the peace and well-being of both Negro and white people," Connor declared.

He added that "paid agitators and deluded newspaper correspondents will not divert me from enforcing the segregation laws of Alabama."

'Cracked Whip'

Truman's stooges, Connor said, cracked the whip on the delegates at the Democratic Party convention in Philadelphia and made them "adopt that vicious Civil Rights plank in the platform."

Criticizing gubernatorial candidates who say that the South's difference can be settled within the Democratic Party, Connor declared: "We can't settle Alabama's difference within the Democratic Party. We tried at Philadelphia and it doesn't work."

Connor was one of the walkout delegates at the Philadelphia convention.

"We've had a lot o ftrouble in Birmingham with Yankee carpetbaggers," he said. "We had a renegade carpetbagger named Senator Glen Taylor who came to our city and tried to force his way around. We threw that carpetbagger in the clink."

"If the United States Supreme Court upholds the case, we are going to send up to Washington and get that carpetbagger and bring him back to Birmingham and keep him in the clink for 180 days."

In His Jail

Then Connor added: "Folsom's parole board racket won't get him out either because Taylor will be in my jail and not Big Jim's."

Connor said that "no man despises more than I the ruffian or bully who attempts to take advantage of a Negro. My conduct in public office demonstrates the law-abiding Negro will receive the same protection from me as the law-abiding white man, but if we abolish Alabama's segregation law we are headed for trouble."

The small built Birmingham police commissioner attacked the Folsom administration as the "lowest ebb of government" in Alabama's history.

"It'll take 25 years to live down the publicity that Alabama received from Folsom's parole racket mess."

He said he was "emphatically" against the parole racket, the whisky racket, the insurance racket, the kinsfolk racket or "any other kind of racket in the state government because they are wrong."

"Government ought to be operated on a businesslike basis," he declared.

Commenting on the "kinsfolk racket," he said that he has been police commissioner of Birmingham for 14 years and hasn't "put one of his kinsfolk or his wife's kinsfolks on the payroll."

"But it looks like everytime a man's elected to public office, he puts everyone of his kinsfolks for 10 generations back on the payroll."

Pension Boost

Connor said he would do everything he could do to increase old age pensions "just as high as the state's revenue will allow."

Pointing out that "many candidates have insulted the intelligence of veterans with their wild-eyed bonus schemes," Connor said he would do everything he "can do" to help veterans "just as far as the state's revenue will allow."

Appointment of more women to state boards and departments to build Alabama's government back to a decent point was cited as one of his main programs.

Connor also said he intends to improve Alabama schools, highway department, National Guard, agriculture programs, seaports, conservation department, highway patrol, parole board, and Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

He flatly asserted that he got a "rotten deal" when newspaper reporters wrote that he was considering "getting out of the race in favor of some other candidate."

"I don't appreciate those statements one bit," he said. "I'm not coming out of this race. I'm in this race to stay."

Political Notes

THE RALLY for Gordon Persons, candidate for governor, at the Whitley Hotel Monday night brought to mind a new circumstance of American politics that was widely discussed during the national political conventions of 1948 in Philadelphia.

That is, because of radio, television and newspaper deadlines, the people sitting as members of an audience are only secondary audiences—stage props.

In Philadelphia, for example, the program was scheduled, not in accordance with the convenience of the thousands in the auditorium, but in accordance with the time at which the maximum radio audience was available.

Television was such that many of the newspapermen present retired from their choice press box seats to a press room which was air conditioned, had lounge chairs and a stock of beer and cheese. Many newspapermen quaffed their beer in comfort and watched the convention proceedings on the television grid.

Except for the delegates who took part in the proceedings, there was little reason for a person to plod to a steaming convention hall when he could see just as much on a television set at a bar on Chestnut Street.

Something like that was manifest when Candidate Persons staged his rally. The Blue-Gray Room was filled with several hundred of his friends, a handsome turnout. Persons and his "announcer," Mayor Goodwyn, appeared at the speaker's table.

Each arose informally before the broadcast time to explain to the studio audience about the radio audience. Mayor Goodwyn explained in a broadly suggestive way that applause was quite in order, it would make a good impression and if they applauded too long he would let them know.

And the audience, for the most part ardent partisans of the Montgomery candidate, done their duty as they seen it. They were there to help their man address the radio audience.

★

FORMER GOV. SPARKS is going further with acceptance of the new mode of campaigning. He is opening his campaign with a statewide broadcast without a studio audience. Unless we're overlooking something, this is unprecedented. It has been customary for a candidate to open in his home town.

But there have been many exceptions. For example, former Gov. Dixon opened his 1938 campaign far from Birmingham, in Greenville. Taurus the Bull Connor, of Birmingham, opened in Dallas County where he was born.

★

FORMER GOV DIXON and Persons detest each other. But they are as one on the merit system for state employes and the Pardon & Parole Board.

These were the major reforms of the Dixon administration. Persons warmly indorses them, and, in fact, wants to inject the merit system act into the constitution.

In the early part of his public career, Persons did not distinguish himself as an advocate of the merit system. Neither did Sparks, who was hostile to it in the early part of his administration. But both are unequivocally in favor of it now.

This, coupled with the fact that no politician would dare express unfriendliness to the system now even if he felt it, is a fine tribute to the wisdom and vision of Frank Dixon.

★

IF, AS MANY POLITICIANS believe, the race for governor is between Sparks and Persons, the Dixiecrats are fighting an uneven battle for custody of the Democratic rooster.

Persons is anti-Dixiecrat. Sparks has been anti-Dixiecrat from the start.

The two United States senators and a majority of the congressmen are anti-Dixiecrat. They are going to ignore Folsom and organize steering committees to promote the Democratic candidates.

Contrary to what was the appearance of things a week before the qualifying deadline, the Democrats have more candidates, better allocated among the districts, than the Dixiecrats. The Dixiecrats haven't even been able to get out full slates in all districts.

It appears now that a mercy death is about to be administered to the Dixiecrats. But we repeat that two years ago this time, the Dixiecrats represented the inflamed sentiment of this state. The sentiment was so much with the Dixiecrats that Senators Hill and Sparkman were skittering about imploring Eisenhower to bump Truman.

In short, you can't say anything about the Dixiecrats that didn't fit the Alabama electorate as of 1948. They're entitled to that credit.

Still Going Nowhere

It is not surprising that the "States' Righters" still are, after a fashion, on the march, although they still seem to be going nowhere.

This paper has repeatedly recognized the fervor in this movement, the various strong motivations which have given it drive. The victory of the "loyalist" Democrats in the battle for control of the State Democratic Executive Committee, while decisive, showed that there still is a lot of sentiment behind the revolt movement—enough to give its leaders continued hope of keeping it alive.

And, of course, the administration, in continuing to press for an FEPC measure—if only in a kind of hopeless gesture—is helping to keep the rebellion alive.

Delegates to a Southwide assembly in Jackson, Miss.—described as the third annual meeting—of "States' Righters" have been planning to maintain their fight against the Truman administration. It is said that they hope to organize a precinct-by-precinct drive in an effort to win full control of the Deep South states.

* * *

It becomes clearer, in view of the successful fight so far waged by loyalist Democrats in Congress against the Truman civil rights proposals, that it is not these proposals alone which have evoked the deep opposition of leaders in the in-and-out movement. It is, broadly speaking, the Democratic national program in general of the Roosevelt-Truman period that has evoked the hostility of these Southerners.

Well now, of course, they have every right, if they see fit, to oppose ideas and programs they believe to be wrong. Nobody questions that. And nobody is going to pretend that everything the Democrats have done or tried to do in Washington in recent years has been right. This paper has opposed many of these proposals and steps. But the basic question is how opposition to certain party policies can most effectively be maintained.

It is by revolt—and threat of revolt—a drive to capture a balance of power—that the dissenters hope to get somewhere. They plan to continue a kind of in-and-out movement toward the national Democratic Party.

But national parties depend upon and must demand a certain measure of loyalty and majority rule if they are to function effectively.

* * *

The kind of on-the-rim skirmishing which the States' Righters have in mind might be effective for a time and in some situations. But that it can be long kept up effectively seems extremely unlikely. That is why this movement, as presently constituted, is going nowhere.

Here in Alabama, where it showed great popular strength in 1948, it has lost control of the state committee because of the growing realization of voters that off-and-on tactics respecting the national Democratic Party are not going to stand up well and in the long run will not work in the interest of the South.

But the valiants who have been meeting in Jackson doubtless still need some convincing on this score. We believe they may yet get it, set as they are in their views.

When and if they do, they can decide whether to become real members of the Democratic Party or to seek solace and succor elsewhere.

States Righters Are Invited Back

Arkansas Keynoter Says They're Welcome

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 21—(AP)—The Dixiecrats today were invited to come back into the fold of the Arkansas Democratic Party.

The invitation came from Floyd Barham, Fort Smith attorney, in his keynote address at the opening of the Democratic State Convention.

Barham, permanent convention chairman, tuned his address to a call for national unity, poked the usual jibes at the Republicans and sounded echoes of the recent Arkansas Democratic gubernatorial primary campaign.

"All we ask of the Dixiecrats is that they cease their efforts to divide and destroy our party," Barham said. "They are welcome in our council, in our party, but they must agree to support our nominees and I mean county, state and national nominees. They must agree to settle their differences within the framework of the party."

Referring to the campaign for governor, in which Gov. Sid McMath, a friend of President Truman, defeated former Gov. Ben Laney, a Dixiecrat leader, Barham declared:

"The majority given our nominee (McMath) this Summer was a vote for unity within the Democratic Party."

JOHN R. HENRY

States' Rights Move Faltering

The States' Rights political faction appears stymied by at least three major problems.

Indications are that the disgruntled Democrats hope to solve these matters before 1952.

Despite fiery optimism that poured from the factional rally at Jackson, however, most political observers agree that the problems remain as prominent as ink splotches on the States' Righters' blueprint.

The organization is still without the front man they need. They expect to get one.

They also are finding it more difficult to convince voters that a ballot for States' rights is anything else but a nod for revolt against and departure from the Democratic Party.

And, they need finances.

PROPAGANDA BATTLE—Editor J. Oliver Emmerich, a down-the-line States' Righter from McComb, Miss., awakened his friends to the necessity of what may be called politely good public relations. This was something the States' Righters apparently did not value too highly in 1948.

Emmerich declared the organization must free itself "from the smear that we are an organization of bigots animated by race hatred, sectional interests and provincial prejudice."

In those words, the McComb Editor paid tribute to the effectiveness of propaganda by so-called "party loyalists."

The States' Righters claimed, from the outset, that they seek to control the Democratic Party by working toward that goal within the party framework. At the same time, the States' Rights delegates to the 1948 National Democratic Convention walked out of the meeting. Not much effort was expended to explain an apparent contradiction.

Spokesmen for President Truman's administration, meanwhile, assailed the States' Righters as plain party bolters. Even people who dislike the Fair Deal but cling to party ties, regardless of what the party seems to do, insisted that the States' Rights movement was strictly provincial.

They charged that "Dixiecrats" either would hand over the citizens' vote to the Republicans or purposely splinter America's two-party system.

LEADERSHIP — The States' Righters hope they can rule a nationally recognized political chieftain to carry their banners.

They are still flirting with such men as James F. Byrnes, former Secretary of State. They feel that Jimmy Byrnes will climb all the way aboard their bandwagon as soon as he is elected governor of South Carolina.

Byrnes, however, has not embraced the States' Righters in anything like a do-or-die fashion despite his continual barrage against the Fair Deal.

The States' Righters also are winking in the direction of Virginia's staunch Sen. Harry Byrd, who wavered toward them in 1948 only to stand with the national party.

FINANCES—Whether the SR faction can carry out its educational program, depends, of course, on how much money they have in their wallets, and how successful they may be in securing more.

They are asking contributions. They are denying that they are financed by the major oil interests, which is one of the charges levelled against them but not yet proved true by their foes.

TIME ELEMENT—The States' Righters may be too late. Only time will tell. Some Southern campaigns already have been decided.

As everyone knows, the States' Rights movement lost ground in Alabama on May 20. Party loyalists won control of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Campaign situations are developing fast elsewhere. And, unless the States' Righters move faster than a slow Dixie drawl, they may be too late with too little.

ANSWERS UPCOMING — A fellow named Frank Mayerhoff whose experience as a newspaper reporter, wire service correspondent and radio editor told him the value of good public relations, helped convince the States' Rights leaders they "must let their hair down in public—or else," to use Mayerhoff's own phrase.

He launched their publicity program last Winter in Washington, and now is in command of the educational campaign outlined by Editor Emmerich.

Mayerhoff expects to hammer home to the public that the States' Rights faction does not believe in bolting the Democratic Party.

Instead, he will maintain, the States' Righters hope to reform the party to the way they think it should be run.

He will point out that such steps are no less objectionable than what Minnesota Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Atty. Gen. Howard McGrath and others did to swing the party toward its present liberal state of mind.

Toward this end, the States' Righters plan to set up political action headquarters in much the same fashion as the Americans for Democratic Action, the CIO and other groups have done.

Specifically, the States' Righters will seek to solidify their position in the South first. They will hold what they call regional meetings at Richmond, Va.; Macon, Ga.; Memphis or Nashville, and then in Texas, at Fort Worth, Dallas or Houston.

Dixiecrats Yearn Back To a Placid Era

STATES' RIGHTS DEMOCRATS (Dixiecrats, in the popular parlance) hasten to array themselves in the garments of the political new look. They are out to raise a war chest of two million dollars and set up the South as a "third force," the balance of power in national politics.

They would do so, it was revealed at their third annual meeting at Jackson, Mississippi, by adopting the watchwords of the day, opposing "planned-economy theorists, deficit spending, creeping socialism, the totalitarian state." Emphasis on folkways, meaning "white supremacy," with which they made the welkin ring in 1948, is discreetly muted.

It ought to be recalled that they, or the groups they represent, have been trying to do just this since 1934, when it first became obvious that influences of depression and post-depression days were changing the comfortable 19th Century pattern.

Those were indeed comfortable days from 1876, when Redemption occurred, to 1932. Southern politicians and the ruling order were undisturbed by outside influences. Rarely was the Southerner in Washington troubled by the responsibility which his seniority in Congress imposed, because the Republicans generally held sway. The South asked little and expected less from Washington. Back home it went its serene and oligarchical way.

For a long time the legislatures elected senators and conventions, carefully controlled by ruling interests, determined candidates (Democratic, of course) for all offices. When the primary system came along, it was kept well in hand by the rule of white exclusiveness.

The Republicans, generally dominant in the nation, were content to let the condition stand. By tacit agreement, Southern traditions were left undisturbed by political fomentation. As long as Republicans in the South were a nominal, black-and-tan minority, it was so easy to manipulate Southern delegations to national Republican conventions by the simple outlay of dollars to local Republican herdsmen. These remained Republicans for the gravy that was available every four years—the money from aspiring candidates for the Republican nomination and the jobs in postoffices, court clerkships and internal revenue bureaus. As far as Southern Democrats were concerned, they had their sense of power within their party because of the two-thirds rule for nomination in the national Democratic convention, which amounted to a minority veto.

All this began to disappear in 1936. The two-thirds rule went out at the Philadelphia convention of that year. Southerners, propelled by their seniority into leadership in Congress, were drawn into the swim of New Deal majorities too powerful to be breasted. "Folkways" became challenged by movements that led in spite of everything the 19th Century man could do to court rulings that little or nothing to national sacred "white primary" could not endure, even that it was, it was unique and segregation and double standards had to be qualified. South's jealous own.

Counter-movements came out of Texas and the Louisiana of HUEY LONG, spread to the Georgia of TALMADGE, the South Carolina of BLEASE, the Mississippi of the Delta—and of JOHN RANKIN's hills. So far they have come to nothing, though increasing in force every four years to the dramatic seizure of four states for THURMOND and WRIGHT in 1948. Now the States' Righters seem resolved to approach their goal more methodically, more in tune with the new currents of national unrest. They have just lost in Alabama, but they lost narrowly and this loss is balanced by their success in the South Carolina convention.

Essentially, however, none of their goals is different from the condition the South enjoyed, placid and exclusive, in the years to 1936. The region's power in that period got it nowhere, contributed

End Of Dixiecrats

(From The Piedmont Journal, Piedmont)

With probably 40 out of the 72-man Alabama Democratic Committee captured by old-line Democrats to the States' Righters' 26, with eight seats to be decided in the May 30 runoff, the end of the Dixiecrat movement is definitely foreshadowed. Truly the contest for control of the Democratic committee in Alabama implied far greater significance than was apparent on the surface, for obviously the results are the beginning of the end of the Dixiecrats.

Had the results been the opposite and the Dixiecrats won a majority, it would have been the foreboding of continued dark and sinister clouds as far as Alabama's Democratic voice goes in 1952 in particular and in the national councils of the administration in general.

Now Alabama Democrats are assured the privilege of voting for the party standard-bearer, come the next presidential election. They were denied this privilege in 1948 for the first time in Alabama Democratic history. Moreover, Alabama is assured of electing a Democratic governor, a loyalist.

And strange as it seems, there was no clash in principle between the Democrats and the Dixiecrats as to fundamental party differences—both sides were against President Truman's controversial issues—the only differences being in the means toward an end; the Dixiecrats favoring disrupting the party and introducing a policy of general confusion and dissension, while the Democrats believed in settling the differences within the party.

And so it is not too much to hope for now—in the light of the results of the first primary—that both sides yield a few points in the general interest and fundamental motive of settling all differences, burying the hatchet and getting back into the groove of party harmony, unity and coordination of policies and effort.

Voice Of The People

Moribund Dixiecats

To the Editor:

It is no idle boast the Dixiecrats now make that the cause they espouse is by no means dead here or elsewhere in the South. For any of those who oppose this falsely labeled cause to believe that it has been dealt a mortal blow or that their cause will no longer be a disturbing factor in Alabama's political affairs, is to believe that hereafter the lamb will lie down with the lion.

A parallel can easily be cited as a guide to what to expect. This is what has been taking place in the Republican Party that up to the present is as sick and moribund under its old guard leadership as it was in the 1920 to '32 period when last in power.

By 1952 this party will have been on the outside looking in exactly 20 years, and up to this election year of 1950 it has yet to come up with a constructive purpose or program it can actually call its own. Nor has it come up with a plan that take cognizance of swiftly moving world events, or the needs sufficient unto the day thereof.

This party's deficiencies, like those of the Dixiecrats, are hidden behind a determined and concerted campaign of "smear, fear, hate and suspicion," and this is the same line taken by the Republican Party's old guard leaders and the line handed down by the Dixiecrat leaders in this and other states of the Deep South.

Certainly the results of the May 2 primary election provides grounds for encouragement but nothing to be jubilant about, but as there is yet a splendid opportunity for the loyal old line Democrats to make their control of the committee safe and secure by going to the polls in full force May 30. They should by all means do so.

In the Sixth District the vote cast for loyalist candidates was great enough had it been cast for a slate of but eight instead of being spread amongst 14—to have put over the entire eight. Therefore, "this is the time that all good men and true (meaning Democrats) should come to the aid of their party."

Akron, Ala. BEN T. COUCHMAN

Aim Of The Dixiecrats

To the Editor:

When in 1948 Henry Wallace again found himself unable to have his way in the Democratic Party and broke with it, he inadvertently (or perhaps otherwise) created what looked and glittered exactly like a golden opportunity for disgruntled elements of the two major parties to attack the party in power on both its "left" and its "right" flanks.

Needless to say, between the extreme rightists and leftists no love existed whatever, but only a common cause, which was one neither could tolerate. Had these two violently conflicting interests succeeded in their efforts to defeat the party in power, the "common cause" would have gone down the drain, as has always happened with peoples who take liberty for granted.

As the Republican Party, under its present leaders, is opposed to that principle, and as we have been witness to the fact that Dixiecratic leaders have joined, or did join, hands with this party's reactionary leaders to destroy this principle which has proven to be of inestimable benefit to the South, the perpetuation of this principle should, it seems to me, become a cause well worth the trouble of every voter calling himself "Democrat" to go down the line for May 30.

After Wallace "blew his top," the Dixiecrats "blew" theirs, with the result that the party that never has espoused the principle aforementioned from T. R.'s day to this again took the count, the fourth time in succession, and until it throws overboard its old guard leadership it will no doubt have no allure whatever for any, but those who believe as the Dixiecrats have by their deeds so plainly proved they believe—in the principle of divide and rule, at whatever the cost.

In the very few districts where the matter regarding the State Executive Committee membership remains in doubt, it is up to those worthy of the name Democrat to make the committee as truly democratic as possible, and therefore leave no room for doubt.

The Dixiecrats have always had a way out, but for obvious reasons have refused to take it. The big idea has been to stay in the Democratic Party, to "bore from within," so why let them get away with it?

Akron, Ala. BEN T. COUCHMAN.

Uninvited

President Truman and the two men who formed the 1948 Dixiecrat presidential ticket, Gov. Thurmond of South Carolina and Gov. Wright of Mississippi, looked rather small bore in their testy exchanges over the luncheon invitations that the President didn't send.

Strictly speaking, there was no reason why Mr. Truman should have invited them. He did not invite any Republican governor to the luncheon. Why, then, should he have invited the two governors who are not members of the Democratic Party, but the third and Dixiecrat Party?

However, one can scarcely imagine President Roosevelt indulging his irascibility as did Mr. Truman. Even though hating their Dixiecratic guts, we may be sure that FDR would have invited them, placed them on his left and right, and made them writhe in the toils of his cordiality.

Of course, in fairness to Mr. Truman, we may speculate that a Democrat less famous than FDR but just as important, Andrew Jackson, probably would have had the two Dixiecrats hanged.

Further, Govs. Thurmond and Wright appeared in an ungainly light pouting over the snub. They still expect to be treated like Democrats.

Demos Open Attack—

Housing Act Votes Of Dixiecrats Cited

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Democrats had opened up today with a slashing attack on Dixiecrat chieftains to enliven the hitherto dull runoff campaign for State Democratic Executive Committee.

At Mobile, Dixiecrat bigwigs reportedly were poised to strike back at Democrats with proceedings contesting vote returns from the Third District. Four Democrats and four Dixiecrats were shown to have been elected to the committee from this district in May 2 balloting.

Dixiecrats Horace Wilkinson, Birmingham attorney, and Sam Johnston, Mobile attorney, reportedly had proceedings prepared to file with State Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey. McCorvey is one of the chief planners of the States' Rights walkout and revolt in 1948.

* * *

TICKET-LEADER BEN RAY, elected with three other old-line Democrats in the first primary here, lashed out at the leadership of the Dixiecrat crowd.

"It's primitive and autocratic," declared Ray at a courthouse rally last night.

Ray tore into McCorvey, charging he "has become tyrannical and dictatorial and a one-man committee." The Birmingham attorney served notice he would seek to remove the "one-man control" of McCorvey over party affairs in Alabama.

Speakers at the rally also attacked the "anti-housing records" of States' Righters Sid Smyer and Jess Edwards, both former members of the Legislature. They are opposing Democrats Jim Downey and Raymond Weeks for the two committee places at stake in the Ninth (Jefferson) District.

* * *

JOHN FOSTER, Birmingham attorney and War II veteran, tore into legislative records of Edwards and Smyer, pointing out they had helped sponsor and pass the anti-public housing bill in the 1945 Legislature.

"That is the type of government that the Dixiecrats believe in," declared Foster. "I ask you to join in supporting Jim Downey and Raymond Weeks—candidates who are opposed to that sort of thing."

Chester Austin, another Democratic stalwart, who opened a radio speaking campaign for Weeks and Downey, likewise referred to legislative records of Smyer and Edwards.

Terming them as "run-out candidates," Austin said "I suggest that you check their records as members of the Legislature." Austin, Birmingham attorney, spoke to the rally, with his speech being broadcast from the courthouse.

Whamming McCorvey and the Dixiecrats hard, Ray charged the States' Rights walkout and revolt was "a diabolical scheme brought about by special interests to undermine the Democratic Party" and help elect a Republican president in 1952.

"Col. McCorvey makes the best Republican speech I ever heard," Ray added.

HE ASSERTED McCORVEY did not believe in majority rule and cited a development in the filling of a committee vacancy from the Fifth District last January to support his contention.

Ray, looked on as a likely candidate for chairmanship of the new committee, declared:

"It shall not be my purpose to punish anybody. A voter has his own conscious to deal with and I shall not interfere with it.

"My policy is to let the people get hold of public questions. That's how democracy works. Meddling is what's got us in trouble."

Ray emphasized that the people should be permitted to make their own political decisions. He said McCorvey was not content with being state chairman, but also was a presidential elector and sought election as delegate to the Democratic National Convention, "which he repudiated before the election." McCorvey was defeated for delegate.

He also charged that McCorvey had "tried to run the Legislature." He named him as "the daddy of the Boswell amendment," the voter restriction law which the courts held unconstitutional.

In urging election of Weeks and Downey, Austin emphasized the importance of second primary voting next Tuesday.

"Its outcome will, to a great extent determine whether or not you will be able to vote under the party label of your choice in the presidential election in 1952, and even for a nominee of your choice," he added.

DOWNEY AND WEEKS, who came close to winning first primary election, along with four other old-line Democrats, addressed the rally.

Downey, in urging Democratic voters to stick by the national party, said "You can't win a game looking through the fence. You've got to stay in the game and fight."

Weeks likewise emphasized his stand for states' rights and opposition to "civil rights."

HE POINTED TO THE victory of old line Democrats in winning 38 places on the 72-member state committee, May 2, when four Democrats and two Dixiecrats were elected in this district.

"We have no quarrel with Dixiecrats on being against 'civil rights' and being for states' rights," said Weeks. "We can carry on the fight better in the Democratic Party, as has been demonstrated."

Former Congr. Luther Patrick told the rally that "The Democratic Party is a thriving, living party today. "And it will be a thriving, living party after every dissenter in the Dixiecrat ranks has shuffled off this mortal coil."

OTHER SPEAKERS at the rally, attended by some 75 persons, included Bob Gwin, elected to the committee May 2; John Reynolds, Jr., and Mrs. Frank Brewer, Jr., candidates in that election.

A telegram was read from Mayor Cooper Green, who was out of the city delivering a commencement address, in which he said: "I wish to endorse the two candidates, Mr. Weeks and Mr. Downey, and urge everybody to get out and vote."

Dixiecrats Go On Air

Dixiecrats will kick off their runoff radio campaign with a 15-minute broadcast over WBRC at 6 p.m. today. Four speakers will conduct a round-table discussion of issues in the State Democratic Executive Committee race and urge election of Dixicecrats Sid Smyer and Jess Edwards. They will be Walter Perry and Walter Dryer, attorneys; A. J. McCarn, real estate man, and Dr. W. K. Allbritton, Jr.

Dixiecrats Aim To Win A Solid South

States' Rights Program Raps Rising Socialism

Jackson, Miss., May 10 (AP)—States' Rights Democrats aiming to "throw the planned-economy theorists" out of Washington hinged their strategy today on winning a solid South.

This "plan of action" was announced by publisher J. Oliver Emmerich of The McComb (Miss.) Enterprise-Journal to more than 1,500 people from 14 states attending the third annual States' Rights convention here.

"None can deny," Emmerich declared, "that our people are being shackled by the planned-economy theorists."

"Our task is to sell the people against deficit spending, creeping socialism, and the totalitarian state."

The States' Righters' campaign will seek to weld the South into the nation's most powerful minority by the 1952 presidential campaign, and through that position become a national balance of political power.

To attain that objective, a precinct-by-precinct organization will be created striving for full control of all Deep South states.

A proposal by Bob Slimp, a student at Baylor University, Waco, Tex., was incorporated into the plan to use college students as "shock troops" in the door-to-door campaign.

"A united South can be the nation's most powerful and effective minority," Emmerich said. "Once united, the South has nothing to fear ahead. With the South secure, the nation is secure—for the South upholds those principles that will preserve a free America."

'Is Door to Police State'

Emmerich said the States' Rights movement has "been smeared with the charge of bigotry and race hatred . . . but the so-called civil-rights legislation is an open door to a police state."

The States' Rights movement is staunchly opposed to the civil-rights program and the proposed Fair Employment Practices Commission supported by President Truman, as well as National Administration deficit-spending policies.

The convention re-elected former Governor Ben Laney of Arkansas as chairman of the National States' Rights Executive Committee. Vice-Chairman Lender Perez of Louisiana and W. W. Wright of Jackson, Miss., were also renamed.

States' Righters Moving To Win A Solid South

Trumanism, Commies Blasted As McCorvey Hints Bombshell Here

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Bombshell Hinted

Party Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey of Mobile predicted yesterday that States' Rights Democrats would control the new State Democratic Executive Committee voted on May 2.

McCorvey's prediction came in a telegram he sent to the States' Rights convention now underway in Jackson, Miss.

However, the official count in the primary gave National Party loyalty advocates 38 places on the 72-man committee and States' Righters 26, with one uncommitted and seven places to be decided in the May 30 runoff.

Local observers were unable to explain McCorvey's prediction other than the fact it might mean some "fireworks" when the official canvass of the May 2 voting is made here at noon today.

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The States' Rights movement is staunchly opposed to the civil rights programs and the proposed Fair Employment Practices Commission supported by President Truman, as well as national administration deficit spending policies.

Others Talking Louder

"Thus far," Emmerich declared, "the forces that are selling the idea of a welfare state are doing a better job than the forces that are selling the idea and ideal of constitutional government."

"Ours is a selling job," he declared.

Former Gov. Frank Dixon of Alabama reported on the defeat of the States' Righters in the Alabama Democratic primary last week. He blamed the results on "falsity and fraud" in contentions by those favoring a return to the national Democratic party.

In 1948 Alabama's electors were pledged not to cast their votes for President Truman. They joined electors from South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi in supporting the States' Rights ticket of Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina for president and Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi for vice president.

The convention today reelected former Gov. Ben Laney of Arkansas as chairman of the national States' Rights executive committee. Vice Chairmen Lender Perez of Louisiana and W. W. Wright of Jackson, Miss., were also renamed. Other committeemen are Palmer Bradley of Houston, Texas; Secretary Ed Lewis of Jackson, Miss.; Treasurer George Wallace of Jackson, Miss., and Dixon.

Nation Aroused

Gov. Thurmond of South Carolina, opened the meeting with the statement:

"Our fight two years ago has aroused the people to the dangers of centralized government as they never would have been aroused without our efforts.

"Only the rights of the states to regulate their own affairs will prevent a dictatorship in this country. I hope the people will say to Truman and his crowd 'You can go no further because we believe in the American way of life'."

Gov. Thurmond flew in, made his speech at the opening of the session and then took a plane back to Columbia. He expressed regret that he was unable to stay for the full meeting but added that it was absolutely necessary he be back in Columbia this afternoon.

State Sen. George Warren of South Carolina said his state is still strongly against "the creeping socialist revolution in progress in Washington.

Edgar Waybright, Jr., of Jacksonville, Fla., said the election of Rep. George Smathers in his state as U. S. senator last week came because "we told the people the truth with the bark off."

Leonder Perez, national director of the States Rights Democrats, made the keynote address in which he attacked President Truman's Fair Deal program as "socialism."

Edgar W. Waybright of Duval County, Fla., said that Senator Pepper was defeated for renomination because "some of us were not afraid of being called haters, nuts, bigots, Communists and nonsense."

STATES' RIGHTERS TURN EYES TO '52

Crowd of Only 600 Attends Start of Party Convention—Doorbell Campaign Due

BY JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JACKSON, Miss., May 10—States Rights Democrats, openly fighting to survive as a political force in the Southern States, met today in their third annual South-wide convention before a small crowd of 600 cheering persons.

They adopted the slogan of "Fight Thru to '52" and unanimously pledged themselves to a plan of action that called for a two-year campaign of "ringing doorbells at the grass-roots level to bring our cause home to the people."

They also voted approval of a nine-point resolution expressing opposition to fair employment practices legislation and urging that "only persons of unquestioned loyalty to our form of government" should hold public posts of trust and responsibility.

Party's Attack Broadened

The splinter party that captured the Presidential electoral votes of four southern states in 1948 on the premise that the South's "way of life" was threatened by President Truman's civil-rights proposals, made it clear that it had now broadened its political attack. The party will fight such threats as "a national trend to socialism" and the "likelihood that Negro would be a Vice Presidential candidate on the Democratic party ticket in 1952."

Time and again speakers made references classed as racial and religious bias. There were loud "boos" from the audience whenever there was mention of the names of President Truman, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Senator Claude Pepper and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath.

A representative of the Anti-Defamation League identified three persons in the audience as Dorothy Lohbeck, Dewey Taft and J. Wilson Hamilton, and described them as "Lieutenants" of Gerald L. K. Smith, a militant bigot.

The meeting was a far cry in enthusiasm from the 1948 session when 3,000 persons were present and each state delegation grouped about its identification placard.

Today only one state, Texas, had a placard and about four-fifths of the crowd were from Mississippi alone.

The most vocal group consisted of student "delegates" from South-ern Methodist University and Bay-

The meeting was announced from the speaker's platform by Governor J. Strom Thurmond of Mississippi, Vice Presidential candidate in 1948 and announced candidate for the United States Senate from Mississippi, who was going to tell the States Rights ticket in South Carolina that if the Presidency at the 1948 States Rights convention in Birmingham, Governor Thurmond issued a strong statement denouncing "professional bigots and the Presidential candi- hatemongers who hope to get on the States Rights bandwagon."

Governor Fielding Wright of Mississippi, Vice Presidential candidate for the 1948 States Rights ticket in Louisiana and Mis- from Ala- were from Texas, Louisiana, Texas, and Governor Thurmond is- largest groups in Texas. They were about twenty in number and it was a about its identification placard. Today only one state, Texas, had a placard and about four-fifths of the crowd were from Mississippi alone.

The most vocal group consisted of student "delegates" from South-Ohio, one from Montana and one from Indiana. No one stood up for me." when Georgia was called. The day after he was nominated and the entire world."

Thurmond Stand Unshaken

A roll call of states disclosed that fourteen states had "dele- present, including one from they believe in what President date in 1948, spoke briefly and said that "as an American I am going to tell the didate on the State Rights ticket in South Carolina that if 1948, delivered the welcome address and declared that "we are not engaged in a sectional fight, but in one that will benefit the nation and the entire world."

Dixiecrats Denounce U. S. Deficit Spending

Party's Rally Tightens Drive On 'Planned Economy Theorists'

JACKSON, Miss.—(AP)—States' Rights Democrats aiming to "throw the planned economy theorists" out of Washington are pivoting their strategy on winning a solid South.

This "plan of action" was announced by Publisher J. Oliver Emmerich, of the McComb, Miss., Enterprise-Journal to the more than 1,500 persons from 14 States attending the third annual States' Rights Convention here.

In the rollcall of States at the States' Rights meeting in Jackson there was no answer when Georgia's name was called, the Associated Press reported. Delegates from the following States were present: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Texas, Louisiana, Missouri, Indiana, Mississippi, Ohio and Montana.

"None can deny," Emmerich declared in his address, "that our people are being shackled by the planned economy theorists."

"Our task," Emmerich said, "is to sell the people against deficit spending, creeping Socialism and the totalitarian state."

The States' Righters' campaign will seek to weld the South into the nation's most powerful minority by the 1952 Presidential campaign, and through that position become a national balance of political power.

To attain that objective, a precinct-by-precinct organization will be created striving for full control of all deep-South States. A proposal by Bob Slimp, a student in Baylor University at Waco, Texas, was incorporated into the plan to use college students as "shock troops" in the door-to-door campaign.

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Dixiecrats Plan Selling Campaign In Grass Roots

JACKSON, Miss., May 10—(AP)—A mass education drive to rebuild conservative power in the Democratic Party was charted for States' Righters at their third annual convention here today.

They hope for visible progress by 1952. Those hopes got a boost as Vice Chairman W. W. Wright, just before the convention opened claimed "the national Democratic Party is scared, we represent the core of their only organized opposition."

States' Rights leaders planned a selling campaign to get their own theories over to the grass roots. That's how other minorities win, a Mississippi newspaper publisher told the delegates.

* * *

IN A SPEECH at the conventioners Publisher J. Oliver Emmerich of the McComb, Miss., Enterprise-Journal, said "We are forced to admit that thus far the forces selling the idea of a welfare state are doing a better job than the forces selling the idea of constitutional government."

"Ours is a selling job," he added.

"We have failed in mass education. The States' Righters' job is to stage a gigantic selling job to promote mass education in the realm of fundamental government.

"This country is headed for confusion and chaos. Our task is to sell the people against deficit spending, creeping socialism and the totalitarian state."

* * *

EMMERICH CALLED for "an aggressive, alert, working organization in every state of the South."

National party forces won control of the Alabama Democratic Committee last week through "falsity and fraud," Frank Dixon, a former Alabama governor, said in his report.

States' Righters in the campaign faced a formidable array of foes, Dixon went on. Among them he listed a large part of the state congressional delegation, organized labor, all but six of the state's daily newspapers and "the fake organization known as the Young Democrats led by greybeards, old in politics when I started."

* * *

DIXON PREDICTED that pro-Truman control will be only nominal "if we can win all seven seats involved in the runoff."

A runoff sweep would give States' Righters 33 sure votes, national party adherents 38, with one member uncommitted to either side.

Emmerich and Dixon spoke as other States' Rights leaders prepared to submit their stand for a two-year all out fight to stifle President Truman's Fair Deal.

State Righters Gather—

'What Now?' Big Dixiecrat Question

BY LEROY SIMMS

JACKSON, Miss., May 9—(AP)—States' Righters face decisions here tomorrow which may mean life or death for the movement and its bitter opposition to federal civil rights bills.

Most of those who led four deep South states out of the regular Democratic Party two years ago will be here. They expect 3,000 others for a third National States' Rights meeting.

* * *

THE MEETING is a "where do we go from here" affair. An executive committee session tonight will offer a chart for action.

W. W. Wright, of Jackson, vice chairman of the committee, said he looked for a program calling for stronger organization, well-planned drives to raise money and States' Rights offices in each Southern state.

Alabama, carried by the States' Righters in 1948, indicated a change of heart last week. Democrats there elected a new state executive committee. A majority of the winners are anti-States' Righters.

The Alabama committee led the successful States' Rights campaign in 1948. Former Gov. Frank Dixon of Alabama will report tomorrow on the States' Rights defeat in his state.

Whether States' Rights followers keep control of Democratic Party machinery in Louisiana may come up for decision today at Baton Rouge, La.

IN MISSISSIPPI and South Carolina, the other two states carried by the movement in 1948, there has been no shift in party control.

A Southern revolt over federal civil rights bills was set off early in 1948 when Prsident Truman gave them his approval. He endorsed anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and fair employment practices commission bills.

Those fighting the civil rights measure charged they were aimed at ending racial segregation.

When the Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia endorsed the civil rights proposals, all Mississippi and half of the Alabama delegates walked out in a hail of boos.

STATES' RIGHTERS then convened in Birmingham where they nominated Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina for president and Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi for vice president.

The Thurmond-Wright ticket polled more than 1,000,000 votes in the November, 1948, election. It carried four states which had gone Democratic in every election since Reconstruction.

In each of these states, the States' Rights electors were under the regular Democratic Party label. Control of party machinery in each state could decide whether the same thing can happen in 1952.

'Dixiecrat' Leaders Seek Solid South

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The States Rights movement is The convention reelected former rights program and the proposed Gov. Ben Laney of Arkansas as fair employment practices com- chairman of the national states mission supported by President rights executive committee. ViceLewis of Jackson, Miss.; Treasurer Truman, as well as national admin-iana and W. W. Wright of Jackson,and former Gov. Frank Dixon of istration deficit spending policoies.Miss., were also re-named. OtherAlabama.

"Thus far," Emmerich declared,committeemen are Palmer Bradley the forces that are selling theof Houston, Tex.; Secretary Ed

Tell It To Old Grandma

Letters to the editor must carry complete name and street address of the writer though pen names may be used at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words are given preference. All letters may be cut.

'The True Story Of Philadelphia'

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—This letter is my reaction to the speeches of Messrs. Hill, Sparkman and Sparks, the three men Alabama has so highly honored. To begin with, I brand all three as traitors to their own convictions.

They claim they believe in what the Dixiecrats believe and yet they are fighting for Truman with heroic loyalty. If there is any logic and honesty in that, their "fellow Alabamians" fail to see it. With the actual facts, even a child could not be hoodwinked by the preachings of these three men who were so clearly exposed in Mr. Sparks own "True Story of Philadelphia."

He admitted that he, Sparkman and Hill ("politicians") ventured on the battlefield at the peril of their political fortunes. On that battlefield, they became panicky and sneaked out through the loophole they had prepared into the Truman party. Had they been loyal to their convictions and their State's rights they would have walked out with the other brave men who were loyal to Alabama and the South. If they had walked out, Senator Humphrey and others would not have gotten so cocky and angry because they knew if they had it would have started the ball rolling and every other Southern state would have followed Alabama.

Their desertion caused them to miss the chance of a lifetime to save the South from humiliation and bondage. But in spite of their actions—the election was almost thrown into the House of Representatives where a Democrat would most likely have been nominated instead of Truman. Those brave men stuck to their guns, but in that defeat was born success for the future. Mr. Sparks says a "tempest" was blowing in 1948. Well, today that same tempest is blowing all over Alabama with the highest velocity because we resent our rights being encroached upon. This administration has and is using every dirty trick possible in order to get votes. I would rather vote for a good, honest Republican than a disloyal Democrat.

Both senators admitted they are loyal to Truman in order to gain prestige for themselves by holding chairmanships in different committees. Senators, what Alabama wants most is her own civil rights program. The chairmanship of a currency committee. etc., doesn't mean anything to us in comparison to that. They don't realize they are no longer in the Democratic Party, but surely they do realize that the Truman party is "hell" bent on abolishing the filibuster. Hypocrits never get anywhere no matter how well you can argue the point.

Mr. Sparks tells us he worked tirelessly during those sweltering July days at Philadelphia and succeeded in getting a platform plan substantially the same as the 1944 plan but that it was rejected by the Dixiecrats, which brought on the counter attack by Humphrey and Andrew Biemiller with the "odious civil rights plank which went far beyond anything in the past." He knows and we know that that plank was one and the same that Truman first proposed. I know for I wrote Mr. Truman February 8, 1949, requesting him to reconsider the legislation he had proposed for the sake of the South. I wonder if Mr. Sparks thinks we have gotten anywhere with Joseph Stalin by staying in the United Nations, nor would we get anywhere with Truman by putting him back in the White House. It looks as if we are forced to take it from Stalin but we don't have to take dictatorship from Truman.

Mr. Sparks calls the Dixiecrat movement a "bust," but he will see that the spirit and purpose to do the right thing will prevail. He even claims that the "Big Three" are holding the enemy at bay, and we will fail because other parties had failed. These are his words but very poor reasoning. All Alabamians despise all "isms," especially Trumanism, which is a combination of them all and is our greatest threat at present.

Mr. Sparks' "True Story of Philadelphia" plainly revealed the staunch enemy we had within our own ranks. Had there been no betrayals at Philadelphia, there would have been a different story to tell today. The South had a great opportunity at that meeting, and who passed it by? Alabamians, ask yourself that question when you vote. MAE C. WALTERS.

Montgomery.

P. S.—Mr. Editor, I know you are for Mr. Sparks, but I would greatly appreciate it if you would publish this letter.

★ *Said former Gov. Sparks: "I do not counsel remaining in the Democratic Party to make peace with our enemies . . . (but to) make . . . the kind of war that ties them in knots on the Senate floor . . . to block them, to ambush them, to harass them and to wear them down.'—Ed.*

Voice Of The People

Democrats Vs. Dixiecrats

To the Editor:

We hear on every side these days the question of whether we shall vote for the Democrats or Dixiecrats in the May primaries. Those who support the Democrat candidates argue reasonably and logically (1) that the Democratic Party is the only one that has ever done anything for the South; (2) that down through the years our people have sent men to the halls of Congress where they have risen to positions of leadership through their membership in the Democratic Party; (3) that through their seniority on the various committees (where the real battles are fought out and the laws really formulated) due to that membership in the Democratic Party our congressmen have wielded great power and in a great measure shaped the policies that have guided our country; (4) that it has been within the Democratic Party that our congressmen have been able to ward off legislation that many Southerners consider dangerous to established customs (this has been done through bargaining with other blocs within the party); (5) that the Democratic Party is the party of change and progress and not of smug stagnation so that if change is due or advisable then it is the Democratic Party that should take the lead in advocating it—indicating that the proposals over which much of the present controversy rages rightly and justly are "babies" of the Democratic Party.

On the other hand, the Dixiecrats say: (1) that we should leave the party of Jefferson, Jackson, Wilson and Roosevelt; (2) that we should embrace the "great American party" of the Brickers, Wherrys and McCarthys in close alliance; (3) that by so doing we would be aiding our cause (remember the Bricker riders, etc., on the federal aid to education bills and housing bills); (4) that we would be more powerful in Congress without seniority or, in reality, without national affiliation; (5) that we would be telling the world that we would not submit to certain legislative acts (just how this would affect voting in Congress is not shown in face of the platforms of both Republicans and Democrats on the subject.)

All voters should remember before casting their votes that many of the candidates who now call themselves Dixiecrats (or should so term themselves) are the religious bigots and purveyors of hate of yesterday (remember 1928), that many are the Liberty Leaguers of the not too distant past, that many are the counselors of giant corporations (who have the South's best interest at heart, I am sure), that others are spreaders of racial hatred (too much like the Marxist leaders and hate mongers, so recently deposed at great losses of American lives.).

Many of these men are the same ones who opposed all the great humanitarian ideas of Franklin Roosevelt and who subscribe to that old Republican adage that if the government allows the top boys to make all the money they can, without restriction, that enough will trickle down to the masses (that's me and you) to keep them docile and "satisfied." The Democrats are looking to the future. The Dixiecrats are looking backward with a blindfold on. JAMES E. WYATT.

P. O. Box 4272. University, Ala.

Of Hands And Voices

(From The Anniston Star)

Did your flesh crawl and the hair rise on your head as you listened to that horrendous picture that young Tom Abernethy pictured for the South if the good Democrats of Alabama do not lie down in surrender and allow the Dixiecrats to have undisputed sway over the party machinery again this year as they did in 1948? Ours did; and by comparison with what Terrible Tom said would happen to us, a hydrogen bomb explosion would be but a gentle breeze in the Springtime.

Tom spoke over a statewide network immediately following the address by Sen. Lister Hill. Time and again he alluded to the old Biblical phrase, "The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau," as he referred to Sen. Hill, President Truman, Gov. Folsom and others who have dared to speak out against the blight of Dixiecratism. And in the use of that simile it seems to us that we could detect the fine Italian hand of one Frank Dixon, Dixiecrat extraordinary.

Frank used the Isaac-Jacob-Esau story in every speech he made during his first campaign for the governorship of Alabama. His was then a fresh young voice in Alabama politics, and he made his reputation by the courage with which he inveighed against the "old political ringmasters of this state"—the very crowd with whom he and Tom are now aligned in the Dixiecrat fraud they are trying to put over on a now-alerted people.

There was one interesting admission in Tom's harangue. He says that the Dixiecrat high command, having felt the righteous indignation of the thousands of loyal Democrats who were disfranchised in 1948, will be considerate enough to allow us to vote for whom we please this year. That is quite a concession, we grant you, Tom; but since the Dixiecrats over in Mississippi have passed a law that prevents a loyal Democrat from even using the name of his traditional party, we hope you will excuse us for saying that we just don't want such a fast one as that pulled on us over here. In fine, we just don't trust you any more.

Answering One Charge

(From The Lee County Bulletin, Auburn)

The Dixiecrat leaders say the national Democratic Party is anti-Southern, that it is dominated by a selfish group of Northerners who would gut and wreck the South. An official census report released in Atlanta shows how utterly ridiculous and false are such charges.

In the last 30 years, the report shows, factory employment in Dixie has outgained that in Northern states by 53 per cent. The vast bulk of the increase has come in the past 12 years. The South's factory employment has increased 71 per cent in the years since World War I. At the same time a gain of only 18 per cent was registered in states north of the Mason-Dixon line.

The South has a long way to go in industry before it catches up with the East and Middle West. For declining freight rate discriminations must be wiped out entirely. Some progress has been made along this line by a Democratic-dominated Congress. The Republican Party has fought against freight rate revisions as much as it has for high tariff. But in time, under the aegis of a strong and united Democratic majority in Congress, the South will enjoy parity with the North in the important

States Rights—Party Destination

The Talladega Daily Home

RESPECTED old Grandma Montgomery Advertiser somehow never has been able to see precisely what the States Rights Democratic movement is and where it is headed.

There is a way of life in this country. t lets Grandma speak her sharp and honest mind on this political campaign and all others that come along.

It lets the venerable old lady express her sizzling disgust with our present malodorous state administration.

It lets Grandma go about her task of trying to serve the people of Alabama without hindrance and without governmental control.

It also lets the publishers of the old lady make an honest profit from their investment and their endeavors. It lets them employ personnel and discharge personnel as seems best to them.

It lets Grandma's brilliant editor stay in his job so long as he pleases and so long as his work pleases his employer. It lets him be thrifty or foolish, diligent or lazy—just as he pleases. It lets him prosper as he deserves to prosper.

It lets him pick his associates, social and business. It lets him live in a land of two contrasting races; and have sincere friends among the people of both, as all Southerners have.

The States Rights Democratic movement sees that way of life in danger from the unscrupulous machinations of the present national Democratic administration.

It seems that administration as a threat—direct and poistive—to the continued existence of the real Democratic Party and to the good way of life for which that party has stood from the beginning.

The States Rights Democratic movement cannot abandon its principles and give its support to those who prostitute the party, who seek to make of it an ugly, pink-tinted menace to the right of free endeavor and individual liberty under the law.

For States Rights Democrats to become Republicans would mean an equal abandonment of principles. The GOP simply is not of the States Rights faith.

States Rights Democrats believe their course lies in clinging to the beliefs with which they have marched through the generations, certainly accepting modifications here and there, but never sinking so low as to embrace viciousness in the name of political expediency.

They believe that my standing firm to their convictions they can eventually turn the rascals out and see sanity and morality take control again.

Admittedly they do not know when it will be—but they do know that the moment will come when the electoral votes of Alabama will be of key importance. When that hour strikes courage will pay its inevitable reward and we will be courted instead of scorned.

What Is A Dixiecrat?

To the Editor:

Since we have heard Sens. Hill and Sparkman on their inspired "must" call to stage a return performance in the interest of educating Alabama voters, we would attempt to clear up a misconception concerning the word "Dixiecrat" that has been so conspicuously slurred and carelessly mishandled. Is a Dixiecrat a ferocious masked animal lurking in the shadows, a pessimistic quiter and coward, as he has been called? Is he unpatriotic because he dares do his own thinking? Is he unpatriotic because he desires that American ways and traditions be perpetuated? Is he committing treason because he wishes the maintenance of a two-party system and refuses to curse the Republican Party, blaming them for everything from a worldwide depression to the present period of the worst period of inflation in American history? Should he be so severely condemned because he is bewildered at the trend toward the things that will eventually play havoc with the American way of life?

No, a Dixiecrat, or constitutional Democrat, is none of the things he has been dubbed. The average Dixiecrat is the average clean-thinking American citizen; not confined to Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi or South Carolina. His habitat is the rest of the 45 sovereign states of America. He has no ax to grind other than a keen desire to see clean government administered. He casts a vote with a silent prayer that it is in the interest of good government for all the masses. He is very observant. He loves his home and family and loves good music and enjoys the Breakfast Club. He is usually found in the age class of 40 to 70 years, matured, and has witnessed several wars and depressions.

He cannot understand why, in this period of cold war with a conscienceless aggressor, class and hatred has to be continually stirred. He absolutely knows that any class or race can make progress only through evolutional education, not by legal procedure. He wonders why so many things that made his America great are now being declared unconstitutional. He is also absolutely sure that he will hold the balance of power in the near future.

5000 10th Avenue, North. C. L. VANCE.

Washington Calling

By MARQUIS CHILDS

Alabama May Decide Dixiecrat Fate

WASHINGTON.

NEXT week, primary elections are being held in Florida and Alabama that will be watched as closely as the national election in the fall. The outcome can mean almost as much for 1952 as the result of the congressional contest in November.

In Florida, Senator Claude Pepper is in a fight for his political life. Opposing him is Congressman George A. Smathers of Florida's fourth district. What gives this mortal combat a special fillip of irony is that Smathers was once Pepper's protege and pupil of the special Pepper technique of spellbinding.

Reports from Florida indicate that the pupil now excels the master. Smathers is leaning heavily on charges he repeats in speeches day after day that Pepper is a Red and a friend of communists.

Observers hesitate to guess the outcome. The belief here is that Pepper's fate turns on the size of the Negro vote. If as many as 85,000 Negroes are registered and go to the polls, most of them, it is thought, will vote for Pepper and supply the margin essential to win.

THE campaign in Alabama is not so spectacular, but it is none the less important. Senator Lister Hill is expected to win easily over his opponent, a Birmingham real estate man named Lawrence McNeil, a newcomer to politics.

The real struggle is over election of the State Democratic Executive Committee. Seventy-two members in all are to be elected. The Dixiecrat organization, with the backing of powerful financial interests both North and South, is seeking to control the committee.

Both Hill and Alabama's other senator, John Sparkman, are campaigning hard to foil the Dixiecrats. Hill used the argument that, to defeat civil rights legislation, it is essential to stay in the Democratic Party. Senator Robert C. Hendrickson (Republican) of New Jersey promptly picked this up and made excellent propaganda of it in challenging the Democrats on the sincerity of their desire to enact civil rights legislation.

If the Dixiecrats are defeated in Alabama, there are many who believe it will be a blow that will frustrate the organization generally in the South. On the other hand if they win, it will be the signal for a renewed organization drive in every Southern state. At stake are Southern electors who in '52 might throw sufficient votes to a Republican to decide the election.

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Beck Shoots At Man From Mars And Dixiecrats

Says Persons' $3 Tag Would Leave Rural People Stuck In Mud

Bill Beck, speaker of the House of Representatives, yesterday poured it on the Dixiecrats and Gordon Persons.

Beck, a Fort Payne candidate for governor, described the Dixiecrats as "ill-advised men (who) would lead us down another lonely road to a 20th Century Appomattox."

Speaking in Montgomery on a radio hook-up, Beck roasted Chauncey Sparks and Bruce Henderson along with Persons.

Sparks and Henderson were characterized as "handpicked" candidates — Sparks, having the support of many newspapers; Henderson, the benefi. of a fat campaign fund from the "Big Mules."

Beck described the airborne Persons as a Flash Gordon who would halt mail box road-building and knock the props from beneath the financial structure of "every city, county and town" in Alabama. Persons would, Beck charged, leave the country in the mud in order to provide cheap tags.

Beck was referring to Persons' promise of $3 auto tags and seeking to show that if this revenue is sacrificed, black-top road construction in the rural areas would also be sacrificed.

Persons is the only candidate who has promised $3 tags.

Man From Mars

"There is one candidate," Beck said in his speech, "who states that he always keeps his promises. I speak of the Man from Mars.

"On reading his platform I note that it is full of evasions. One promise he has made the people is that he will reduce the automobile tags to $3. I am sure had the gentleman had the knowledge that I have of state affairs he would not have made this . . . blunder. . . . Did you know that if he carries out this promise that it will wreck the highway department of your state? Enough revenue will be lost in one year to build a four-lane highway, with federal matching, from the hills of TVA to the shores of Mobile Bay.

"It will also wreck the farm-to-market road program that our rural people have been crying for, lo, these many years. It will wreck the financial structure of every city, county and town in Alabama, because they will lose their share of the revenue they are now getting from this source. . . .

"If this candidate who says he will keep his promises carries it out it will mean that you will have four years of stagnation in your highway department with a complete collapse of your farm-to-market road program and financial chaos for every county, city and town government in Alabama. This alone should be sufficient to demonstrate to the people of Alabama the lack of knowledge of state government that is so vital to a constructive, progressive program that the people of this state are demanding.

"I would like to point up one other thing in connection with the keeping of promises. You will note this same candidate is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in the race for governor in an attempt to buy the office.

"Now when you talk about keeping promises, I wonder if the gentleman has disclosed to the people of this state the promises he has made to these men who are funnelling this vast sum of money into his campaign. My good friends, you know as well as I do that these secret promises are going to be fulfilled out of the pockets of the taxpayers of the State of Alabama, and that means you. You know as well as I do that these men are not pouring this money into these high-powered campaigns for love. I am sure that this candidate intends to keep his promises, but I say to you—to whom will he keep them?"

War Of Words—

McCorvey Answers Bill Lyerly's Rebuke

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

The war of words over the Democratic loyalty pledge required of candidates in Alabama elections had brought another statement today from Party Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey.

Answering the sharp rebuke directed at him by Col. Bill Lyerly, Gov. Folsom's private secretary, McCorvey reminded him this pledge was old stuff in Alabama politics.

In a letter to Lyerly, McCorvey pointed out the pledge had been exacted of primary candidates for more than 20 years. And he said he "imagined" the State Democratic Executive Committee would adopt the same pledge again when it meets at Montgomery Saturday.

AT THE SAME TIME, Horace Wilkinson, Birmingham attorney and who served with McCorvey as one of the anti-Truman pledged presidential electors, called for a "showdown" on the question of party loyalty.

Wilkinson said that if the state committee would adopt the same rules that governed the 1948 primaries and previous primaries and require candidates to declare whether they will support presidential and vice presidential candidates favoring the "civil rights" program, "then no one will be barred from running on account of any change in the rules."

"Neither will the rules be changed to enable any one to run," the attorney added, in a letter to McCorvey.

"If there be those who openly and publicly opposed the nominees of the Democratic Party in Alabama in the last general election," Wilkinson wrote, "they did so with their eyes wide open. . ."

"We should welcome a showdown," he added. "If an Alabama Democrat wants to run for office and assure the people that he will support Truman or any other candidate for president who favors the villainous civil rights program, he should be allowed to do so.

"The Democrats of Alabama have a right to say whether they prefer for our men in high office to support or withhold support from candidates for president and vice president who favor the iniquitous civil rights program."

* * *

LYERLY, WAR II veteran, had threatened to test the loyalty proposal. He said he hadn't previously considered running for any office, but would become a candidate "if you plan to bar me from the democracy I fought for."

Chairman McCorvey's answer to Lyerly's letter indicated it would be an easy matter for the governor's secretary to make a loyalty oath, if he decides to seek office.

"I judge from your letter that you were not one of those who fought the nominees of the Democratic primaries (in 1948), as you state in your letter that you supported every nominee from justice of peace on up to president," McCorvey wrote Lyerly.

that Lyerly or any other prospective primary candidates would "have to swear he didn't oppose any of our nominees in 1948."

"If he can't do that, he certainly won't get on the ballot," McCorvey said.

* * *

IN HIS ANSWER to Lyerly, McCorvey commented on the former's war record, "which was quite splendid."

"In reply to your inquiry as to where I was while you were in North Africa," the party chairman's letter added, "I beg to advise that my government decided that those of my age (McCorvey is 67) would be more valuable 'carrying on' at home.

"In reply to your other inquiry as to whether or not I was a high point man in war profits, I beg to advise that I am a lawyer by profession and not engaged in an industry from which war profits could be reaped."

* * *

THE PARTY CHAIRMAN went on to state that "So far as my intention to bar you or anybody else from any democracy is concerned I request that you read the copy of the statement which I sent to the members of the State Democratic Executive Committee."

After citing the party's customary loyalty pledge, McCorvey wrote:

"However, many years ago our State Democratic Executive Committee began requiring condidates for office in our primaries not only to make the usual party loyalty pledge, but also required that they should make an affidavit under oath to the effect that they did not openly or publicly oppose the election of any of our nominees."

THE CHAIRMAN'S letter stated further:

"You will not note in the enclosed copy of my call for a committee meeting any reference to a 'Folsom crowd.' Upon inquiry being made of me by some of the newspaper people as to whether or not anyone had openly and publicly opposed the nominees of our Alabama Democratic primaries, I state that back in 1948 some of the newspapers carried reports about a convention being called, which was attended by some of the Folsom people, such as my good friend, Joe Langan (Mobile state senator) and others for the purpose of getting out a slate of candidates to run for presidential election in opposition to the nominees of the Alabama Democratic primaries."

* * *

IT WAS IN conncetion with the "public and open" attempts of Langan and others to put out the slate of pro-Truman presidential electors that McCorvey indicated last week certain persons would be barred, if they sought to become primary candidates.

He said they would be kept off the primary ballot unless they could swear to the loyalty oath. He added some of them would have to "have a mighty elastic conscience" if they make such an oath.

McCorvey And Parker Differ On Action Against Trumanites

(From Press Dispatches)

MOBILE, ALA., Jan. 14—Alabama's party leader disagreed with another Democratic Executive Committee member Saturday about the extent to which measures against Truman supporters should be carried.

Roy F. Parker of Attala proposed that candidates who contributed to the National Democratic Party kitty to aid President Truman's re-election should be barred from seeking office in the 1950 primaries.

Party Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey of Mobile said such a policy would be a "mistake."

Since Truman's supporters didn't place any presidential electors on the state ballot, "I don't see how any funds could be expended in aid of Truman electors in Alabama," he commented.

McCorvey said the "numerous" contributors should be allowed to seek office in the state party primaries, if they make the "usual and customary" loyalty oath.

Oath Long Required

Alabama Democratic Party primary candidates for some 25 years have been required to swear that they supported all the primary nominees in the preceding general election.

Parker said recently he is considering seeking nomination to the post now held by U. S. Senator Lister Hill.

McCorvey also bluntly declared that Bill Lyerly, Gov. James E. Folsom's executive secretary, might have a hard time running for state office.

He said flatly that Lyerly would not get on the Democratic ballot for any office "unless he swears he did not oppose any of our nominees in 1948."

McCorvey earlier this week advised the 72 committee members: "We should refuse to accept as candidates in Alabama Democratic primaries any candidate who openly or publicly opposed the election of any of the nominees of the Alabama Democratic primaries."

Later he told The Advertiser that the statement was aimed at the "Folsom crowd."

Lyerly, a World War II Army sergeant, challenged McCorvey's stand. He declared that he was a member of the "Folsom crowd," and that he would run for an unspecified office if McCorvey attempted to bar him from the ballot."

DIXIECRATS HAVE NO ONE RUNNING

Taking No Part in Mayoralty Election—Perez

(The Times-Picayune Washington Bureau)

Washington, Jan. 21—The states rights organization announced Saturday it has neither endorsed nor authorized any candidate for mayor of New Orleans to represent himself as a candidate of the organization.

Without identifying either mayoralty candidate, Leander H. Perez, Louisiana attorney, and a national leader of the states rights organization, dictated a statement from the organization's national headquarters here.

The statement follows:

"The states rights organization has taken no part in the campaign for the election of mayor of the city of New Orleans. Neither has it endorsed or authorized any candidate for mayor to represent himself as a states rights candidate.

"When the time comes to put out or endorse candidates to support the principles of the states rights organization in Louisiana there will be no doubt who our candidates will be, because we of the states rights organization throughout Louisiana will be right out in front in the fight to elect our candidates and preserve the right of self-government in the state."

In other Louisiana political developments in Washington Saturday, Rep. A. Leonard Allen of Winnfield and the eight-parish eighth Louisiana District apparently cleared up any doubt about his plans to run for re-election.

The one time superintendent of Winn parish schools said that "when the proper time comes" he expected to formally an-

sticks is that Alabama was the state where you couldn't vote for anyone you pleased. The people do not, and probably will not, accept the fact that they voted for that condition. It was not a McCorvey trick.

nounce for re-election. He previously had considered retiring at the end of his current term.

Several candidates in the District have been eying the Congressional seat held by Allen for 12 years on the theory that he planned to quit this year.

Meantime, Rep. Overton Brooks of Shreveport continued to be regarded by some of his colleagues as a potential candidate for the Senate in this summer's primary election. Publically, however, Brooks has made no comment on the prospects of him relinquishing his House seat to run for the Senate.

Congressman Brooks is emphasizing to colleagues and Louisianians in Washington that his top ambition in Congress is to get construction started on the Overton barge-line canal which would open commerce from Shreveport, via the Red river valley in Louisiana, to New Orleans.

The project has been authorized by Congress, but thus far no construction money has been appropriated. The canal would be a lateral stream to the Red river. Planning money for the project has been appropriated.

Rep. F. Edward Hebert boarded a train Friday night for New Orleans to be on hand to vote in Tuesday's Mayoralty election. Rep. Hale Boggs said he planned to take a train Sunday for New Orleans to cast his vote. Both New Orleans Congressmen obtained "pairs" on the FEPC bill should it come up for a vote during their absence.

Rep. William M. Colmer of Mississippi, who handled the southern members' strategy in connection with the unsuccessful fight to restore the former powers of the rules committee, predicts that the FEPC measure is apparently certain of passage in the House.

"Seemingly the only thing that will block its enactment by Congress," said the Mississippians, "is a filibuster by southern Senators."

From Washington Reports—

Dixiecrat Leaders Courted By Republicans

BY JAMES FREE
News-Age-Herald
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 11—The first positive signs that top Republicans are courting Dixiecrat leaders with the view of winning their support for the GOP presidential nominee in 1952 came to light here Saturday.

It was learned that Republican National Committee Chairman Guy George Gabrielson is sounding out Dixiecrat leaders on a plan—adapted from a Jan. 21, 1950, proposal by Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey of the Alabama State Democratic Executive Committee—under which any electoral votes held by Dixiecrats would be thrown to the Republican presidential nominee.

Under the plan the Dixiecrats would simply nominate the same candidates for president and vice president that the Republicans did thus proponents of the plan hope some Southerners could be persuaded to join forces with the Republicans, without having to mark their ballots under the GOP emblem, which has been anathema to many voters below the Mason and Dixon Line since reconstruction days.

Talks In Washington

SOME OF GABRIELSON'S talks with the Dixiecrat chieftains have occurred in Washington and others have taken place during speaking tours which in recent weeks have taken the top chairman to Fort Worth, Tex.; Nashhville, Louisville, Charlotte, Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

There are strong indications that at least one Alabamian has discussed with Gabrielson his adapted McCorvey plan which has been referred to here as "a trail marriage at the top." In his "feeler" discussions on the subject, Gabrielson has made a proposal which differs with McCorvey's Jan. 21 suggestion in one not-too-important respect. Gabrielson proposes that the States' Righters follow the lead of the Republican national convention in 1952 in nominating their choices for president and vice president. McCorvey, it will be recalled, in addressing the Alabama State Democratic Committee in Montgomery on Jan. 21, said, in part:

"In 1952 the Southern states should nominate presidential electors prior to national conventions of major parties. Let these presidential electors get together and pick out some outstanding American who stands for states' rights, such as we did in 1948, announce that we will support him for president, and then, if one of the major political parties comes along later and nominates the same man we have nominated, we will let them share in the glory of electing a president."

* * *

Difference In Plans

THE DIFFERENCE IN THE Gabrielson and the McCorvey plans would seem to be that the Republican wants his party to do the nominating first, and McCorcey wants the States' Righters to have first whack at it. It is obvious, however, that if Republican and Dixiecrat leaders could agree in advance on the men they could both support, then it would make little difference which group did its nominating first. In such an event, though, it is likely that the McCorvey idea of having the States' Righters act first would make the whole plan much more palatable to Dixieland's historically-Democratic voters, who might not relish the obvious fact that they were going in cahoots with the Republicans.

Alabama Sens. Lister Hill and John J. Sparkman, after comparing the reliably reported Gabrielson proposal with the suggestion made in January by McCorvey, termed the GOP plan a variation of McCorvey's idea.

"It looks like," said Hill, "the Dixiecrats are still trying to take the name Democrats and at the same time walk out of the Democratic Party."

* * *

Comment By Sparkman

SPARKMAN OBSERVED that in 1948, many Alabamians realized after it was too late that, under leadership of a plurality of the State Democratic Executive Committee, Alabama was taken out of the Democratic Party and placed in a "splinter party"

"What the people of Alabama must realize now," he asserted, "is that if the Dixiecrats win control of the state executive committee in this year's primary, they could call the tune for the people of Alabama again in 1952."

Hill stressed that "splinter parties" have neither power nor influence. He noted that Southern Democrats in Congress use all their power and influence in the party to fight "civil rights" bills, and that on the whole they have been very successful because of the prestige and weight they have within the party.

"As in any great national party," Hill continued, "there will be differences in the Democratic Party. There have been and will continue to be differences of opinion on 'civil rights' and other issues. But we have always been able to settle our differences within the party. Certainly we have a better chance to defeat 'civil rights' bills inside the party than outside it."

Only Two Choices

SPARKMAN OBSERVED that Alabamians have only two choices; if they do not wish to remain in the Democratic Party: They can join forces with the Republicans, or they can from a "splinter party."

"Neither alternative offers any hope of real progress," he said. "So there is every reason why we ought to want to remain Democrats."

He commented that virtually every member of Congress from the states that went into the States' Rights camps in 1948 — Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina — advocates remaining in the Democratic Party.

Both senators were puzzled by McCorvey's recent contention that the national Democratic Party is "dominated by a group of Socialists."

Hill and Sparkman noted that a big majority of Alabama members of Congress joined with other Democrats in putting on the books the basic Democratic Party program which includes social security, farm price supports, Tennessee Valley Authority, insurance of bank deposits Securities and Exchange act, rural teleuhones and rural electrification, education, housing, reciprocal trades and so on.

The senators wonder which of these "Socialist" programs the Dixiecrats would dare openly oppose.

Dixiecrats Dream Vainly Of a Strange Coalition

THE Dixiecrat's existence must be pretty lonely these days. He has been informed that he can come home to the Democratic Party only if he hews to the line he loathes. Only last winter the Republicans slammed the door in his face when he sought shelter from the cold. And he knows, from the sad experience of 1948, that he cannot live alone and amount to anything in national politics. This sort of thing is apt to give a man a feeling of frustration, and we suspect that there is nothing short of frustration behind the timid campaign in Virginia to boom Senator BYRD and General EISENHOWER as a "coalition ticket" for 1952.

According to the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, this "new dream of deliverance from President TRUMAN in 1952" involves anti-TRUMAN Democrats who would rally into a sort of new third party to nominate EISENHOWER and BYRD and the present Republican Party, which, if all went well, would nominate the same slate. Of course, the *Times-Dispatch* hastens to add, this is all very tentative, and even the bemused dreamers will not predict that their dream will come true. We can appreciate this caution, for the idea falls short of absurdity by the narrowest margin. None but the lonely politician could imagine that General IKE would ally himself with the rag-tag remains of unsuccessful Dixiecrats, especially when it seems likely that Republicans will be clamoring for him. And only a true-blue Virginian could see in HARRY BYRD a Vice-Presidential offering that would attract either General EISENHOWER, the Republican Party or the American voter.

Indeed, all the facts of political life are against the lonely men and their little dream. There has long been a tendency among Virginia politicians to overestimate the limited importance and popularity of Senator BYRD, at best a man of little talent. So is there a pathetic tendency to exaggerate the size and strength of the Southern revolt, and its attraction for Republicans. Dixiecrats failed, even with the help of HENRY WALLACE'S Progressives, to throw the election to the Republicans two years ago, and the Republicans aren't likely to forget it. Republicans also know that no coalition of Dixiecrats and Republicans, with or without HARRY BYRD, can hope permanently to take the South from the Democratic Party. The South will remain Democratic for the reason that otherwise it would surrender the peculiar power in national politics it holds as a one-party region. Neither would a coalition strengthen the Republicans from within. For such an alignment would make of the Republicans a permament party of opposition, with only a negative appeal to the voters. We don't believe the Republicans will buy HARRY BYRD at that price.

Judge Boozer Repeats States' Rights Stand

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Judge Elbert Boozer today had reemphasized his stand for States' Rights, following his formal qualification as candidate for governor.

But the Anniston business man, who is making his second bid for the governorship, said he felt "our state, must of necessity, maintain a working relationship with the federal government."

Boozer was one of 10 gubernatorial aspirants officially squared off in what promises to become one of the hardest fought campaigns in Alabama's history.

Others are former Gov. Chauncey Sparks, Handy Ellis, runnerup to Gov. Folsom in 1946; Gordon Persons, making his second race for the state's top office; Albert Stapp, Eugene (Bull) Connor, Robert K. (Buster) Bell, Reuben Newton, Joe Money and Bruce Henderson.

ALL HAD FILED with State Democratic Executive Committee Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey or with Secretary of State Sibyl Pool.

Boozer, in his declaration of candidacy, said:

"I have qualified and announced myself a candidate for governor of Alabama, inspired and encouraged by people in every county in this state who have repeatedly told me the state governmental program I propose is a common sense, business-like and workable plan, marked with benefits for every citizen of Alabama, no matter what his or her station in life might be."

Referring to the Truman "civil rights" program, the Anniston candidate added that "I want it clearly known that all my adult life I have been against and have fought anti-Southern legislation."

"I am for states' rights, which means simply that each state in our union must be left alone and allowed to work out, without interference from any source, problems peculiar, to each individual state," Boozer said "I also believe the state should protect the constitutional guarantee that every citizen in this nation has a right to work for a living for himself and his family without coercion or intimidation, but in line with human decency and to uphold the dignity of every individual.

"I ALSO BELIEVE sincerely that our state must, of necessity, maintain a working relationship with the federal government in order that we may receive our just and fair share of consideration from Washington."

Boozer said the things he believes in and will work for as governor will be outlined step by step during his campaign, which he will carry into every city, town and crossroads.

He pointed to "tremendous economic possibilities" in our state and said industrialists throughout the nation are looking South.

"I know that with proper and wise encouragement, and active assistance from our state government," he added, "we can bring new industry and new and increased payrolls to every city and town in Alabama."

Boozer declared that if Alabama is to go forward, we must have many more miles of farm-to-market roads in every county and four-lane highways for main traffic arteries.

THIS GO-FORWARD program, he said, also must provide improved educational facilities, old-age pension system under direction of a separate department and a "more workable plan" for underprivileged and those unable to help themselves. He bore down hard for sound farm marketing organizations in every county and an "efficient and really helpful program for Alabama's veterans."

"I ask all the people in Alabama to join me in this great program which, if achieved, will bring a better and more complete life to all our people," concluded Boozer.

Southern Bolt To Be Defeated, Truman Told

Victory Is Assured On Rules Change Vote In House Group Today

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—(AP)—...ced with an almost certain bolt ...y Southern Democrats, President Truman said today he has been assured of victory in a critical test that could jeopardize his "fair deal" program.

The test is due Friday with a House vote on a significant change in its legislative rules.

Mr. Truman told his news conference the forecast of an administration triumph came from Chairman Sabath (D-Ill) of the House rules committee during a 20-minute conference at the White House.

The President said Sabath assured him he had the votes to beat down a resolution sponsored by a coalition of Republicans and Dixie Democrats on the House rules committee to repeal the so-called 21-day rule.

House Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex) likewise told newsmen he felt confident the resolution would be defeated.

Rayburn predicted the issue will be settled Friday despite a heralded Republican attempt to adjourn immediately when the House meets at noon.

Concedes Loss Of Votes

He conceded that the administration will lose "a considerable number" of Democrats, but indicated he hopes to pick up votes from Republicans who might fear that a vote for the rules change would be construed as a vote against civil rights.

Rayburn accused Republicans of wanting to change the rules later—after a vote on civil rights—because, he said, "they want to sabotage the President's whole program."

In brief, the present rule which was put into effect last year sets a 21-day limit on how long the House rules committee can block a bill from reaching the House floor. If the rule is repealed, a majority of the committee could sidetrack any legislation almost indefinitely.

Asked how he felt about the proposed change, Mr. Truman called it a backward step and he commented: I'm against it, period.

On another front, Mr. Truman took a punch at James F. Byrnes with a crack that his former secretary of state now is free to do as he damn pleases.

Now a South Carolina lawyer, Byrnes has been getting in some licks of his own lately at the Truman program. Mr. Truman's stinging remark was in answer to a news conference request for comment on Byrnes' decision to go after the South Carolina governorship.

On other subjects, the conference went like this:

No Hydrogen Bomb Comment

Hydrogen bomb—Mr. Truman can't comment on whether he is considering production of a hydrogen bomb that might be hundreds of times more deadly than the original atom bomb. He isn't considering direct negotiations with Russia on the question. Chairman David F. Lilienthal of the Atomic Energy Commission hasn't offered to go to Russia to negotiate, as some reports have stated.

Taxes—The promised message spelling out details of the President's proposal for a moderate tax increase will go to Congress as soon as it is ready. Technical matters, not controversy, are holding it up.

Taylor—The chief executive is studying the question of whether to appoint a replacement for Myron Taylor, who resigned Wednesday as Mr. Truman's personal representative at the Vatican.

Vaughan—There will be no change in the status of his Army aide, Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan. A Senate committee severely rebuked the general Wednesday about some of the company he has kept and seven deep freezers he took as a gift from a private firm.

DIXIECRATS REJECT G.O.P. WOOING AGAIN

'Emissaries' Make Overtures to Two Southern Leaders, Are Cold-Shouldered

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 24—Two top-ranking States Rights leaders reported today a renewed burst of activity in recent days by "emissaries" of northern Republicans attempting to transform the present Congressional coalition of Southern Democrats and the GOP into a formal party merger. They said such overtures had been cold-shouldered in Mississippi and other southern states.

The leaders were Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi, the States' Rights candidate for Vice President in 1948, and W. W. Wright, the Mississippi representative on the three-member national executive committee of the States Rights movement.

Mr. Wright, a Jackson business man, said that he had refused to talk to one "emissary" last Saturday, and that another from Omaha, Neb., had called, asking permission to stop here for a conference on his way home from a meeting in Atlanta. He declined to name either man, and said he thought there was plenty of "jawboning" going on in other parts of the South.

See No Chance of Merger

Both Governor Wright and Mr. Wright emphasized that there was not the remotest chance of a Republican-Dixiecrat merger. They said the rank and file of the South never would accept a Republican label, and that there was not time enough to organize a new party on a national basis before the Presidential elections in 1952.

Neither ruled out the possibility of an eventual political realignment with new parties more accurately reflecting the nation's "conservative" versus "liberal" division, but neither saw such a prospect in the immediate future.

Both said that the best hope of the South in its "immediate mergency" was for the eleven Southern states to band together in 1952 to elect totally unpledged members of the Presidential Electoral College, and to decide only after the November popular elections on the man for whom they would cast these "balance of power" votes.

Under such a plan Presidential electors chosen under a straight Democratic label would make the Presidential choice for the Southern states without direct instructions from the people. If the regular nominees of the Democratic convention wished to challenge this program and appeal directly to the people they would have to use some designation other than the regular Democratic symbol for which Southern people habitually cast their vote.

Both Wrights seemed unwilling to repeat the 1948 performance when States Rights Democrats nominated their own ticket, headed by Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. The States Rights ticket in 1948 received thirty-nine electoral votes, including all of those from South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, plus one from Tennessee.

Cold to McCorvey Plan

Neither evidenced any enthusiasm for the proposal on Saturday as their standard-bearer.
to his group.
of Gessner T. McCorvey, chair-
man of the Alabama Democratic
executive committee, who proposed
that the southern electors should
make their 1952 choice known
even before the Republican and
Democratic national conventions
Mr. McCorvey said that if the

Young Demos Take Poke At Dixiecrats

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

The head of Jefferson County Young Democrats today took a poke at States' Righters in the fight to wrest control of party machinery from Dixiecrats.

Reiterating his opposition to "civil rights" measures, John A. Reynolds, Jr., president of the League of Young Democrats here, said:



REYNOLDS

"Our Southern leaders in Congress have successfully blocked for more than 50 years the efforts of their more numerous Northern colleagues to pass the type of legislation embraced in the 'civil rights' program.

"Why do persons (Dixiecrats) sincerely opposed to the 'civil rights' program now propose to abandon a successful method of fighting these proposals within the party to adopt a hopeless position of isolation outside the party?"

WHILE REYNOLDS, Birmingham attorney, was urging that Alabama Democrats stick by the national party, States' Rights County Campaign Chairman James R. Garber was preparing to take the Dixiecrat vote drive to the air tonight. Reynolds is on the loyalist slate of candidates for State Democratic Executive Committee.

Dr. Garber, one of the States' Rights slate of aspirants for state committee, will speak at 7:45 p.m. over WSGN.

Pushing his campaign for governor, States' Righter Eugene (Bull) Connor will speak over WBRC at 6:30 p.m.

Connor and eigth other gubernatorial candidates will speak at the East Lake Lions Club political rally on Howard College's campus at 7:30 p.m. Rae Allen, program chairman, emphasized that the public is invited.

OTHER gubernatorial hopefuls to speak at East Lake include Bill Beck, Buster Boll, the Rev. W. R. Farnell, Jr., Wiley Gordon, Bruce Henderson, Reuben Newton, Chauncey Sparks and Albert Stapp.

Hugh DuBose, with a singing guitar player and loudspeaker campaign vehicle, took his horse-racing bid for governor to North-Alabama.

"I'm selling race tracks," said DuBose, Birmingham night club operator, as he chugged to Sand Mountain to speak at Albertville and Boaz. His North Alabama jaunt will take him to Guntersville, Scottsboro, Huntsville, Decatur and to Tuscumbia for a Kiwanis Club luncheon speech tomorrow.

DuBose was repeating his contention that state revenues can be boosted to minimum of $300,000,000 yearly from the "take" from state-operated race tracks. He will carry his bangtail vote bid to Montgomery and Mobile later in the week.

IN THE NINTH (Jefferson) District's steadily warming congressional race, John Tucker will renew his campaign against Rep. Laurie Battle with a radio appeal at 7:45 p.m. over WBRC.

Reynolds, in reemphasizing his stand in the state committee fight, declared "I am running as a Democrat, not a Dixiecrat."

"I am strongly opposed to the so-called 'civil rights' program," he said. "For this very reason, among others, I do not propose to see our position in national affairs weakened at this critical time by the formation of an ineffectual splinter group.

"Southern leaders high in the Democratic Party councils have within the past two months soundly defeated the efforts of the president to enact the FEPC. It must be admitted, even by the Dixiecrats, that the 'civil rights' program would be enacted, if presented for a vote in the two houses of Congress.

"Southern Democrats have successfully blocked these measures by skillful use of their leadership within the party. I do not propose to do anything to destroy or reduce the effectiveness of this Southern leadership."

Reynolds added that "Now, more than ever, the South needs to maintain and strengthen this leadership."

"But I do not urge Alabamians to stay within the party merely to block one of its programs," said Reynolds. "The Democratic Party needs the South as much as the South needs the party. And I confidently expect in the future, as in the past, that Southerners will help guide the legislative program of the nation from prominent positions within the Democratic Party councils."

Running with Reynolds as stick-by-the-party candidates for state committee are Ben Ray, Bob Bell, Raymond Weeks, Mrs. Frank G. Brewer, Jr., Bob Gwin, James A. (Sunny Jim) Downey, Jr., and Clint Allgood.

Others on the slate with States' Righter Garber are Sid Smyer, Jess Edwards, Roger Snyder, Walter Mims, Earl Ellis, H. M. Abercrombie and Clewis Trucks.

MEANWHILE, R. E. (Buster) Hogan, Talladega newspaperman, came out with his platform for lieutenant governor by declaring:

"I am a Democrat who believes in states' rights within the party."

"Alabama has had her name blackened recently by mob violence," said Hogan. "Such as this will do nothing but blacken the name of our state — drive much needed industry and business away from us.



HOGAN

"I am against this type of lawlessness and against any group that attempts to take the law into their own hands. I am against it today, tomorrow and forever."

The hard-hitting Hogan is for:

"A higher standard of education as one of our best means of overcoming the above and many other of our ills.

"A complete revision of the Pardon-Parole Board setup.

"Taking the National Guard out of politics.

"A fair deal for our farmers and labor.

"An adequate Highway Patrol (not dominated by politics), backed up by a safe and sane highway program.

"An insurance provision to take care of law enforcement officers, firemen, school teachers and other forgotten public servants disabled in line of duty.

"An investigating board to see why Alabama cannot pay its veterans of World Wars I and II a bonus and care for our old people as some of our sister states do.

"A fight to keep our tax dollars in Alabama instead of Washington.

"Making state records always open to the press."

Party Differences

To the Editor:

I think it particularly disgusting to see those who are feeding at the public till and those trying to feed at the public till, to raise their voices against the honorable and respectable white people of Alabama who are not ashamed or afraid to stand up and fight to keep the sacred heritage handed to us by our forefathers, that of white supremacy and segregation of the races in the South.

Lister Hill, John Sparkman, Cooper Green, W. D. Kendricks are servants of the people but they seem to think they are the guardians or overseers of our voting privilege. I think they are trying to sell us down the river for Harry Truman and a mess of political patronage because Truman has them on the spot for what they said about him in 1948. Hill and Sparkman had one face in 1948 and another in 1950.

The enemies of states' rights seem willing to resort to almost any kind of subterfuge to mislead an unsuspecting electorate, especially when they say the Dixiecrats are not willing to settle all differences inside the Democratic Party. "States' Righters" say the only way to settle our differences is within the party and are always willing to leave it to the voters of Alabama to say who is wrong and who is right. If the loyalists had as grand a statesman as Gessner T. McCorvey to lead them there would be no differences in the Alabama Democratic Party.

There is one thing absolutely certain, if the so-called loyalists or the Pendergast-Truman-Harlem supporters get control of the State Democratic Executive Committee, they will run more white Democrats out of the party than anything else that could happen.

C. C. BOUTWELL.

611 Title Building, Birmingham, Ala.

Bullets If Necessary

Editor, The Advertiser:

Re: Your editorial of April 21, "They Are Homeless."

For some time I have read your abuse of the States Rights Democrats. You refer to the supporters of States Rights as anything but a normal, sane person. I voted the States Rights ticket in 1948 and expect to do so on May 2, 1950. I am proud to be called a "splinter party" if that is what our grandparents fought so valiantly for in the 1860s.

The South has been ignored too long by both Republicans and so-called Democrats. It is time to fight for our rights with our ballots, and if need be to back our convictions as our grandparents did. It is said that a ballot without a bullet is worthless.

No, I am not a Republican, nor am I a Truman-loving Democrat. I believe the so-called Democratic Party is very near to the old Republican Party.

The "Solid South" has been taken for granted too long, going along swallowing anything that was labeled "Democrat." Now if we all stand together as the "Solid South" and demand some respect from the rest of the nation, we will be consulted when a platform is being formed.

Mr. Truman said he won without the South and was glad of it. However, he is doing all in his power to get us back before 1952. We are not tha' short-minded. If the Democratic Party will get back on sound Democratic principles, then and then only will we, the "true Southerners" again say yes and join forces for a united Democratic Party.

W. J. MASON.

Beatrice, Ala.

Mrs. West Blasts States' Righters

The Dixiecrat "splinter party" today was described by a woman Democratic leader here as "without plan, direction or destination."

Lashing the States' Rights revolters, Mrs. Mabel Jones West, president of the Alabama Woman's Democratic Club, said "The self-appointed manipulators of the Dixiecrat splinter party, bowled over by the humiliation of the stinging defeat they suffered in 1948 and unwilling to accept the mandate of a national election, are now engaged in a vain effort to justify their unenviable position."

Mrs. West, also executive secretary of the Alabama Council of Democratic Clubs, and a strong campaigner for sticking by the national party, added:

"In our two-party system, the Dixiecrats might once have been acceptable to the Republicans, who now want no truck with them.

"So they have become voices from nowhere, saying nothing—without plan, direction or destination.

"Born in anger, nurtured in prejudice, dying of the deadly poison of class hatred and bitterness, the Dixiecrat movement is headed for the final silent resting place of all splinter parties—unwept, unhonored and unsung."



THOMAS L. STOKES

Dixiecrat Pattern in Alabama

WASHINGTON—Alabama is today the headquarters of the Southern Dixiecrat movement. It offers, therefore, a revealing pattern of that movement, its methods of operation and the big interests back of it, among them, first and foremost, oil, utilities, banks and the like. Prominent in the Dixiecrat high command are local lawyers representing powerful Eastern interests, a type of absentee landlordism so familiar in the South, a knowledge of which is necessary to an understanding of its politics and economics—and Dixiecrat movements.

Such as, for example, Frank Dixon, of Birmingham, the coal and iron capital of the South, former governor, who has the DuPont interests among his clients, and Gessner T. McCorvey, of Mobile, counsel for Standard Oil and Gulf Oil among others, who is State Democratic Chairman.

This fat-edged industrial and financial fraternity, under Mr. McCorvey's able direction, took over the regular Democratic Party completely in 1948. Harry Truman's name was not even on the ballot. You couldn't vote for him in Alabama. The State was one of the four in the South that cast its electoral vote for Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina, candidate of the States Rights Party, as it was known.

Now Mr. McCorvey and his associates are facing a revolt in the effort of Truman supporters in the State, led by Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman and Governor "Big Jim" Folsom, to regain control of the party in the May 2 primary through election of a majority of the 72 Democratic Executive Committee members. It appears that this revolt will be successful, and that Sen. Hill likewise will be renominated.

Racial prejudice was widely exploited in the 1948 Dixiecrat movement. Interesting in this connection in the present campaign is part of a "personal and confidential letter" Mr. McCorvey wrote recently to Dixiecrat leaders which he asked the recipients to destroy after reading so it would not "fall into the hands of the enemy." He said:

"Just as certain as I am writing this letter to you, if the Herbert Meighan group (the Trumanites) is able to seize control of our State Democratic Executive Committee, the first order of business when the new State Committee meets in January, will be to pass a resolution requiring each and every candidate for Presidential elector to sign a pledge agreeing that if he is elected he will cast Alabama's vote for whoever is nominated by the Democratic National Convention.

"This would include the nomination of Harry Truman, for President, and even the nomination of Bill Dawson, the Negro Congressman from Illinois, who is Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and also a member of the Policy Committee of the Democratic National Committee for Vice President, if he is nominated by the Democratic National Convention."

Also interesting, for an insight into the psychology of backers of the Dixiecrat movement, was Mr. McCorvey's explanation of how he is distributing campaign "cards," one of which he enclosed.

"For example," he said, "last night I arranged with the superintendent of the 18-story Merchants National Bank Building where my offices are located, to have the night watchman put one of these cards on every desk in every office, from the 18th floor to the basement, in this office building, including every desk in the bank, a $90,000,000 institution."

Later he said:

"I forgot to mention that Sam Johnston is having such cards put on all the desks—not just one in each office, but one on every desk—throughout the First National Bank Building and the First National Annex. Ed Thornton is doing the same with the Waterman Steamship Corporation's 18-story building. Jim Van Antwerp, one of the committee, told me that he would see that these cards were placed on every desk in the 10-story Van Antwerp Building."

One wonders what the night watchman thought as he went about his chore of putting the cards on the neat and shiny desks of the $90,000,000 bank, and whether Mr. McCorvey ever stops to consider that there are a lot of folks like the night watchman in Alabama's mills and mines and on her farms.

The Splinter Grows Smaller

THE DIXIECRATS are now repudiated.

Once a splinter of the national party, they are now a splinter of the state party.

But the Dixiecrats are not dispersed.

Nor are they reconciled to their repudiation.

They have nowhere to go, so they stand around and talk about the Florida election as though that were a Dixiecrat victory. As a matter of fact, Senator Smathers was an anti-Dixiecrat who campaigned for Truman in 1948!

Simply, Floridians had a bellyful of the gaudy grossness of Claude Pepper.

The Democrats have regained control of the Democratic Party from their impersonators, the Dixiecrats.

But let us get the picture in proper focus. The Democrats have prevailed over the Dixiecrats, but they have done so by a quite narrow margin.

It is plain that Alabama now has, as it had in 1948, a split personality. In 1948 Alabama elected walk-out delegates and non-walkers in a virtual 50-50 proportion.

Tuesday's vote is about 50-50. The Dixiecrats were repulsed with heavy losses. but they were not dispersed. Nor are they likely to bolt the state party—even if it has "gone off and left us."

A majority of Alabamians said nuts to Mr. McCorvey's leadership, but a surprising and significant number likewise said nuts to Senator Hill and Senator Sparkman.

The narrow victory margin is nothing to set on a platter before President Truman. That is good. Alabama returns to fight, not to banquet.

It may even be seen in the future that it was a very good thing that Alabama was so evenly divided. The future is so shrouded in fog that none of us can penetrate it.

★

ALABAMIANS have got to cease kidding themselves that Truman is responsible for the civil rights woes. He is neither the beginning nor end of it.

Eighty years ago the Republican Party enacted the first civil rights statutes. They were subsequently nullified by the Supreme Court. Ever since then there has been an effort to re-enact them. Truman is just an incident of that. (Roosevelt actually put an FEPC into operation during the war by executive order.)

The civil rights agitation will doubtless go on for years, even if the South moved to Mexico.

The civil rights agitation is rigor mortis of the freeing of the slaves. We can repel the vicious legislation, but we cannot destroy the issue it represents.

The platforms of America's two parties probably are going to have strong civil rights plans from here on in.

Our hope is that we can hold the zealots and opportunists at bay until some kind of evolution disposes of the issue.

★

MEANWHILE, a majority of Alabamians have voted to reaffirm affiliation with the national party. They have done that as the best means of making war.

Just what will come of the Democratic victory is not revealed to us. The Democrats have won a small majority on the 72-man executive committee. But what hasn't sunk in yet is that it is rare that all 72 members are present at a meeting. Thus. in view of the nearly even division, the next committee meeting actually might be attended by more Dixiecrats than Democrats.

★

BUT FOR THE PROSPECT of Mr. Truman's renomination in 1952, the Democratic majority might have been larger. But such is the prospect. The Advertiser has no stomach for that any more than does Mr. McCorvey.

Mr. McCorvey, Mr. Abernethy and The Alabama Journal have until now contended that they were the "real Democrats' of Alabama. They can no longer, in view of the majority vote Tuesday, persist in that fiction.

They and associated Dixiecrats are not members of the National Democratic Party and they are not members of the Alabama Democratic Party of Hill, Sparkman and Persons.

Politically, they are displaced persons. They are homeless.

But they are stout men and they can perform a real service to their state. They have the names and the prestige to form a nucleus of a respectable Republican Party in Alabama. That is the only way a functioning two-party system can be established.

★

THEY CONTEND that the Democratic Party is out to "destroy Southern civ-

ilization." Well, the Republicans themselves did more than that in the Reconstruction period. So it's now even Stephen.

If they continue to roost with the repatriated Alabama Rooster, they are henceforward members in good standing of the party of Truman and Humphrey. If so, they are members of the conspiracy to "destroy Southern civilization," and must not have been as aroused all this time as they asked others to be.

BY FORMING the nucleus of a Republican Party, they would be hitting the Democratic Party where it hurts. Republican rebellion is the only kind that can avail anything. If the four Dixiecrat states had, without apology and with a hey-nonny-nonny, voted Republican in 1948, it would have left something on the records to make the Donkey bray and the Elephant trumpet.

We ought to have a Republican Party in this state as a means of rebellion and as a matter of principle. Apart from civil rights, a very large element of our citizens belong in the Republican Party. Our guess is that Montgomery County belongs in the Republican Party. But somebody with name and standing has got to get the ball rolling. Mr. McCorvey should be the one. Or is he going to "fight it out within the Alabama Democratic Party?"

Stassen Against States' Righters

BIRMINGHAM — (AP) — Harold Stassen yesterday said he wanted no part of Dixie States Righters as a political organization, but would welcome them individually into the Republican Party.

The 1948 candidate for the GOP presidential nomination said he would not deal with the rebellious Southern Democrats as a group, "because I don't believe in splinter parties."

Stassen conferred with Alabama Republican leaders at Birmingham after a speech at Montevallo, Ala., Saturday night.

Dixiecrats Sweep First Box Counted

MARTIN STATION, Ala., May 2 —(AP)—States' Rights candidates carried the first box to report today in Alabama's Democratic primary.

This small Dallas County polling place, with only 10 voters, is traditionally the first in Alabama to finish its count.

Lawrence McNeil, young Birmingham business man and states' righter, led Cen. Lister Hill in the Senate race, 7 to 2. Bruce Henderson from neighboring Wilcox County an dalso a states' righter, got all 10 votes for governor.

States' Rights candidates also led in the race for State Democratic Committee, with some of the eight-man slate getting all 10 votes, and others 9.

The commitee vote for States Rights candidates:

Tom Abernethy, 10; Brewer Dixon 9; Walter C. Givhan, 10; Walter Lee Harper, 9; M. Alston Keith, 10; E. B. Livingson, 9; Walter J. Merrill, 10; and J. Ed Moore, 9. (Moore is on both the States' Rights and loyalist slates.)

Loyalists candidates receiving one vote each were: Frank Embry, A. Gaston Harden and Dr. W. M. Salter.

In the Fourth District congressional race, Tom King of Anniston reecived 6, Wilbur B. Nolen 3 and Kenneth A. Roberts 1.

In other races, the count was:

Lieutenant Governor — Patton 5; Patterson 2; Roberts 2; Hardwick 1.

Attorney General — Garrett 9; Porter 1.

State Auditor—Brandon 10.

Secretary of State—Mrs. Thompson 9; Mrs. Baggett 1.

State Treasurer—Pool 9, Thomas 1.

Superintendent of Education — Terry 6; St. John 2; Dotson 2.

Commissioner of Agriculture — Stewart 10.

Public Service Commission No. 1 —Hitchcock 9; Lee 1.

Public Service Commission No. 2—Turner 8; Owen 2.

Supreme Court — Brown 8; Grace 2.

Dixiecrats Reply To Loyalists' Fire In Verbal Blasts

Revolters Accuse Hill And Sparkman Of 'Double-Dealing'

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Dixiecrats today had struck back hard at Sens. Lister Hill, John Sparkman and other old-line Democrats in the bitter battle for control of party machinery in Alabama.

Former Gov. Frank Dixon, Horace Wilkinson, John Temple Graves and Tom Abernethy fired verbal blasts at the senators and others campaigning for Alabama Democrats to stick by the national party.

600 'Absentees' Vote

About 600 persons cast absentee ballots here for the May 2 primary, George H. Boyd, register in chancery, estimated today.

Mr. Boyd's office was open until 8 p.m. yesterday to accommodate last-minute voters who expect to be out of the county on election day. About 75 persons voted yesterday.

There were some 1,100 absentee votes cast in the election four years ago.

THE STATES' RIGHTS revolters accused Sparkman and Hill of double-dealing on the "civil rights" issue.

And Lawrence McNeil, seeking to unseat Sen. Hill in next Tuesday's voting, charged the senator with saying one thing in Washington and "another to his people at home in Alabama."

Dixon, Graves and Abernethy spoke over a statewide radio hookup from Birmingham, with McNeil following them 45 minutes later in a network speech from Montgomery.

Wilkinson, one of the chief planners of the Dixiecrat revolt movement, wound up the firing with a radio salvo from Birmingham.

Abernethy, editor of The Talladega Daily Home, took issue with Hill and Sparkman over the influence they claim for themselves in stopping President Truman's "civil rights' program.

"Where was your influence," Abernethy asked, "when the Democratic administration ordered an end to segregation in the armed forces of the United States?"

"When the administration ordered racial mingling in swimming pools and ball rooms at Maxwell Field (Montgomery)?

"When a national Democratic order established a nationwide FEPC in federal offices and an Alabamian of distinguished and honored ancestry (Mortimer Jordan) resigned his post rather than obey?"

THE ELECTION of a loyalist state Democratic Executive Committee would deprive Alabama of a voice in the 1952 presidential elections, Dixon said.

The Truman administration, he said, is making a mighty effort to control the Alabama committee, believing it will influence other Southern states.

Graves added that the party in Alabama would be "murdered if these loyalists seize our state committee and our Democrats find themselves bound hand and foot in 1952 to Harry Truman and Hubert Humphrey on a platform of South-killing and socialism."

In his speech at Montgomery, McNeil charged that Hill tells Alabamians the South is winning the civil rights fight while it is steadily being lost.

"The white people of the state of Alabama will suffer because of a double-dealing United States senator who tells one story in Washington and another to his people at home in Alabama," he said.

"True Southern senators" look to Alabama for help, McNeil continued. "They do not need a cunning politician who actually works with the Truman radicals while claiming to be on the Southern team."

WILKINSON CHARGED HILL had impounded police records on "4,000 perverts on the government payroll in Washington" and did not allow newspaper men to see the list.

"Every one of these 4,000 perverts is a loyal Democrat on the government payroll," Wilkinson said, "but I don't think they should be shielded any further."

He said Hill had impounded the list through his power as chairman of a Senate subcommittee on District of Columbia appropriations.

* * *

Among A. P. I. Students It's Persons Two To One

AUBURN, Ala., April 28—(AP)—Alabama Polytechnic Institute students gave Gordon Persons a two-to-one majority in a straw poll on the governor's race conducted by The Auburn Plainsman.

Persons, an A. P. I. alumnus, received 59 per cent of the vote according to the poll which was announced Wednesday.

Second favor went to former Gov. Chauncey Sparks with State Senator Bruce Henderson running third.

Results, gathered from interviews with 350 students from all four classes and all colleges on the campus:

Persons, 174; Sparks, 38; Henderson, 27; Eugene (Bull) Connor, 16; Elbert Boozer, 14; Phillip Hamm, 8; Robert K. (Buster) Bell, 7; Rueben Newton and William M. (Bill) Beck, 4; Joe Money, 3; Hugh DuBose and Wiley Gordon, 1.

There were no votes for Albert Stapp, James DeMent and W. R. Farnell, Jr. Of the 350 students interviewed, 53 had no preference.

Ready To Tell Political Decision

Navy Capt. John G. Crommelin soon will be ready to announce whether he will enter the race for the U. S. Senate from Alabama.

The outspoken naval officer was in Washington yesterday to check up on his future. He told newsmen that if he gets into the race for the Senate he will have to retire from the Navy.

Capt. Crommelin, a native of Montgomery, figured prominently in an armed services row over unification policies affecting the Navy. As a result of his criticism of high Pentagon officials he was put on half pay and inactive duty.

He said yesterday in Washington he has to make up his mind by Monday whether he wants to enter the Senate scrap as an independent. He said he wouldn't know about his political plans before re-returning to Alabama today.

Snyder Says Nation Watching Alabama

The whole nation is watching the outcome of the fight for control of the State Democratic Executive Committee in Alabama.

If the "alleged loyalist" Democrats get control of the committee, there will be little hope of defeating President Truman's civil rights program.

* * *

THAT MESSAGE was given Jefferson County voters last night by Roger Snyder, former circuit judge now seeking election to the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Mr. Snyder asked election of the States' Right slate of candidates for the eight state committee posts upon which Jefferson County voters will ballot next Tuesday.

Crommelin Nearly

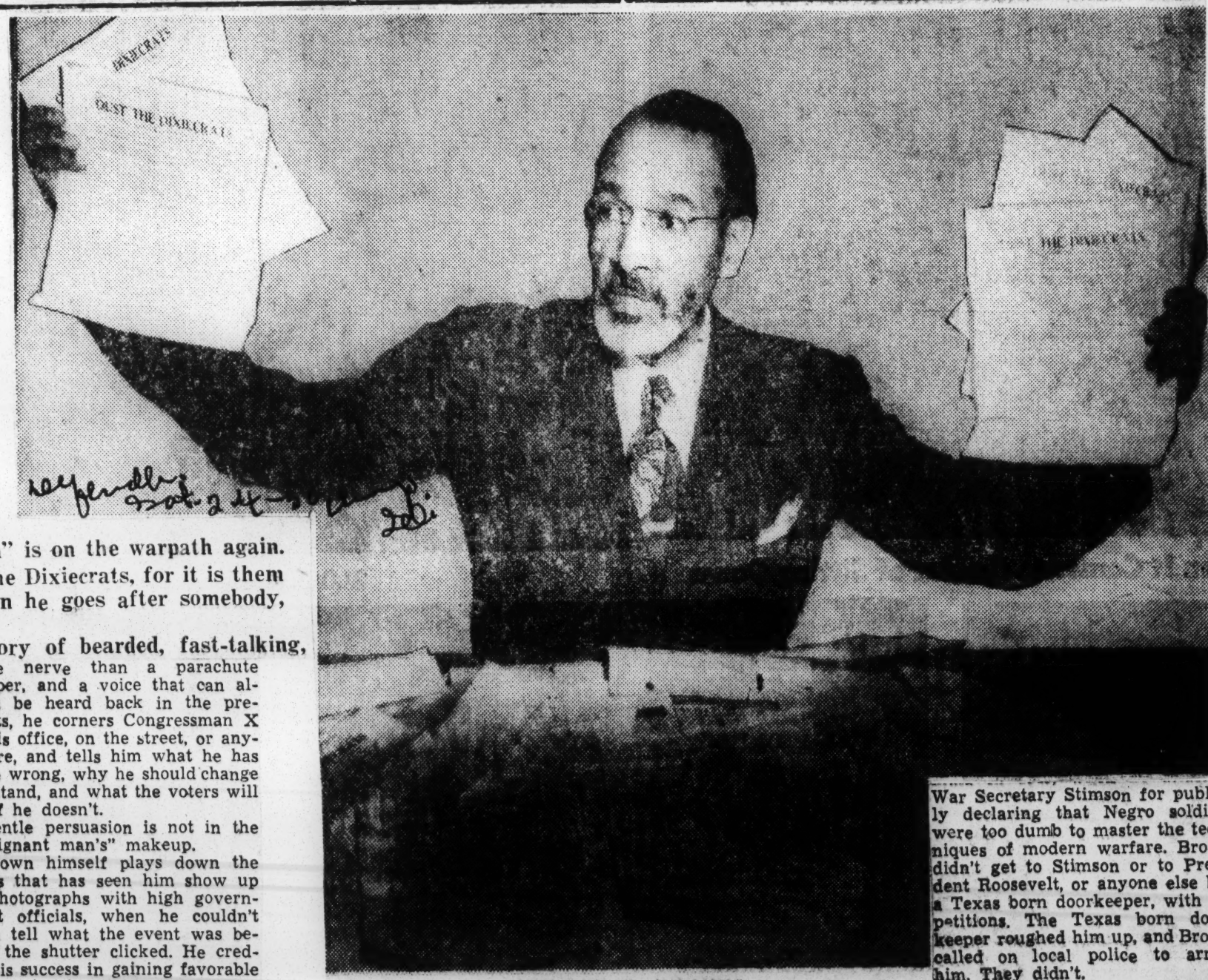
34d 1950

Dixiecrats

EDGAR BROWN--America's Indignant Man

Rallying Nation To Oust Dixiecrats

Soap Box 34d Veteran Again On Warpath



EDGAR G. BROWN

America's "indignant man" is on the warpath again. This is bad news for the Dixiecrats, for it is them he's after. And when he goes after somebody, something usually happens.

That has been the history of bearded, fast-talking, persistent Edgar G. Brown. Thirty years ago, as a young tennis enthusiast, he first displayed his indignation when he was barred from participating in Chicago's city-wide tennis tournament.

He launched a one-man campaign that resulted in his acceptance as a contestant and he won the championship in 1924.

From then on, he's been very sensitive to any denial of privilege or rights to Negroes or to himself, and without wasting time on organizing committees, or mass protests, has taken on the issue alone.

He has been singularly successful in his battles.

WON'T BE DENIED

This is due in great measure to his technique. For example, Brown thinks Congressman X has the wrong slant on a piece of legislation that affects Negroes. So, backed up by 500,000 membership cards in the National Negro Council, more nerve than a parachute jumper, and a voice that can almost be heard back in the precincts, he corners Congressman X in his office, on the street, or anywhere, and tells him what he has done wrong, why he should change his stand, and what the voters will do if he doesn't.

Gentle persuasion is not in the "indignant man's" makeup.

Brown himself plays down the brass that has seen him show up in photographs with high government officials, when he couldn't even tell what the event was before the shutter clicked. He credits his success in gaining favorable congressional actions to the reams and reams of signatures he collects on petitions all over the country on his frequent junkets.

Says Brown, a graying, 51-year-old native of Sasdoval, Ill.:

"The effectiveness of the petition in mobilizing public opinion and subsequent action for relief from public officials in the case of wrong . . . on account of race and color, has been amply demonstrated by the success of the National Negro Council."

Conventions His Specialty

Getting these petitions signed is a snap in itself. No convention, sports event or other promotion that has a chance of drawing 10,000 Negroes misses his attention. He is there with a public address system atop his car, or a walking microphone in his hand, and a convincing argument to go with a convenient supply of petitions and membership cards for the National Negro Council.

Brown hit on the petition formula in 1943, when he attacked War Secretary Stimson for publicly declaring that Negro soldiers were too dumb to master the techniques of modern warfare. Brown didn't get to Stimson or to President Roosevelt, or anyone else but a Texas born doorkeeper, with his petitions. The Texas born doorkeeper roughed him up, and Brown called on local police to arrest him. They didn't.

Two years later, however, Brown had enough signatures and enough membership cards in the National Negro Council to get action in the District of Columbia. The policeman who refused to arrest the doorkeeper was fired, and eight Negroes were hired.

In the meantime, Brown's booming voice and limitless energy had not been devoted exclusively to the Texas doorkeeper. In 1944, he approached President Roosevelt with a petition urging pardons for 50 Negro sailors sentenced to a total of 588 years for refusing to load ammunition ships at Mare Island.

The men had seen 323 of their fellow sailors blown up, and were ordered back to work with no rest and no assurances of safety. The President died before favorable action was taken, so Brown did the job all over again with petitions addressed to President Truman.

If Presidents could be cornered, Brown had advocated Buttonholes Truman

Then came Brown's crowning success. He set his sights on the political scalp of Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo, prototype of the Dixiecrats now out to get. Bilbo jumped in the laps of Negroes in Mississippi, despite the Supreme Court ruling opening primary elections to all eligible voters.

These he Jumped in the laps of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee in August of 1946. The action that followed made history. An investigation was begun, and the senate in January of 1947 refused to seat Bilbo, with both parties fighting for the privilege of leading the ouster.

Employing the convention-following technique, Brown collected signatures from church people, laborers, members of fraternal orders, and street corner crowds. He section 5 of the Constitution, which provides for expulsion by two-

thirds vote or any member of congress guilty of 'disorderly behavior,' can be embraced by the present Senate," Brown says, and this is the crux of his personal war on the Dixiecrats.

Wants Election Probed

He wants senatorial investigation of the "illegal" elections in the Dixiecrat states of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, which put Sens. Long, Sparkman, Eastland, Russell and Maybank in office.

The National Negro Council, of which he is director, and the Emergency Civil Rights Action committee, of which he is chairman, must get 5,000,000 signatures on a petition to "oust the Dixiecrats and pass the President's Civil Rights program," Brown insists.

Brown will undertake this task if he has 5,000,000 supporters or if he has none. Either way, it is reasonably safe prediction that he will get his five million names.

And to the Dixiecrats who would scoff at this whirlwind of indignant humanity, there is always the spectre of these victories claimed by Brown: (1. The organization of the United Government Employees — done by Brown; (2. Elimination of photographs on civil service examinations —won by Brown; (3. The anti-discrimination clause in the Civil Aeronautics Law — inserted by Brown; (4. The provision for training Negro army airmen in 1939 — pushed forward by Brown, and (5. The elimination of Jim Crow in the National Airport — brought about in great measure by Brown.

And now America's indignant man is out to get the Dixiecrats!



ON A STREET CORNER



HE EVEN GETS THE BARS

Both Persons and Connor came out for $3 auto tags and both are for retention of the state's liquor system, which both said must be cleaned up. Connor said if the Legislature passes a law calling for a statewide referendum on liquor, "I will sign it."

Persons said part of liquor profits should be used for treatment of alcoholics and for public education "on this important subject."

ON THE STATES' RIGHTS issue, Persons said: "I think that along with our adoption of states' rights, we must also accept states' responsibilities as the very best means of keeping the federal government from interfering with our local affairs."

Connor, elaborating on his States' Rights theme, said "The time is past when the people of Alabama should vote for a label."

The Birmingham commissioner, bearing down hard for segregation, said laws providing racial separation in "areas and places where conflict of the races might result in violence are necessary for the peace and well-being of both Negroes and white people."

He said "Our pardon and parole system needs cleaning out," and promised he would separate "the young first offenders from the hardened criminals."

* * *

CONNOR SAID HE HAD "common sense enough and have had experience enough in public office to enable me to tell an honest man from a crook and to know a good public servant from a grafter." He said he would surround himself with the best talent, both men and women, that state salaries would hire.

He pledged a more adequate teaching staff, a teacher's pension system, more school buildings and transportation and "real compliance" with the teacher tenure law.

Connor promised strong law enforcement and establishment of a youth commission to coordinate recreational activities for young people.

He pointed out that as a member of the Legislature he helped pass the first old-age pension law in the state, adding he favored "the most liberal program for old-age pensions it is possible for Alabama to finance."

* * *

THE COMMISSIONER, praising the state civil service law, said he would see the merit system is rigidly adhered to.

A member of organized labor, Connor said he always had championed the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively.

He promised to work for better marketing conditions for farmers, better rural roads, rural telephones and electric lights. He said the National Guard and State Conservation Department should be taken out of politics.

On taxation, he proposed a "sound, carefully budgeted financial system for Alabama," adding that "our state tax burden must be kept as light as possible."

* * *

OTHER CONNOR PLATFORM pledges:

"Roads will be built where they are most needed and not where there is the most political pressure.

"I will oppose socialized medicine.

"There will be no member of the Legislature holding another state job during my administration.

"I will, as governor, support and further develop our great port at Mobile.

"I cannot and will not permit Chairman Boyle, an ex-Pendergast politician of Kansas City, and Vice Chairman Dawson, a Negro congressman from the Tenderloin of Chicago, to dictate my political principles merely because they label their output with the time-honored and beloved name 'Democrat.'"

PERSONS PROMISED to stop "wasteful and extravagant spending" of the public's money and said there's nothing wrong with Alabama that "four years of good government will not correct."

The Public Service Commission head would abolish the governor's $25,000 contingency fund. He said, "It will not expect the people of the state to pay my grocery bills and other such personal expenses." This appropriation is for operation of the governor's mansion.

He promised to make sufficient help available to the state examiner of accounts to see that state funds are "properly accounted for."

Persons opposed any new taxes, except possibly to keep schools at their present level. He said he would approve any "sound school program" adopted by the Legislature.

HE REFUSED TO GO ALONG for bigger old-age pensions, saying: "I cannot bring myself to promise something which I know cannot be done." But he said "every available penny" of state and federal money should go to help the aged needy. He pointed out, however, the federal government won't match out-and-out pension plans.

Persons said he could not promise a veterans' bonus because the money isn't available.

As to the pardon-parole system, he pledged "proper administration, with at least one woman on the board."

Persons said he would have no more convict-built roads because this competes with private enterprise. He promised wise and efficient spending to expand the highway system without additional revenue.

He promised to support and develop the state's agricultural resources and to provide more rural electricity and telephones.

The state docks at Mobile should be removed from politics, he said, because shippers "simply do not like to deal with poitically operated docks." He said entirely too much shipping is being diverted to New Orleans.

From Where I Stand

States' Righters Won't Make Gains Wooing Republicans

BY VULCAN

Lincoln's birthday was yesterday and St. Valentine's Day is tomorrow.

Lincoln makes me think of the Republican Party and Valentine's day is a day for lovey-cuddly talk.

So naturally my thoughts turn to the Alabama Republican Party on this day in between.



VULCAN

Peeked in on Lonnie Noojin and Claude Varda man when they hosted the state's GOP here the other day. Saw lots of my Republican friends from the Sand Mountain area, Winston County and Chilton counties.

The Kennamers were here, of course. A Republican rally in Alabama just isn't official without some of the Kennamer clan about.

And Paul Parsons, William Longshore and the other faithfuls of the party were on hand.

Lonnie, Claude & Co., have been keeping the faith a long time—since 1933 and not a single postoffice! I know some Democrats who wouldn't hold out that long.

The Dixiecrats have been trying to sweet-talk the Republicans. But after listening in on the boys in the Tutwiler lobby, I think the Dixiecrats might as well throw away the Valentines they have been trying to send the GOP.

If the Alabama Republicans had enough Lonnie Noojins and Claude Vardamans you probably would see the Democratic Party in Alabama skipping out for high timbers.

Trouble with my Republican friends is that there just isn't enough of them.

Sparkman, Hill Fight Dixiecrats

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The Administration's drive to bring all of the South back into the national Democratic Party organization won support yesterday of Alabama Senators Hill and Sparkman.

Along with some House members of their State's delegation, Hill and Sparkman urged election in the May 2 Alabama primary of a State Political Committee pledged to put regular Democratic electors on the ballot in the 1952 presidential race.

They came out against a States' Right Democratic slate, headed by present State Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey, who spearheaded a successful fight for election of presidential electors pledged to the states' rights slate in 1948.

Hill said in a statement he thinks "the interests of Alabama and the future of her people lie in the Democratic Party."

"The power and influence of the Alabama delegation in the Democratic Party has done so much to bring new strength and new prosperity to our farmers, our workers, our businessmen and all our people.

"And yet we are told that Alabama should leave the Democratic Party, give up her power and influence in the affairs of our national government and waste her strength in a splinter party. This is the issue before the people. We accept the challenge."

Sparkman said he thinks "the Democratic Party is big enough to fight out our differences on the inside."

Righters Blast Out For A New Revolt

Sheep Or Free Men Is Issue, Keynoter Abernethy Asserts

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

States' Righters, bidding to hold control of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee in this year's elections, today had sounded their campaign cry for another Southern revolt in 1952.

Keynoter Tom Abernethy, anti-Truman presidential elector in 1948 and present Dixiecrat campaign chairman, sounded the call before a Jefferson County States' Rights rally last night at the Jefferson County Courthouse when he said:

"This is the issue: Will you be sheep in 1952 or will you be free men?"

Blast after verbal blast was loosed against President Truman and the National Democratic Party by Abernethy, Horace Wilkerson, Mrs. Brooks Whitton and others at the organization meeting.

County States' Righters were called on by Dr. James R. Garber, Birmingham physician, who was chosen Jefferson campaign chairman, for a house-to-house vote drive.

Meanwhile, Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman, along with other leaders who want to stick by the national party and keep fighting "civil rights" proposals within the party, were girding themselves for stump battling in Alabama.

In Washington, Sen. Hill confirmed a Birmingham News report of three weeks ago that he would campaign for the election of a Democratic and not a States' Rights executive committee.

Not only Hill, but Sen. Sparkman and several Alabama congressmen, including Reps. Albert Rains, Carl Elliott, Bob Jones, Edward deGraffenried and George Grant, are expected to take the stump on the national party side of the question. All have issued statements urging that Alabama Democrats stick by the national party and seek to settle differences within the party.

* * *

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS reported Sen. Hill, candidate for reelection, was coming to Alabama primarily to campaign for election of Democrats to the state committee. Hill is opposed for renomination by States' Righter Lawrence McNeil, Birmingham real estate and insurance man.

Abernethy, editor of The Talladega Daily Home and candidate for reelection to the committee, called on States' Righters in this county to work for election of "men who will not trade Alabama's good name for a mess of political patronage."

Those who would stick by the national party were assailed by Abernethy and the other speakers, with the Talladegan characterizing the national party as a "mob of vicious, unprincipled political hoodlums who will go to any lengths to attain their ends."

Abernethy told the group of some 150 persons who attended the rally that "you're not here to promote a splinter party."

And he emphasized that "I, for one, seek no allegiance with the Republican Party, which brought the shame and the degradation of the first reconstruction upon Alabama."

Abernethy said that "filibusters won't work forever" in fighting "civil rights" measures. He added that "we stand for justice to the Negro and most of us have so stood throughout our lives."

* * *

DR. GARBER, one of the States' Rights slate of committee candidates, touched off the rally by saying "Our work has been cut out for us by Mr. Truman and those who would embalm us and make us dummies for the sake of pap and handouts." He said Alabama "has been chosen a testing ground for the Democratic heirarchy."

Whamming "Trumanism," Abernethy lashed out at the "Washington-inspired, Washington-directed attempt to purge the State Democratic Executive Committee of the philosophy which dared to stand out in 1948 against Trumanism and its evils."

"A free primary will not be held in Alabama in 1952," he said, "if this purge attempt should be successful—if we are so weak and foolish as to bow our heads and stretch forth our necks for the collar of serfdom."

The Talladegan predicted President Truman would be the 1952 Democratic nominee and that "his running mate could be the unspeakable Sen. (Hubert) Humphrey, of Minnesota."

"I don't think I am guilty of extremism when I say that it could easily be Walter White of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People," Abernethy said. "He would be nominated on the first ballot, should the present leadership of the national Democratic Party decide that to be politically expedient."

WILKINSON, one of the chief planners of the States' Rights movement, lambasting the president and the national party, told the gathering "I'd rather die fighting for states' rights than live on Truman boulevard in a Nigger heaven."

"Alabama States' Rights Democrats did not withdraw from the national Democratic Party," explained Wilkinson. "And we're not going to leave the Democratic Party. It belongs to us. We'll be in there slugging, kicking shins and skinning heads until the last Communist, leftwinger and Trumanite knows there's no place for him in the Democratic Party. We're going to keep on withholding our electoral vote until we clean up that mess up there in Washington."

Borden Burr, Birmingham attorney and four times Alabama delegate to Democratic National Conventions, likewise whaled away at the national party leadership.

Burr said the May elections "will be the most important we've had in Alabama since Reconstruction days." He took a poke at Raymond Weeks, Birmingham advertising man and national party loyalist, who recently charged the States' Righters were attempting to deliver Alabama's electoral vote to the 1952 Republican presidential nominee. Punning, Burr referred to Weeks as "the weak candidate" for state committee.

H. M. Abercrombie, another of the States' Rights slate of committee candidates, also whammed Weeks. He said Weeks at first had "signed a pledge" as a candidate for Democratic delegate in 1948 to walk out of the Philadelphia convention. Before election day, he said, Weeks repudiated that pledge.

ABERCROMBIE, seeking reelection to the committee, also charged that Ben F. Ray, Birmingham attorney and loyalist candidate for the state committee, had voted for Henry Wallace for vice president when Ray was an Alabama delegate to the 1940 Democratic National Convention at Chicago.

After the meeting, however, Abercrombie admitted he was in error about this when he was reminded Ray supported the late Speaker William B. Bankhead for vice presidential nominee over Wallace. Ray and 19 other delegates voted for Bankhead. Gov. Folsom and Henry

Earl J. Ellis, member of Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and an-slate candidate for commit-said "Don't believe all you n these labor papers that s going down the line with nism."

HUDDLESTON said the "South labor is going runs the country in Congress" and Trumanism. predicted Southern states would control any presidential electionwards, Roger thrown into the House of Repre-and Clewis sentatives. duced.

Former Congr. George Huddleston, Sr., also assailed those who would stick by the national party as presently constituted. He sharp-

Sid Smyer, Birmingham attorney, one of the movement's wheelhorses and States' Rights slate candidate for committee, urged hard work in behalf of the slate.

It Just Isn't Done, McCorvey Says Of Hill's Loyalty Drive

He Asks If Senator Will Refund Pay To Treasury; States' Right Drive Opens With 'Free Man' Cry

By G. C. LONG, Jr.

Senator Lister Hill's decision to return to Alabama next month to help elect a "democratic" State Democratic Executive Committee drew sharp criticism yesterday from party Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey.

McCorvey called Hill's proposed action "unprecedented" and he said he assumed Alabama's senior U. S. Senator would refund his senatorial pay to the government for the time spent in such activity.

Senator Hill told The Advertiser Tuesday that he would come here in April from Washington to devote his efforts to electing a state committee that would be loyal to the National Democratic Party.

McCorvey at present heads a group of States' Rights Democrats who have control of the committee. Both the McCorvey element and the national party loyalists are waging a bitter fight for control of the organization.

Decision in May

The decision will be made by the voters in the May Democratic primaries when a new 72-man group, eight from each congressional district, will be elected.

"I will do everything I can" to elect a loyal committee, Hill told The Advertiser, and said he wanted it made clear that he was not returning to Alabama to campaign for re-election to the Senate in spite of the fact that he has opposition.

Hill said that Senator John Sparkman and some of the congressmen probably would come back to Alabama in April to engage in the fight for control of the committee. However, he added that they could best speak for themselves—but would be here most likely when their duties in Washington permit.

McCorvey's comment was his first public statement on the subject since Senators Hill and Sparkman and several members of the House delegation announced early this month they would join the drive to bring Alabama back into the National Democratic Party organization.

His Privilege

Criticizing Hill's decision to return to Alabama, McCorvey said:

"If Senator Hill wishes to leave his post of duty in Washington, and come to Alabama for the purpose of trying to line up the free and independent democratic voters of our state so that they will elect a State Democratic Executive Committee which will be subservient to the so-called National Democratic Party...I presume that is his privilege.

"However, being an honorable man, I feel confident that Senator Hill will not leave his duties in Washington and spend time in Alabama trying to tell Alabama Democrats how to vote for an office for which he is not running without refunding the federal treasury that part of the salary paid to him from tax money furnished by Alabama taxpayers for the period he is off duty.

"Such conduct may be proper according to Trumanesque methods and ideas but is something that has not been done in Alabama heretofore, so far as I can recall, and I don't think that the taxpayers of Alabama will be very appreciative of such action on the part of their senior senator."

Campaign Opens

Meanwhile, in Birmingham on Tuesday night States' Rights Democrats opened their campaign for the Ninth Congressional District's eight State Democratic Executive Committee seats.

Talladega Editor Tom Abernethy, a States' Rights leader, keynoted the rally opening the drive and said the issue will be: "Will you be sheep in 1952 or will you be free men?"

Abernethy said the committee should have freedom to decide whether it would support National Party nominees. In 1948 Alabama's electoral votes went to the States' Rights ticket of Thurmond and Wright.

The Talladega editor said he stood for election of "men who will not trade Alabama's good name for a mess of political patronage."

He and other speakers attacked the Truman administration's civil rights program and pledged to oppose party nominees who endorse it.

In Montgomery, gubernatorial candidate Gordon Persons announced the following schedule of appearances with his helicopter for the remainder of the week:

Thursday — Lineville, Delta, Hollis School, Heflin, Bell Mills, Trickem, Wedowee, Roanoke, Abanda, Wadley, Daviston, Newsite and Alexander City.

Friday—Jackson's Gap, Dadeville, Camp Hill, Waverly, LaFayette, Penton, Milltown, Five Points, Buffalo, Lanett, Cusseta, Opelika, Fairfax and Auburn.

Saturday — Loachapoka, Notasulga, Reeltown, East Tallassee, Tallassee, Claude, Eclectic and Wetumpka.

States' Righters Step Up Tempo Of Two Top Races

Connor Fires Blast At Truman Demos; McNeil To Speak

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

States' Righters stepped up the tempo of campaigning in Alabama's two major public office races as they prepared to rally here tonight in their bid for control of state Democratic machinery.

Gubernatorial Candidate Eugene (Bull) Connor carried his vote drive to Bessemer Cutoff last night with another blast at President Truman and the national Democratic Party.

Simultaneously in Mobile Dixiecrat Lawrence McNeil renewed his fight against affiliation with the national party by lashing out again at Sen. Lister Hill. He is attempting to unseat the senior senator in the May 2 primary.

Another States' Rights candidate for governor—Wilcox Sen. Bruce Henderson—was set to open a statewide stumping campaign with a kickoff meeting tomorrow night in his hometown of Camden.

Also at Mobile, Jasper's Reuben Newton, who has never declared himself publicly on the issue of whether Alabama Democrats should stick by the national party, will address a Newton-For- Governor rally. The meeting will be at Admiral Semmes Hotel.

* * *

MEANWHILE, THERE was speculation over whether Capt. John G. Crommelin, sharp critic of national defense policies, would jump into the race against Sen. Hill. If the Alabama naval officer does plunge into the Senate race, he would have to run as an independent, since March 1 was qualifying deadline for Democratic primary entrants.

Navy attorneys in Washington had expressed the opinion informally today that Crommelin can become a senatorial candidate without leaving the Navy. But The Associated Press reported them as saying he would break the law if he campaigned actively.

Crommelin, whose family lives near Wetumpka, goes on Navy furlough at half pay April 1.

The Navy lawyers said 1939 and 1940 opinions of the U. S. attorney-general would apply in Capt. Crommelin's case. They said those opinions were that the Hatch act forbids any officer or employe of the executive branch of the federal government from taking an active part in a political campaign.

* * *

CONNOR ALSO whammed the Folsom administration. He said he would enforce the law, crack down on "parole and liquor racketeers" and "really clean up the state's whisky system."

Newton said his Mobile speech would outline his program for further port development, building the Dauphin Island bridge and promotion of resort areas in Mobile and Baldwin Counties.

Henderson had opened Jefferson County campaign headquarters yesterday with a new assault on the Folsom administration.

* * *

McNEIL, IN assailing Hill and the Truman administration, said:

"We have seen a radical element take control of our national Democratic Party. They are now bent upon the ambitious undertaking of seizing control of our Alabama Democratic Party."

Meantime, John S. Tucker, Jr., pushed his campaign for Ninth District congressman last night by saying that "the future of the South is and must be within the national Democratic Party".

Speaking to Jefferson County Young Democrats, Tucker said:

"I wish to urge each of you to help keep this Democratic Party of ours within the national Democratic Party."

Tucker, seeking to unseat Rep. Laurie Battle, said "splinter parties" are ineffective. He reiterated his opposition to "civil rights" measures and said the most effective way to defeat such proposals is within the national party.

* * *

AT MOBILE, McNeil said he would welcome Capt. Crommelin into the Senate race. But he said he thought Crommelin should run as a Democrat.

"Capt. Crommelin is certainly a man we admire for his fighting spirit and I personally welcome him into the fight to get better representation in any way he sees fit. However, I think his fighting spirit would best serve Alabama by participating in the established party of Alabama."

* * *

McNEIL, YOUNG Birmingham real estate man, so far has used only the radio in campaigning for the Senate. But he will take the stump for the first time tomorrow night when he addresses a barbecue rally at Ashford. This reportedly has been arranged jointly by McNeil supporters at Dothan and Ashford.



DR. GARBER

Dr. James R. Garber, on the States' Rights slate of candidates for State Democratic Executive Committee in Jefferson County, will preside over the rally at 7:30 p.m. today at the courthouse. He said Talladega's Tom Abernethy, state Dixiecrat campaign chairman, and Mrs. Brooke Whitton, women's division chairman of States' Rights, would speak.

Speaking to an overflow crowd at Bessemer Courthouse last night, Connor warned the program of the national Democrats "will set up a police state." He said it would abolish segregation and bring on social equality.

The Birmingham public safety commissioner brought applause when he said "I am an Alabama States' Rights Democrat."

Connor said many public officials and some of the 15 candidates for governor are "carrying water on both shoulders."

"You should find out how every candidate for governor stands on this issue," he said.

* * *

ALABAMA POLITICAL leaders have declined comment about Crommelin's possible senatorial candidacy. But it has been pointed out that, if history proves anything, it would be a waste of time for Crommelin to run as an independent.

No candidate for a senatorial or house post has been able to run and win without Democratic Party blessing in Alabama since the turn of the century. Former Sen. Tom Heflin tried it, after the party barred him from the 1930 primary, after he had opposed Al Smith in the 1928 presidential election.

And it also was pointed out that former Vice President Henry Wallace got only a comparative handful of votes two years ago in his race for president, with Progressive Party backing, after he had run out on the Democratic Party.

* * *

THE OTHER gubernatorial candidates in the 15-man race pushed their campaign in various sections of the state. They are Al-

this week's campaigning with addresses yesterday
Newton opened this
High School, the
Milry, noon, Silas, 1 p.m., Gilberton, 2 p.m. and Butler, 3 p.m.
sons, Buster Bell, Chauncey Sparks, Gordon Perstown, 2 p.m. and Butler, 3 p.m.
bert Stapp, Bill Beck, Gordon Per-
Philip Hamm, Joe Money, Hugh Thursday—York, 10 a.m., Living-at the Brewton High
DuBose, James DeMent and the ston, 11 a.m., Aliceville, noon, Car-Brewton Courthouse.
Rev. W. R. Farnell, Jr. rollton, 1 p.m., Reform, 2 p.m., Gor-maton, Atmore, and Ba
Before arriving in Mobile New- do, 3 p.m., Kennedy, 4 p.m., Mill-
ton addressed groups today at port, 4:30 p.m., and the Haleyville
Daphne, Fairhope, Robertsdale, Lion's Club rally, 7:30 p.m.
Foley and Elberta. Friday—Eutaw, 9 a.m., Greens-
Newton also announced a busy boro, 11 a.m., Uniontown, noon, Despeaking schedule for the balance mopolis, 1 p.m., Linden, 2 p.m., and
of the week. The itinerary includes: Thomasville, 3:30 p.m.
Wednesday — Chatom, 9:30 a.m.,
Leroy, 10:30 a.m., Jackson, 11 a.m.,

Dixiecrats Accused Of Rise Of Masked Violence In State

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

The fight for control of Democratic Party machinery in Alabama today had brought the charge that outbreak of hooded terrorism in this state "was a direct result of Dixiecratism."

This charge was hurled by Waights M. Taylor, Livingston editor and State Democratic Executive Committee candidate, in an open letter to the State's Rights campaign chairmen, Talladega Editor Tom Abernethy.

Taylor, editor of Our Southern Home, wrote Abernethy, editor of The Talladega Daily Home, asserting:

"One is criminal violence. The other is political violence."

* * *

ABERNETHY had said that a poll of all state and local candidates by a Negro voters group "is a direct result of Trumanism."

And the Talladegaan, seeking reelection to the state committee, added that this is "a warning of what is to come if, through encouragement of the National Democratic Executive Committee, Negro voters make good their bid to become the balance of power in this state as they already are in Northern states."

* * *

TAYLOR, WHO earlier had challenged Abernethy and Executive Committee Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey to debate the question of whether Alabama Democrats should stick by the national party, wrote:

"Let Dixiecrat Chieftain Tom Abernethy stop trying to frighten himself over a request for information on the part of Negro voters white voters of Alabama to know what is going on, to say nothing of the Negroes," he added.

The Livingston editor, an ardent stick-by-national party man, said:

"The Dixiecrat oligarchy wants to run away from a fight that is being won for us at Washington by our senators and congressmen. They prefer to stay at home and betray the men who are protecting them."

Taylor charged further that "These neo-Republicans will demand iron-bound pledges in 1952, as they did in 1948, for Alabama's electoral vote to be delivered into their hands."

"The double-cross of 1948 must not be repeated," he said.

* * *

MEANWHILE, States' Righters in the First and Second Congressional Districts struck back at Alabama Young Democrats, who are campaigning to elect state committee members who will stick by the national party.

The Dixiecrat slate of committee candidates in the First joined those in the Second in promising to continue the fight to keep Alabama Democrats free from the national party.

And they pledged to resist all efforts to bind Alabama presidential electors in 1952 to any candidate.

JIM SMITH, Tuscumbia attorney and president of Young Democrats in Alabama, had sent a questionnaire to all committee candidates. It asked whether they would go along with States' Righters in forming a third party, whether they would vote to permit Alabama electors to support the Republican presidential nominee or whether they believed the South would be better off by sticking by the national party.

Second District States' Rights candidates wired Smith they considered his questions "unanswerable" and based on "what we consider completely false assumptions."

McCorvey and others of the First District slate said:

"We are opposed to the Democratic Party of Alabama supporting any man for president who would wreck the South by destroying segregation. We also favor allowing the Democrats of Alabama to settle these questions in their own way in the 1952 primary, as they did in 1948."

Besides McCorvey, other slate candidates signing the statement were Ben Glover, Leroy; J. E. Thornton, Mobile; Jesse L. Jordan, Chatom; Buster Lowery, Millry; B. H. Mathews, Camden, and Eugene Means, Butler.

OVER IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT, States' Righter W. R. Withers also fired back at the Young Democrat president.

Withers, on the Dixiecrat slate for state committee, termed Smith's questions "trick" queries and of the "Have-you-quit-beating-your-wife?" variety.

He said "The States' Righters in Alabama have not been trying to set up a third party or to lead the Democrats of Alabama into the Republican Party."

IN THE RACE for state education superintendent, Dr. Floyd Dotson said the acute shortage of trained elementary teachers is one of the greatest weaknesses in Alabama's school system.

Candidate Dotson said Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery suffered most from "the crippling shortage of elementary teachers." The former Howard College professor urged that public relations of the teaching profession be improved so that the teachers can be portrayed "not as a frustrated, neurotic person, but as a well-balanced, happy and normal individual." He suggested that elementary teacher training be offered to more people through all accredited colleges engaged in instructing teachers.

IN THE 15-MAN gubernatorial race, candidates were scurrying in all directions.

Speaker Bill Beck returned to Fort Payne to huddle with home town advisers and campaign in DeKalb and surrounding counties.

Yesterday saw Wilcox State Sen. Bruce Henderson push into Bessemer for a speech before the Lions Club. He bore down on the free enterprise incentive system and the right of local governments to handle their own affairs. He said it is on these principles that this country had developed into the greatest in the world.

"Another basic principle of our government is states' rights," said Henderson. "This is the right and privilege of settling our own internal affairs. We are today in a squeeze play. If we lose our freedom, we can never get it back."

The program was arranged by Circuit Judge F. R. Mathews.

Volunteers Asked

Because of the unusually long ballot, Mayor Cooper Green has proposed that civic groups provide volunteer workers to help at the polls in the May 2 Democratic primary election.

Green made the suggestion in a letter to the Jefferson County Election Commission. He also asked that the county attorney be asked for a legal opinion on using persons other than election officials to help count the vote.

He pointed out the ballot would contain names of more than 100 candidates. He said the volunteer workers, who could be sworn in prior to the election and serve without pay, would be used after the polls are closed.

The mayor said he believed such procedure would cut in half the time required to count the votes in the city and county.

Fewer Names

The May 2 Democratic Primary ballot in Alabama will not be cluttered with names of unopposed candidates. Atty. Gen. Albert Carmichael has so ruled. He cited a 1947 legislative act, which provides no exceptions. His ruling answered a query from Calhoun County Probate Judge G. C. Brittain.

DIXIECRATS SWEEP CAROLINA CONTEST

State's Righters Keep Control of Party at Convention—Back New Vote Law

By JOHN N. POPHAM
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 19—South Carolina supporters of the States' Rights movement that has split the South politically demonstrated today their continued control of the state's Democratic party machinery.

At a biennial session of the Democratic state convention, the Dixiecrat forces displayed overwhelming strength in winning support of resolutions, rules and party platform statements that attacked the Federal Government on the issues of civil rights and fiscal policiies.

The delegates enthusiastically approved the keynote theme that there must be "no retreat" from the state party's 1948 decision to split with the national Administration. A voice vote strongly reaffirmed support of the state's representatives on the Democratic Naitonal Committee, who have not been seated as a result of intra-party dissension.

To Comply With New Law

The convention also agreed to adopt party rules complying with the new election law, enacted last week by the Legislature, that establishes literacy or property-owning qualifications for both white and Negro voters and requires that persons must be registered to participate in primaries or general elections.

There were 600 delegates and alternates from forty-six counties. For the first time, two of the delegates were Negroes, resulting from the decision two years ago to permit Negroes to vote in Democratic party primaries. There were about 500 spectators in the auditorium including fifteen Negroes.

All They Need Is A Nucleus

Editor, The Advertiser:

I am so deeply interested in the success of the states' rights movement in Alabama, and think it so important for the future welfare of our section of the country, that I would like, very much, to briefly outline to your readers my views on this all-important proposition.

I think our government is facing the most crucial period since the outbreak of the Civil War. The corner stone of the Democratic Party has been local self-government, with the states reserving all their rights not transferred to the central government under the Constitution. This has been the policy of the Democratic Party as founded by Jefferson, and handed down as our basic policy, until the last few years.

The control of our party has been taken over by gangsters, city bosses, and wild-eyed dreamers. The real Democrats have been kicked out, insulated and derided. The only way the South can save itself and thereby save the country from destruction is to band together as the real Democratic Party. Elect our governors, senators and congressmen who really are Democrats and have the guts to say they are Democrats, and what they stand for both publicly and privately. If the Southern states will do this and elect such men to office, we will have and merit the respect of all patriotic men and women.

We will not be able to elect a president, or have a majority in the Senate or House for several years. But we will have the balance of power. If we will not play politics, but support any measure that is for the best interest of the country as a whole and oppose all measures which are destructive, we will eventually build up a real Democratic Party. There are a number of states, in fact, I think a majority, who believe in states' rights as strongly as we do. All they need is a nucleus to build to.

J. S. FREEMAN.

Jasper, Ala.

There have been no laws regulating primaries in South Carolina since 1944 when a United States Supreme Court decision held that Negroes were entitled to vote in party primaries. The new state law is expected to reduce Negro voting this year by about 50 per cent.

Of national political interest was the presence as a delegate of James F. Byrnes, former Secretary of State under President Truman and a critic of Mr. Truman's spending and taxing program. He listened quietly while fellow-delegates accused the Government of "confiscating" the taxing powers of the states.

Virtually all the phrases used in resolutions attacking the Administration's fiscal policies were similar to those used last November when Mr. Byrnes at Biloxi, Miss., called upon the Governors to announce his candidacy for the states to stop going to Senate seat of Mr. Johnston. Washington "with hat in hand" for federal aid.

Neither Mr. Byrnes, Governor Thurmond nor Senator Johnston voted to affirm its 1948 platform principles and expressing support of "social and education separation of the races," the belief in "the time-honored and customs of the Democratic party to maintain "white supremacy" in the administration of public affairs and the regulation of private affairs."

Also of political interest was the presence as delegates of Governor Thurmond and Senators Democratic National Committee, Strom Thurmond and Burnet R. Maybank for refusing to commend Johnston and Senator Maybank. Mr. Thurmond will soon take his seat as a member of the Senate.

The delegates voted to commend the convention. Democratic Party of South Carolina isn't represented on the committee, which refused to

Dixiecratic Strategy

Copies of a letter that Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey, of the State Democratic Executive Committee, marked "Personal and Confidential," with the additional request that it be destroyed as soon as read, have been turned over to opponents of the Dixiecrats. The fact that the letter has been made public is evidence that the ranks of the Dixiecrats are weakening.

Mr. McCorvey's "confidential" letter to Dixiecrat workers further reveals the Dixiecrats' weakness. He is "perturbed," he says, to hear that in some districts little effort is being put forth in behalf of the Dixiecrat candidates for the state committee.

But that can't be said of the First District, where Mr. McCorvey lives and where he is a candidate for the committee. The Dixiecrats are working down there, and he goes into detail as to just what they are doing. He suggests that the strategy be followed elsewhere.

Democrats generally, however, did not need this "confidential" letter of Mr. McCorvey's to inform them that the Dixiecrats are engaged in a vigorous, deeply laid plan to keep control of the committee, even though in some respects the odds are against them. The Dixiecrats are pinning their hopes on concentrating their votes and on the party loyalists scattering theirs.

It is a danger the loyalists should recognize, especially in a number of districts where their candidates exceed the number eight, to be elected. The Dixiecrats have been avoiding this danger, in the few districts where they have an excess of candidates, by voluntary withdrawals of some of their candidates. They did that in the Third and Ninth Districts. But there is an excess of loyalist candidates in many districts. In those districts leaders of the movement to keep the fight for the South's cause within the national Democratic Party would do well to follow the line of Mr. McCorvey's "confidential" letter and decide on a slate.

* * *

Fortunately, in Jefferson County, the Ninth District, there is no need for trimming the number of loyalist candidates. There are exactly the right number to be chosen. Their names are:

Clint F. Allgood.
Bob Bell.
Mrs. Frank G. Brewer, Jr.
James A. Downey, Jr.
Robert W. ("Bob") Gwin.
Ben F. Ray.
John A. Reynolds, Jr.
Raymond Weeks.

It would be a good idea to clip this list and take it to the polls with you. They are the ones who stand, not as Mr. McCorvey says in his "confidential" letter, to accept meekly everything the national Democratic Party may do, but to fight objectionable positions within the party, as has been done, and successfully, for many years.

They Are Homeless

THE DIXIECRATS are splutterers.

Some make croaking noises, some make rasping noises and some make scratching noises, but common to all their noises is an overtone of the frantic.

Dixiecrats are not to be abused, for in 1948 they represented the sentiment of this state. As has been said, they are stout men who must be given credit for a stout try. There is nothing sacred about the Democratic Party, and Dixiecrats are not heretics for assailing it. Dixiecrats should not be abused—they should be explained.

Our analysis of the high-pitched voices of the Dixiecrats at the present time is that they are the voices of men hungry for personal vindication.

Such men as Mr. McCorvey can't go home again. They know that. Their plan for defeating the Democratic Party in 1948 was a bust. They talked with some warrant of getting 127 electoral votes and all they got was 38. It was perhaps worth trying, but it failed.

Their fantasy is now recognized. Their followers were sobered by the victory of the Democratic Party in 1948. They know that the Dixiecrats are an actual advantage to the party in the Northeast, giving the party a dragon to slay. It is now seen that even such states as Georgia and Texas and Tennessee won't come along.

★

THERE IS NO WAY for Mr. McCorvey and his associates to be repatriated into the Democratic Party. They cannot be Republicans. Therefore, unless there is a Dixiecrat Party, they are homeless.

If the state votes to fight it out within the party, it will have repudiated the leadership of Mr. McCorvey and associates. You can scarcely blame him and his associates for writhing under this apprehension and resisting fiercely.

They are, to explain them further, all the more bellicose because they are frightened. They are lacking support. Only one congressman, and a retiring one at that, has indorsed the Dixiecrats. No other congressmen have come to the rescue. The two United States senators are actively warring on the Dixiecrats. The leading candidates for governor have repudiated the Dixiecrat effort. Mr. McCorvey and his associates are lonely and rattled.

They are reduced to shouting "Truman" as once English mothers threatened their children with the name of Napoleon.

They have not honestly faced the fact that they loathed Roosevelt as much as Truman, but FDR was too tough to tackle. However, when Truman and his civil rights came along, it looked like an excellent opportunity. The speeches of Mr. McCorvey and the editorials of Tom Abernethy assailing the Democratic Party now mention socialism and the federal debt as much as civil rights. It is not simply civil rights that these Dixiecrats abhor, but the domestic platform of Truman. Which would be entirely all right if they'd take off their whiskers and reveal themselves as Republicans. We need a Republican party in Alabama.

They rage against Truman, but never do they tell us where they're going and how they're going to reorganize the surging Democratic Party.

★

THEY HAVE NO PLAN. They have nowhere to go. They just don't want Alabama to go off and leave them alone.

They're trying to hold the Rooster as hostage for something they can't get.

A Republican candidate would probably repudiate the embrace of the Dixiecrats because that name is an epithet elsewhere in the nation. Harold Stassen, for one, has repudiated an alliance. That is simply a hard and unpleasant reality.

But the Dixiecrats talk very little about what they're going to do in 1952, in 1956 and 1960. Like Mr. McCawber, they're expecting something to turn up. Meanwhile, they must keep things going with their inflamed references to such extraneous matters as Pendergast and federal patronage. They simply don't have a plan.

'Hoodlum' Absentees

The Dixiecrats are as passionate in their faith as Mohammedans and Buddhists. All else are infidels.

For example, young Marse Tom Abernethy, editor of The Confederate Daily, has referred categorically to Democrats as "hoodlums."

Among the hoodlums are:

Senator George of Georgia;
Connally of Texas;
Maybank of South Carolina;
Russell of Georgia;
Hooey of North Carolina;
Byrd of Virginia;
Fullbright of Arkansas;
Governor-to-be Jimmy Byrnes of South Carolina.

Not a one of these "hoodlums" has been persuaded to take the Dixiecrat vows.

The vibrant Mr. John Temple Graves, war correspondent for the rebel forces, has claimed Byrnes as a Dixiecrat cohort. But Byrnes emphatically is not a Dixiecrat. He has spurned their advances. The best information is that Byrnes is becoming Governor of South Carolina to work himself into leadership of something like a conservative wing of the National Democratic Party.

The truth is, Byrnes and the senators above named are doubtless as sour on President Truman and his administration as The Advertiser is. But they recognize that to leave the party would be to please the Humphrey element and to surrender our best weapons.

What we Alabamians have got to get through our heads is that Truman is only a convenient symbol, a mere incident, of our Civil Disturbance woes. No matter what happens to Truman, we are going to have a civil rights controversy for many years to come. Neither the Republican nor Democratic Parties are going to extract the civil rights planks from their platforms. The struggle will go on and on.

So far, not one civil rights bill has been passed. Not one. The future is full of hazards, but we must simply go on resisting with our most murderous weapons—our Democratic senators and congressmen.

The Dixiecrats would have us form ourselves into a party in exile.

The communists have the wits to infiltrate in order to work from within, but the Dixiecrats work to expel themselves.

Dixiecrats Accused Of Trying To Split Demos Of Giving Aid And Comfort To Republican Party



THEY WANT TO STICK BY PARTY—The eight candidates shown here are old-line Democrats who want to stick by the national party. They make up the slate opposing the Dixiecrats for State Democratic Executive Committee from the Ninth (Jefferson) District. They were special guests at the rally of old-line Democrats at Temple Theater last night. Pictured on the stage, they are, from left, Bob Bell, Ben Ray, Raymond Weeks, Bob Gwin, Mrs. Frank Brewer, Jr., Clint Allgood, John Reynolds, Jr., and Jim Downey. Three members of Alabama's congressional delegation were speakers.

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Charges that Dixiecrat leaders are plotting to split the Democratic Party and help elect a Republican president in 1952 echoed through Alabama and the nation today.

The accusations were hurled at a rousing rally of old-line national party Democrats, addressed by Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman, Rep. Albert Rains and other speakers.

Some 2,000 persons whooped it up at Temple Theater as the senators and Fifth District congressman raked the Dixiecrat chieftains in the furious battle for control of party machinery in this state.

Sen. Hill, bearing down hard for keeping Alabama in the national party, said the 1948 walkout from the Democratic National Convention was "part of a campaign to break up the Democratic Party in Alabama" so the Republicans could win the presidential election.

The senior senator, whose remarks were greeted with burst after burst of applause, termed the rally "the wake of the Dixiecratic Party."

* * *

SEN. SPARKMAN charged the States' Rights revolters with hoping to keep Alabama out of the Democratic Party and out of the Democratic Convention in 1952.

And Rep. Rains warned that if Alabama leaves the national party, "civil rights" legislation would be enacted by Congress.

Mayor Cooper Green and Chester Austin, Birmingham attorney, strongly urged the election of old-line Democrats, who will stick by the national party, to the State Democratic Executive Committee in the May 2 primary.

Sparkman, Hill and Rains emphasized that neither states' rights nor "civil rights" are issues in the fight to wrest control of the state committee from the Dixiecrats.

They reiterated they are for states' rights and against "civil rights," which they have fought on the stump and in the halls of Congress.

The main issue, they insisted, is how best to keep on fighting and keep on defeating the FEPC and other "civil rights" measures.

SPECIAL GUESTS at the rally were the eight candidates on the national party slate of old-line Democrats campaigning for state committee places from the Ninth (Jefferson) District.

They are Clint Allgood, Bob Bell, Mrs. Frank Brewer, Jr., Jim Downey, Bob Gwin, Ben Ray, John Reynolds, Jr., and Raymond Weeks.

Sen. Sparkman, in whamming the Dixiecrats, said "they want to keep us from voting for the Next Democratic nominee for president so they can help elect a Republican."

* * *

SEN. HILL, contending the most effective way to fight and keep defeating "civil rights" legislation is within the framework of the national party, said:

"We live in the Democratic Party every day. We meet our problems as Democrats every day. We hold the line against 'civil rights' day after day as Democrats. Let us continue to do so."

* * *

IN WHAMMING the Dixiecrats, Sen. Hill charged their leaders "are hired agents of the absentee landlords, who are Republicans."

The senior senator pointed out it has been the Republicans who have sponsored and tried to push through anti-South "force" bills since the War Between the States.

He also pointed out that Democratic delegates from Alabama and other Southern states could have worked out a compromise and succeeded in getting a "civil rights" plank in the national party platfrom almost identical with that adopted by both the 1940 and 1944 conventions.

* * *

HILL SAID SOME of the Alabama delegates went to the Philadelphia convention, determined to walk out. And he added this walkout was "part of a campaign to break up the Democratic Party of Alabama."

"However, when they walked out of that convention and came to Birmingham to hold their convention," Sen. Hill added, "they sounded the death knell of the Dixiecrat Party.

"And we are here tonight to hold a wake over the Dixiecrat Party."

* * *

THE SENATOR reminded his listeners that when the Dixiecrats held their Birmingham convention they declared themselves "for just two things — against 'civil rights' and for tidelands oil." He added "we know that many things are greased with oil."

Sen. Sparkman told the crowd "Let us not be fooled. The inevitable result of the Dixiecrat movement is a splinter party, regardless of what they say."

* * *

THE JUNIOR SENATOR said the Dixiecrats "act as if the 'civil rights' issue is a new one." He pointed out the Republicans had brought it up again and again and that he had voted against such "force" measures every year he had been in Congress.

"You haven't seen any 'civil rights' legislation enacted into law."

Dixiecrat Leaders To Reply Over Radio

Dixiecrat leaders today prepared to strike back at Sens. Lister Hill, John Sparkman, Rep. Albert Rains and other national party campaigners. They announced that Tom Abernethy, States' Rights Alabama campaign chairman; Former Gov. Frank Dixon and John Temple Graves would take to the air at 6:30 p.m. Thursday. Their speeches, which will originate from WSGN,, will broadcast over a 26-station hookup.

Sparkman pointed out, "and it wasn't any Dixiecrats in Alabama that prevented it being done.

"It was the Southern congressmen and senators who stayed to fight within the national party."

REP. RAINS, Fifth District congressman, told the gathering that "As one who is a life-long Democrat and who stands for the welfare of our state, I feel it is my duty to urge you to stay inside the Democratic Party and not on the outside."

Pointing to the successful fight made by Alabama congressmen and senators and those from other Southern states, Rain said that "Thanks to the high committee places held by these Southerners, we have been able to defeat 'civil rights' legislation."

These important committee posts help give Southern senators and congressmen "large control" of Congress. Because of this, he said, "We were finally able in the last session to pull the teeth and throw out as a rag the FEPC bill."

* * *

REFERRING TO assertions by Dixiecrats that the Democratic Party is the party of "Trumanism," Rains declared this is not true.

"Since the days of Thomas Jefferson, the party has always transcended the greatness of any one man, be he Jefferson or Franklin Delano Roosevelt," said Rains.

"The road of the Dixiecrat Party leads into nowhere and into political oblivion," the congressman added. "All splinter party movements are futile."

Rains pointed out that Georgia, Tennessee, Texas, North Carolina, Virginia and other Southern states had stayed in the national party and refused to stray off with the Dixiecrats.

"Sens. Russell and George and Byrd and all the other Democratic leaders of those states saw fit to stay in the Democratic Party and win," Rains pointed out. "I say let's see to it that Alabama's name is called out first at the next Democratic convention and that we stay in the party and win."

* * *

SEN. HILL said the Dixiecrats are against the "great farm programs, TVA, social security and other gains made by the Democratic Party."

"Yes, they're against all these gains," said Hill, "and they join the Republicans in calling it socialism and want to sabotage it."

The senior senator lauded Democratic leaders of the past and said "Franklin Roosevelt lifted the level of the age in which you and I and the people of Alabama live."

"We will not yield one inch of that ground," Hill said. "We intend to move forward and take more and higher ground for the people."

* * *

HILL CITED A statement, made by Republican National Chairman Guy Gabrielson, that he had contacted Dixiecrat leaders with the idea of having a "trial marriage" with them. He said Gessner T. McCorvey, state committee chairman and Dixiecrat spearhead, had "let the cat out of the bag" in a speech Jan. 21 before the committee at Montgomery.

Chiding McCorvey, Hill said the Mobile lawyer had told the committee the Dixiecrats would let another party "share the glory" in electing a president. The senator said McCorvey was not referring to Henry Wallace's party, Norman Thomas' Socialist Party or the Communist Party, but to the Republican Party.

"I don't think it was Joe Stalin's Communist Party," Hill added, although I will say this—the Communists were the original walkouters."

* * *

SEVENTH DISTRICT Rep. Carl Elliott and Eighth District Rep. Bob Jones wired regrets they could not attend the rally. Both have strongly urged Alabama Democrats to stick by the national party.

Mayor Green was chairman of the rally, with Austin acting as master of ceremonies. County Commission President W. D. (Dee) Kendrick, John Foster, chairman of last year's Barkley dinner rally, and Mrs. Mabel Jones West, strong national party campaigner and one of the co-chairmen of the Barkley dinner program, were among others attending.

The audience was sprinkled with candidates, among them being Speaker Bill Beck, who has been campaigning hard for the national party, and Reuben Newton, both gubernatorial aspirants.

Gov. Folsom took time out from his stumping campaign for Philip Hamm to attend the rally. He sat far back in the crowd, but his private secretary, Bill Lyerly, and Bankhead Bates, state public safety director, sat on the front row.

As the rally ended, a voice from the audience asked:

"Where's the Ninth District congressman (Laurie Battle), Mr. Green?"

Chairman Green replied: "I can't answer that."

DIXIECRATS 'WARN' OF NEGRO ON TICKET

Alabama Told in 'Confidential' Letter Party Plans Mixed Presidential Slate

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 20—Alabama Dixiecrats are waging a fear campaign to keep control of the State Democratic party machinery with a warning to white voters that if forces loyal to Administration win the May 2 primary Alabama's electors in 1952 might be pledged to vote for a Negro running for Vice President with President Truman.

The warning has gone out from Gessner T. McCorvey, Mobile attorney and chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, in a letter marked "personal and confidential." Readers are urged to destroy it as soon as they have read it lest a copy "fall into the hands of the enemy."

But copies of the letter were circulating in Washington today among forces anxious to end the secession of Alabama's party and restore it to the Democratic National Committee.

Alabama was one of four states that cast their electoral votes in 1948 for the States Rights ticket of Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina for President and Gov. Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi for Vice President.

The issue in the May 2 primary is election of seventy-two Executive Committee members, with eight chosen from each of the nine electoral districts. Most Alabama observers now believe that "loyalist" forces, headed by Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman and Gov. James Folsom, will win a majority and unseat the McCorvey group.

"Just as certain as I am writing this letter to you, if the Herbert Meighan group is able to seize control of our state Democratic Executive Committee, the first order of business when the new state committee meets in January will be to pass a resolution requiring each and every candidate for Presidential elector to sign a pledge agreeing that if he is elected he will cast Alabama's electoral vote for whoever is nominated by the Democratic National Convention," Mr. McCorvey wrote.

"This would include the nomination of Harry Truman for President, and even the nomination of Bill Dawson, the Negro Congressman from Illinois, who is vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and also a member of the Policy Committee of the Democratic National Committee, for Vice President, if he is nominated by the Democratic National Convention.

"If the Meighan group wins out, we will lose all of our independence, and the electoral vote of Alabama would be turned over absolutely to the gang in Washington we are now so anxious to defeat."

The remainder of Mr. McCorvey's letter is a detailed discussion of the strategy the Dixiecrat group should follow in trying to elect its slate of executive committeemen in each Congressional district.

In Committee Race—

States Righter Mims Says Stay In Party Idea Would Be Futile

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Another blast had been fired today at President Truman and those who want to stick by the national Democratic Party.

Walter L. Mims, Birmingham attorney, and member of the Dixiecrat slate of candidates for State Democratic Executive Committee from the Ninth (Jefferson) District, charged that stick-by-national party campaigners are attempting to "gag the people of Alabama."

Denouncing "civil rights" measures, Mims said that to fight them "within the Democratic Party is but to invite disaster."

"Our only salvation lies in fighting the present leadership of the Democratic Party who have crucified the principles of that party," he said in a radio speech.

"We must not worry about the committee assignments of Messrs. Hill and Sparkman. We must forget patronage and handouts. We must fight Truman and his Socialist-tinged brethren with free and independent presidential electors who can put this nation on notice that the people of Alabama place the welfare of the South above any name that could be given to a political organization."

MIMS SAID that "Truman henchmen" say the battle to defeat "civil rights" measures should be fought out within the Democratic Party.

"Alas, my friends," he asserted, "that battle has already been fought out within the Democratic Party—fought out and lost."

Mims said it had not been the Democratic Party that has thus far stifled the efforts of Truman and his "political demagogues" to destroy Southern traditions.

"It has been a group of congressmen, Democrats and Republicans, who have dared defy the wishes of the Democratic Party and stand for constitutional government."

The attorney reviewed the history of the party since the War Between the States and pointed to the South's long support of the party. He called for election of "States' Rights Democrats" who have "stood the test and been found worthy" to the state committee. Besides himself, he listed H. M. Abercrombie, Jess Edwards, Earl Ellis, Dr. James R. Garber, Sid Smyer, Roger Snyder and Clewis Trucks on this slate.

Coalition Boomerangs

Northern Bloc Foils Electoral Resolution

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON — (NNPA)— Dixiecrats on the House Rules Committee felt the sting of their own reactionary tactics last week. They found a coalition of four Northern Republicans and four Northern Democrats set to bottle up the Lodge-Cossett resolution to change the method of electing the President and Vice President.

The resolution, sponsored by Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., (Rep., Mass.), and Rep. Ed Gossett (Dem., Tex.), has the support of Dixiecrats and Southern Democrats in the Senate.

Senator Lodge's grandfather, the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, sponsored a measure which Southerners called the "Lodge Force Bill," because it would have allowed colored people to vote in the South and count their votes.

Northern Coalition

The coalition which seeks to bottle up the Lodge-Gossett resolution consists of: Republicans, Rep. Clarence J. Brown, Ohio; and James J. Delaney, New York. A coalition of Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans usually delay or block action on civil rights legislation by the House Rules Committee.

NAACP Against Change

The NAACP is opposing the Lodge-Gossett resolution because it provides for sharing of the electoral votes of a State among Presidential candidates in proportion to their popular vote within the State.

If adopted, it is apparent, colored voters, labor and other minority groups of voters, would lose their influence in Presidential elections.

Their bloc voting no longer would enable them to throw all the electoral votes of a State to either the Democratic or Republican candidate.

Dixiecratism Would Ruin South

(An Editorial In The Anniston Star)

It is not to be wondered that the leaders of the Dixiecrat revolt, which is a dying cause at best, should have become alarmed over the announcement that Alabama's two United States senators, together with several of its more progressive representatives at Washington, are coming home to join with former Gov. Chauncey Sparks and others to prevent a repetition of that hamstringing of democracy that was perpetrated by a misguided majority of the State Democratic Executive Committee in 1948.

For it has been the accepted responsibility of senators, representatives and governors to come to the aid of the party whenever it has been threatened here in Alabama. A classic example of this practice was given during the Populist revolt of 1892 in the gubernatorial race between Kolb and Jones, which was then, as now, a fight for the control of the Democratic Party machinery. At that time, such stalwarts as Sen. John T. Morgan, Govs. Oats, Cobb and Seay, plus Rep. William H. Forney and others, took the stump for the Democratic cause and spoke all over the state.

Moreover, at later dates, whenever the Democratic Party has been in jeopardy even in a doubtful county, whether by Republicans, Hoovercrats or any other political party or organization inimical to the best interests of democracy, we have seen such silver-tongued orators as Bill Brandon and Leon McCord come to the rescue of the party of their fathers. It is in the best of traditions, therefore, that Hill, Sparkman and Sparks should lead the fight against another Dixiecrat coup today.

So far as Chauncey Sparks is concerned, he well might say with Martin Luther when called upon to recant his Protestant faith: "Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise." For Sparks had stated when he offered as a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Philadelphia Democratic Convention, as did Sen. Hill, that he would not walk out on the proceedings if all the principles in which the South believed were not sustained and included in the party platform.

Be it said to his everlasting credit, however, Judge Sparks did work long and arduously as a member of the platform committee to protect the interests of the South. And finally, he was able to bring out proposals that had been accepted by the conventions of 1928 and 1944. But the compromise which he had effected with the Northern group would not be accepted by some of the extremists in the Alabama delegation. The result was the Humphries speech and a divided party. Nevertheless, Hill and Sparks stayed in the convention and continued to fight the South's battles.

* * *

It is exceedingly unfortunate that we are faced with the Dixiecrat revolt again this year when in the gubernatorial campaign now under way we have so many other important issues to be settled. such as additional revenue for the schools, public health, farm-to-market roads, cross-state highways, etc. But it would be tragic if the Dixiecrats were allowed to remain in control of the party machinery, thereby enabling them again so to rig the ballot as to prevent loyal Democrats from voting for the candidates of their choice in national elections.

And since the separatist issue has been brought to the front once more, since some of the usurpers who led so many of our people astray in 1948 are renewing their efforts to have Alabamians live alone as an island unto themselves, deprived of any effective voice in the shaping of federal laws under which we all must live and strive, there is nothing else to be done by freedom-loving men and women who cherish their franchise but to meet the challenge and to fight back with all the vigor at our command.

We believe we are well advised when we say that it would be tragic if Alabama should remain under Dixiecrat domination. For division in the party will but make it easier for the Republicans to win the national elections in 1952. And maybe that is what some Dixiecrats want. But every student of history will recall the long, lean Republican years that the South suffered after the split in Democratic ranks in 1860, and no intelligent Alabamian should now contribute to a recurrence of that sore on the body politic.

* * *

Before the ill-fated convention at Charleston, which led to the election of Abraham Lincoln as a minority candidate, the South was making great progress agriculturally, educationally and industrially. In 1850 there were 1,000 families down here with an annual income of more than $50,000, and many more with not much less. About this time, the first state university had been chartered in Georgia and the first one actually had been started in North Carolina.

Kendrick and Arnett, in "The South Looks at Its Past," tell us that in the decade of the '50s the total number of manufacturing plants and the total value of their products increased more in the South than in the North. Alabama was one of six Southern states in which the number of bales of cotton annually consumed in textile mills increased 66 per cent in the four years, 1855-59. Railway construction during this same period amounted to 109 miles per 100,000 population as against 67 miles in the rest of the country.

But John C. Calhoun, patron saint of the Dixiecrats (and whom Gerald W. Johnson, historian and native South Carolinian, terms "the most disastrous stateman that ever afflicted the country"), could not see this trend in its proper perspective, and by preaching constantly his doctrine of nullification, he got the people of South Carolina so absorbed with sectional politics that they neglected to carry forward their plans for a balanced economy in the South. And by 1840 Mobile was ahead of Charleston in the value of the products shipped through its port.

Also, a short time previously, Sen. Robert Y. Hayne of South Carolina was to observe: "Our merchants are bankrupt or driven away—their capital sunk or transferred to other pursuits—our shipyards are broken up, our ships all sold—our mechanics in despair; the very grass is growing in our streets, and houses falling into ruins; real estate is reduced to one-third of its value, and houses almost to nothing. . . . Fields are abandoned and hospitable mansions of our fathers deserted; agriculture is drooping; our slaves, like their masters, working harder and faring worse—the planter striving with unavailing efforts to avert the ruin which is before him."

* * *

Do we want to bring about such a condition as this in the South again? It can be done, and will be done, if we follow the Dixiecrat philosophy and divorce ourselves from all participation with the Democratic Party on a national basis. Indeed, we already have seen the effect of the weakening of the influence of our representatives in the national Congress and at the White House. Here in Anniston, we have seen Ft. McClellan closed and its excellent facilities deteriorate in spite of the efforts of our senators and congressmen to have it reactivated. Camp Jackson, at Columbia, S. C., seat of the Dixiecrat revolt and home of J. Strom Thurmond, also is slated for the discard. And although the engineers favored Huntsville, Ala., for the proposed air tunnel, it was located in Tennessee, a state that did not go Dixiecrat in 1948. Moreover, TVA is under attack once more and funds for development of Alabama rivers and harbors have been cut more drastically than those of any other state.

* * *

But this need not continue. For, unless we miss our guess, Alabama this year will return to the party of our fathers and all of our people will have restored to them the God-given right to express their opinions at the polls in accordance with democratic procedure. Dixiecratism then can take its place in history alongside the Populists, the Know-Nothing Party, the Hoovercrats, the Socialists and the score or more of other splinter parties that have plagued the American people from time to time.

None of these outlaw parties has long endured. But they have always wrought ruin and desolation wherever they have existed. It was nine splinter parties, for instance, that destroyed the German republic and brought about the rise of Hitler. It is splinter parties that have destroyed political and economic stability in Italy and France, Greece, Bolivia and Chile today, and thereby they have provided a climate favorable to the growth of communism. For divide and conquer is the technique that consistently has been employed by both Hitler and Stalin.

Let it be said, too, that we do not have to leave the Democratic Party in order to protect the social customs that are so inbred in the consciousness of the Southern people. The very reverse is true: our representatives at Washington can work more effectively—by holding their seniority and key committee assignments—within the framework of that

Otherwise, Be Read Out, Says Hot Resolution

Capital Convention Gives Action Rousing, Unanimous Approval

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

The Alabama Federation of Labor today called on the States' Rights Dixiecrats to get out of the National Democratic Party or be read out.

This action was taken by a rousing, shouting vote of AFL members at the Montgomery state convention, which unanimously adopted a resolution asking:

"That these Dixiecrats be invited out of the national Democratic Party and sail under their true colors as Dixiecrats.

"Be it further resolved that if these Dixiecrats do not leave the national Democratic Party of their own accord, that they be read out of the national Democratic Party forever."

* * *

ALL AFL AFFILIATES in Alabama were asked to adopt the same resolution, which termed the Dixiecrats "a political clique which calls itself the States' Rights group."

It asserted this term is used by States' Righters to "hide their true identity" and that they "actually are Republicans at heart."

"They do not have the welfare of Alabama citizens at heart, but actively seek by agitation and otherwise to lower our economic welfare," the resolution stated.

"This clique known as Dixiecrats is composed in a large part by men who are notorious for their anti-labor attitude and were instrumental in the last presidential election in depriving citizens of Alabama of the right and privilege of voting for candidates of their choice."

* * *

AFL REPRESENTATIVES deplored claims by the States' Righters and called on the rank and file of organized labor to "support the true Democratic Party" They also called on all AFL affiliate members and friends to "condemn the Dixiecrat movement in voice and in vote."

Sam Douglass, Birmingham, is AFL state president. The resolu

tion was offered by J. C. Pierce, International Typographical Union 302; John B. Gibson, Alabama School of Trades Teachers Association; S. E. Wheeler and John J. Ford, bricklayers local No. 1 of Alabama.

* * *

ACTION BY THE AFL highlighted action as the battle of words for control of Democratic Party machinery in the state became more intense.

New charges were hurled at State Democratic Executive Committee Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey.

And fireworks were exploded in the governor's race when a spokesman for former Gov. Chauncey Sparks lashed out at Gordon Persons.

State Sen. Robin Swift, state highway director under Sparks, said Persons' proposed $3 auto tags is a "wild promise." Swift said that if this proposal were put into effect it would sabotage the farm-to-market road program.

McCorvey, one of the chief planners of the 1948 Dixiecrat revolt, was blasted by James V. Irby, Mobile, on the nine-man slate of stand-by-national party state committee candidates in the First District.

Irby charged McCorvey with using party funds "to help deliver Alabama to the Republicans in 1952."

THE STATE CHAIRMAN, an anti-Truman presidential elector in 1948, last week denied charges by Fifth District old-line Democrats that he is using party funds in behalf of States' Rights aspirants.

Meanwhile, Sen. Lister Hill, spearheading the old-line stand-by-national party forces, was ready to push this campaign in an address to be broadcast statewide at 7:30 p.m. The senior senator's speech will reemphasize the need for Alabama Democrats to stick by the national party and fight out differences within it."

Hill had planned to fly to Montgomery to deliver his message, but Senate business caused him to cancel the trip. Instead, he will speak from Washington over a telephone hookup with Alabama radio stations.

Sen. Hill told The Associated Press he was forced to remain in Washington because of impending Senate action on a conference report on the basing point bill, in which he said he is "extremely interested."

States' Rights Campaign Chieftain Tom Abernethy, likewise a 1948 anti-Truman presidential elector, will follow Sen. Hill with a speech at 7:45 p.m.

Abernethy, editor of The Talladega Daily Home, will speak on "Why the Trumanite Purge Must Be Beaten." Both speeches will be broadcast by WSGN and a hookup of stations over the state.

* * *

SEN JOHN SPARKMAN will join Hill on the stump for keeping Alabama in the national party with a statewide speech Monday. The senators, who have fought the "civil rights" proposals on the stump in Alabama and by filibuster in the Senate, contend the most effective way to keep on defeating the FEPC and other measures is inside the party.

Abernethy and other Dixiecrat campaigners argue the best way to combat these measures is by the threat of another revolt.

* * *

WHILE SEN. SWIFT was taking issue with Persons, Sparks was taking a poke at the Folsom administration, in pleading for political freedom for state workers.

The former governor told state employes not to be afraid of losing their jobs because of the way they vote in the May 2 primary.

In a statement issued yesterday, Sparks urged state workers to vote as they please. And, he assured them, they can express their political opinions privately for or against any candidate and their jobs will be protected by the merit system.

The former governor said that in case any employe is fired for political activities, "I shall not hesitate to recommend that he be restored to his position and rating when I take office again."

IRBY, SPRING HILL COLLEGE faculty member and old-line Democratic candidate for state committee, made his charges against McCorvey, in announcing the stickby-national party slate of state committee candidates. They are Clint Harrison, Gallion; Frank E. Gibson, Gilbertown; John M. Coxwell, Monroeville; John W. Drinkard, Linden; Rufus Garrett, Uriah; Riley Smith, McIntosh; Albert Tulley, William C. Taylor and Irby, all of Mobile.

IN A STATEWIDE radio speech Monday night, Persons said the state "definitely" could provide a $3 auto tag and still have more than enough revenue from this souce to finance remaining "tag tax" bonds.

Swift, Atmore lumberman, said Persons is "misinformed" when he suggests that revenue lost by decreasing tag costs can be made up from federal aid available to Alabama.

"Gordon Persons made a 'wild statement' Monday night in a radio speech," said Sparks' former highway director. "After emphasizing that his platform contains 'no wild promises,' Mr. Persons later pointed out that he is pledged to $3 automobile tags, with buses and trucks unchanged for the present. He then attempted to show how this could be done, and how the loss of revenue can be made up from federal aid available to Alabama."

SWIFT ADDED that "This is a wild promise, impossible of fulfillment, in my opinion. Mr. Persons either is misinformed or is making a desperate effort to catch votes. I prefer to think it is the former."

The Escambia senator cited state revenue figures to support his contention and said that the resulting effect from providing Alabama motorists with $3 tags "will paralyze what is now being done in Alabama."

"It will be bound indirectly to affect the farm-to-market road program," Swift said, "and prevent the State Highway Department from carrying on any work on city streets traversed by state highways."

In the Ninth (Jefferson) District state committee campaign, Clewis Trucks, Fairfield lawyer, assailed those who would stand by the national party. He spoke over the radio last night.

Trucks, on the Dixiecrat slate of candidates, said he is a States' Rights Democrat and said he seeks "no allegiance with the Republican Party, which brought the shame and degredation of the first Reconstruction days upon Alabama."

"We must choose in 1950 whether we will be free men with the right to vote for whom we please," he said, "or whether we bow our necks for the iron collar of political serfdom."

Trucks denounced "civil rights" proposals and blasted President Truman, Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath, Rep. William L. Dawson, Illinois Negro congressman and vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Minnesota Sen. Hubert Humphrey and others.

"We are fighting to put out the fire which now threatens to burn down the house of our fathers," Trucks said. In asking support for himself, Trucks urged that Jefferson County voters back others on the States' Rights slate. They are H. M. Abercrombie, Jess Edwards, Earl Ellis, Dr. James R. Garber, Walter Mims, Sid Smyer and Roger Snyder.

* * *

MEANWHILE, John Prince took to the air to speak for the ill John Tucker, running against Rep. Laurie Battle.

Tucker, stricken several days ago with an appendicitis attack, was expected to resume campaigning the latter part of the week.

Prince, Tucker's campaign manager, said "John Tucker doesn't believe in a mud-slinging campaign."

But he tore into Battle, attacking him for his "unfortunate lack of cooperation with our local government officials."

"Civic leaders and business men have tried time and again to get Laurie Battle to help in particular projects for the good of the people in Jefferson County," said Prince. "I'm not fussing at Laurie about this, but Laurie Battle just doesn't carry any weight in Washington. He's a fine fellow, but he just doesn't quite seem to fill the bill."

Prince rapped Battle for "his pussy-footing and fence-straddling on the Dixiecrat issue." He asserted Battle "is a Republican at heart, but has to run as a Democrat, because the folks of Jefferson County just would not elect a man who admitted being a Republican."

In the gubernatorial race, Birmingham's Dr. Seale Harris endorsed the candidacy of Speaker Bill Beck.

Dr. Harris lauded Beck as a dry, saying:

"Bill Beck has been a total abstainer all of his life. He believes in educating the public regarding the dangers that follow the use of alcoholic beverages. Knowing him as I do, I am fully confident that he will enforce all laws to regulate the liquor traffic now on the state books, as well as any laws that may be enacted after he is elected governor."

The physician, describing Beck as a man of integrity, added that "He has every quality of character necessary to become a great governor and, if elected, I know that he can be trusted to carry out every one of his campaign promises."

States' Rights Group To Blast Hill, Sparkman

Broadcast Set Thursday; Frank Dixon, Abernethy And Graves To Speak

By The Associated Press

States' rights leaders sharpened verbal weapons yesterday to toss at U. S. Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman and other Alabama Democrats loyal to the National Party.

A statewide radio broadcast over 26 stations was scheduled for 6:30 p.m. Thursday as the battle for control of the party rumbled into the finishing round.

The first showdown will come in the Democratic primary next Tuesday, but the final outcome of the fight over the State Democratic Executive Committee probably won't be known until after the runoff on May 30.

States' Righters appearing on the radio show Thursday night will give their side of the story in contrast to the loyalists' rally in Birmingham Monday night.

Nationalists attending the rally heard Hill, Sparkman and Rep. Albert Rains of the fifth district lambast the States' Rights faction as a "splinter" party formed to help elect a Republican president in 1952.

States' Righters, like they did in 1948, argue it's useless to remain in the National Party as long as it endorses President Truman's civil rights program. Alabama's presidential electors refused to vote for Mr. Truman two years ago, and States' Righters propose to hold out the same threat again.

Speaking Thursday will be three of the States' Righters' most ardent spokesmen—former Gov. Frank Dixon, Tom Abernethy of Talladega and John Temple Graves, Birmingham newspaper columnist.

Dixon was one of the founders of the movement in 1948, Abernethy, editor of the Talladega Daily Home, is chairman of the State Committee and was one of the electors who voted for the Thurmond-Wright ticket.

Labor Support

The nationalist cause meanwhile found support in another organized labor camp. Jack Kroll, director of the CIO political action committee, urged CIO members to help elect a state democratic committee pledged to stay in the National Party.

A similar stand was taken earlier in a resolution adopted by the Alabama State Federation of Labor (AFL).

Gov. James E. Folsom also continued his speaking campaign in behalf of the loyalists to the National Party and also for his handpicked gubernatorial candidate, Phil Hamm. His schedule took him to Holly Pond, Hanceville and Cullman.

Former Gov. Chauncey Sparks said yesterday that during his administration he received $1,875,-000 in the general fund re-and that each child in Alabama received $845,520 in the 1946 compared to $318,550 in 1946 compared to 1947 Montgomery Sparks said these increases were made primarily because of more than they had to $51,933, an increase of $266,-939 to 1943, an in-ing of local and state governnues administration.617, he added. to 1943 Sparks said ment is a matter of teamwork in 1946 compared to $1,030,327, an in-ing of local and state governschools received $53,291 in 1942, an increase of And after these increases had been paid, Sparks said, the state continued. in the county re-treasury still had a surplus of

States' Rights Group, Klan Flayed By CIO

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 25—(AP)—Delegates to the state Industrial Union Council (CIO) convention Tuesday adopted resolutions condemning the States' Rights movement and the Ku Klux Klan.

Other resolutions called for reapportionment of the legislature, abolition of the poll tax, and in favor of a maximum unemployment compensation benefit of $30 a week.

The resolution on the Sattes' Rights movement said that "the members of organized labor know that if the Democratic Party falls, organized labor will fall, and with it, all the good things we enjoy." It added:

"Be it resolved that we destroy this (States' Rights) movement by our participation at the polls on May 2, and that we demand that the parties responsible for this movement be read out of the National Democratic Party completely."

Gov. James E. Folsom addressed the convention in behalf of the candidacy of Phillip Hamm, former state revenue commissioner. The governor said Hamm had been "fighting for everything in my program."

Earlier, Andrew W. Smith, assistant director of the council, urged that CIO members push a national legislative program through the regular Democratic Party.

Montgomery Schools

period from 1939 to 1943, an in-ing of local and state governschools received $53,291 in 1942, an increase of And after these increases had been paid, Sparks said, the state continued. in the county re-treasury still had a surplus of $64,000,000 When he were out of office. January, 1947

'Let People Decide'—

Leader Of Young Democrats Suggests Hands Off On Rules

States' Righters Order Strategy Caucus Friday

Call By McCorvey Believed To Take Up Party Loyalty Issue

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

A States' Rights strategy caucus will be held at Montgomery ahead of Saturday's meeting there of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee.

It was learned today that State Democratic Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey, States' Rights spearhead, had asked certain committee members to huddle with him tomorrow afternoon at Jefferson Davis Hotel.

The question of party loyalty is expected to be the main topic of conversation at this preliminary session. Chairman McCorvey wants this year's primaries closed to anyone who "openly and publicly" opposed election of anti-Truman presidential electors in 1948. States' Righters have a majority on the 72-member committee.

* * *

MEANTIME, more shots were fired in intra-party battling, with Young Democrats calling for settlement of differences by the voters rather than by the committee.

Jim C. Smith, Tuscumbia attorney and president of Alabama's Young Democrats, urged party leaders not to penalize candidates over "honest differences of opinion." The Young Democrats are backing the national Democratic Party.

In a new bid to retain control of the state committee, States' Rights leaders warned that if the national party gets the upper hand, Alabama will be made a "proving ground in experiments in racial social equality."

But the Alabama Woman's Democratic Club said that secession from the national party would solve none of the South's problems.

President Jim Smith, of Alabama Young Democrats, urged the state Democratic executive committee Thursday to leave candidate-qualifying rules as they are.

Previously Horace Wilkinson, Birmingham Dixiecrat, had proposed the samething.

Smith is regarded as loyal to the Democratic national committee. Wilkinson is not. The state committee meets here Saturday to fix rules for the 1950 primaries.

At Talladega, another Dixiecrat leader, Tom Abernethy, appealed to party members to vote this Spring for anti-Truman candidates for the state Democratic executive committee.

Seventy-two committee members, eight from each Congressional District, will be elected in the primaries.

Smith, a former state senator, issued a statement appealing to party leaders to refrain from punishing candidates over "honest differences of opinion."

McCorvey has advocated barring any candidate who openly opposed election of the States Rights electors in 1948.

"We believe that the differences of opinion and issues now facing the people of our state can best be settled by their reference to the voters," Smith said. He expressed hope no additional qualifications will be imposed.

Abernethy, who is chairman of the States' Rights campaign committee and also a member of the party executive committee, issued his opening campaign statement.

If pro-Truman forces get control of the state committee, he said, "Alabama will become one of the principal proving grounds of the national Democratic party's experiments in social equality."

The only way to guard against that, he added, "is for the Democrats of this state to make certain that control of party affairs will remain in the hands of stalwart, courageous States Righters publicly pledged to give no aid or comfort to our enemies."

Tom Abernethy, States' Rights Campaign Committee chairman, urged that Democrats keep state party machinery in the hands of States' Righters. Abernethy is editor of The Talladega Daily Home and a veteran committee member.

Smith said "We believe that the differences of opinion and issues now facing the people of our state can best be settled by their reference to the voters."

Mrs. Mabel Jones West, president of Alabama Woman's Democratic Club, who is taking a delegation to the committee meeting at Montgomery Saturday, said:

"We certainly do not believe secession from the national Democratic Party will solve any of Alabama's problems and certainly not solve those of the South. We are of the South and for the South, but we also believe in the union of states and majority rule."

* * *

THERE IS SUCH wide interest in Saturday's committee meeting that McCorvey announced it would be held in Montgomery's Municipal Auditorium. It had been announced for the Jefferson Davis Hotel.

Abernethy said the 1950 Democratic primaries confront the people of Alabama with an immediate decision as to "whether they will continue to protect the time-tested system of racial segregation or turn the state over to Trumanism, with all its implications."

And, he pointed out, the field of decision will be in election of state committee members this Spring.

* * *

AS TO ANY ATTEMPTS to bar candidates who "openly and publicly" opposed the anti-Truman presidential electors in 1948, Smith said:

"As young men and women of Alabama, interested in the future of our state and its people, and interested in the future of the Democratic Party, but supporting no particular candidates, we believe the differences of opinion and issues now facing the people of our state can best be settled by their reference to the voters.

"We sincerely hope the members of our Democratic committee in their important meeting in Montgomery Jan. 21, will impose no additional qualifications on the candidates who plan to run in the Democratic primary to be held this year than the qualifications used successfully in the past. And we trust that in the interpretation of such qualifications, the State Democratic Executive Committee will not penalize voters or candidates with whom there have been honest differences of opinion."

Abernethy, who is directing the States' Rights campaign to keep control of the committee, lashed out at supporters of President Truman and the national party.

"There are those in Alabama who are devoting every energy to driving the people of this state into allegiance with the national Democratic Party, with its civil rights program and its general policy of trampling the principles of States' Rights under foot.

"Their efforts will be concentrated in an attempt to gain control of the State Democratic Executive Committee through election of members in the coming primaries.

"If they are successful, Alabama inevitably will become one of the principal proving grounds of the national Democratic Party's experiments in racial social equality.

Pledge Aims At Opponents Of Dixiecrats

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

There is "nothing new" in the question of party loyalty which Alabama Democratic Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey had reemphasized today.

He said it could in no wise be interpreted as tending further to widen the breach between the state Democratic Party and the national Democratic Party touched off in 1948 by President Truman's "civil rights" program.

"The loyalty pledge is the same one required of candidates in Alabama Democratic primaries since the 1928 bolt," McCorvey told this reporter.

* * *

EVEN SO, the party's customary loyalty pledge, set out in the chairman's call for a Jan. 21 meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee, will hit those who "openly and publicly" opposed party nominees in the 1948 elections.

This, McCorvey said, would hit those who attempted to put out a separate slate of Democratic presidential electors in opposition to those chosen by Alabama Democrats and pledged to the Thurmond-Wright ticket.

McCorvey said the loyalty pledge "is not aimed at Lister Hill, Chauncey Sparks or any such men, because they, of course, supported the Alabama Democratic Party nominees in 1948."

But he went on to point out that those who attempted to project opposition group of Democratic presidential electors would have a difficult time complying with the "usual Alabama Democratic Party oath." That is, if any should want to become candidates in the Democratic primaries this Spring.

"They've got to have a mighty elastic conscience if they do," he said.

Mobile Sen. Joe Langan, who has been looked on as a likely candidate for renomination to the State Senate, is one of several who sought to launch a slate of national Democratic Party presidential electors.

* * *

IN HIS CALL FOR the committee meeting at Montgomery Jan. 21, Chairman McCorvey said:

"Everyone who participated in the 1948 primaries conducted by the Democratic Party of Alabama cast a ballot on which was printed this solemn pledge:

"'By casting this ballot I do pledge myself to abide by the result of this primary election and to aid and support all the nominees thereof in the ensuing general election.'" (Section 350, Title 17, Alabama Code of 1940.)

The state chairman went on to add that:

"Anyone who failed to carry out this pledge, and who failed to aid and support all the nominees of our 1948 Alabama Democratic primaries will, of course, be barred from participating as candidates in the 1950 Democratic primaries conducted by the Democratic Party of Alabama.

"This is nothing new, as a similar pledge has been exacted from all candidates in our Democratic primaries for something like a quarter of a century. And no one who violated this peldge, and failed to aid and support all of the nominees of the Democratic primaries conducted by the Democratic Party of Alabama in 1948 should, in my opinion, be permitted to become a candidate in our 1950 Democratic primaries."

McCorvey called for a continued fight for states' rights by Alabama Democrats.

He had emphasized this a week ago in a statement in which he said the May and June primaries in this state will allow Alabama voters an opportunity to "fight it out within the party" on the controversial "civil rights" issue.

"We Alabama Democrats are going to fight things out within the party when we hold our May and June primaries," he had added.

* * *

GOV. FOLSOM HAD favored an opposition slate of national Democratic Party presidential electors in 1948. But the governor did not attend the state conventions held in Birmingham and Montgomery seeking to do this.

Folsom later sought to go directly to the U. S. Supreme Court for an order directing the regularly-elected Alabama presidential electors, who were pledged to Thurmond and Wright, to cast their votes for Truman and Barkley. But this attempt failed.

"In my opinion our committee should continue its fight for states' rights," McCorvey said. "Alabama and three of her sister Southern states won the admiration and respect of the nation in the fight which we made in 1948 for a return to constitutional government, for local self-government and home rule, rather than centering all of our government in Washington, which would require local matters to be handled by people, many of whom are totally ignorant of conditions in different sections of the country.

"Hardly a day goes by that the Hubert Humphrey - Howard McGrath-Harry Truman faction of what they are pleased to call the national Democratic Party does not heap some further indignities upon the South, with absolutely unworkable proposals. . . ."

AMONG SUCH proposals, McCorvey cited "the most recent announcement that federal funds will not be loaned to construct apartment houses unless Negroes are permitted to live side by side with white families in these apartments."

Sen. Hill and Former Gov. Sparks, candidate for a second term, opposed the "walkout" pledge in the Democratic delegate race in 1948. Hill led the ticket, and Sparks ran second for both to win first primary election as delegates-at-large. Sparks served on the convention platform committee and sought to work out a compromise on the touchy "civil rights" issue.

McCorvey was among candidates who pledged to walk out of the Philadelphia convention, if the president's "civil rights" program was adopted. McCorvey was nosed out for a delegate-at-large place by Atty Gen. Albert Carmichael, who opposed a walkout. The walkouters won 14 of 26 places. But illness of one of their number, with his alternate being a non-walkouter, finally split the delegation, 13-13.

Gov. Folsom, who had applauded McCorvey's statement last week, declined comment today. He completes a four-year term this year and is not eligible to succeed himself or run for any office in the Spring primaries.

* * *

IT WAS RECALLED that the state committee enforced the party loyalty requirement on at least one other notable occasion. Former Sen. Tom Heflin was barred as Democratic candidate for renomination for openly opposing the election of the late Al Smith for president in 1928.

McCorvey favors inviting back into the Alabama Democratic Party in 1950 those who have "strayed from the ballot," with the usual loyalty pledge to support "all the nominees of our primaries."

At its session next week the committee will fill vacancies caused by deaths of Judge Horace H. Kinney, Cullman, and Will G. Rains, Gadsden.

From Where I Stand

States' Righters Not Only Ones Opposed To Truman Program

BY VULCAN

LAY OBSERVERS like you and me are apt to be confused by such goings-on as the good Democrats staged down in Montgomery yesterday.

But I think there is one bit of confusion that can be cleared up right here and now.

The States Rights Democrats do not have an exclusive patent on being against President Truman's civil rights program.

For one thing, both Sen. Lister Hill and Sen. John Sparkman, considered national Democrats, strongly opposed the civil rights measures in the United States Senate. Members of the House from Alabama were just as staunch in their opposition to the civil rights program.



VULCAN

Herbert Meighan, of Gadsden, who raised money for the national Democratic Party, is opposed to the civil rights program.

Some of the basic differences growing out of the inner-party scrap here in Alabama are rooted in issues other than the civil rights program.

The chief difference between so-called Alabama national party supporters and vigilant States' Righters, I think, is that those who have clung to the national party feel that the only way out for Alabama is to retain a voice in the party.

States Rights Threat Seen By Bar Chief

Welfare Legislation Concerns Gallagher

Current Federal welfare legislation and "virtual destruction of states' rights" pose serious threats to American democracy, says Harold J. Gallagher, President of the American Bar Association.



H. J. Gallagher

The New York attorney, in Atlanta to address members of the Atlanta Lawyers Club, lashed out at the role of the Supreme Court in swinging balance of power from State to Federal Government.

"We are building up a great centralized bureaucracy," he declared. "The Government becomes bigger and bigger, farther and farther away from the people, and less and less responsive to their control!"

Gallagher told Atlanta attorneys here last night.

"You would think from the multitude of bills for welfare legislation in Congress that the Federal Treasury had fathomless depths of wealth, even though the Federal Government can obtain its funds only from the people of the several states."

The lawyer urged "teaching the young in our high schools and colleges more about the background of our form of Government."

Gallagher also advocated that Atlanta emulate New York, Los Angeles, and other cities which provide a Lawyers Reference Service for moderate-income citizens needing legal advice.

The Service, he pointed out, would reach men and women who need an attorney's service, but who fear high cost of legal advice. It would be sponsored by the local Bar Association and would depend upon volunteers from the legal profession who would serve at minimum fees. The service would "supplement, not supplant" Atlanta's existing Legal Aid Society.

Hill Suggests Alabama Dixiecrats Stand Up, Be Counted As Such

He Says They're Trying To Confuse The People With States' Rights Talk

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4 — Sen. Lister Hill said today that Dixiecrats in Alabama should stand up and be counted as Dixiecrats and stop calling themselves States' Righters one year and Democrats the next year.

"In Alabama," the senior senator declared, "we all believe in state's rights and are against the so-called civil rights program. So there's no justification for the Dixiecrats' attempt to set themselves up as the sole group of state's rights defenders in Alabama."

* * *

HILL CHARGED that the Dixiecrats are still trying to confuse the voters with names.

Some of them, he explained, are trying to tell the people of Alabama that the contests for places on the State Democratic Executive Committee are battles between "loyal Democrats" (those favoring cooperation with the national Democratic Party) and "State's Rights Democrats" (or those favoring dissociation from the national Democratic Party—as was done by Alabama and three other states in 1948.)

"The Alabama Democratic primary," Hill said, "simply gives the voters of the state a chance to decide whether they want Alabama to be Democratic or whether they want it to be something else. Those who want Alabama to be Democratic are just plain Democrats, who have always been Democrats. Those who don't want Alabama to be Democratic are just Dixiecrats, or maybe misplaced Republicans who ought not to be voting in a Democratic primary anyway."

"The real issue in the state executive committee races, and an important issue in some of the other contests as well, is Democrat against Dixiecrat. And anybody who tries to ring in states' rights, or President Truman, or 'socialism' is just confusing the issue."

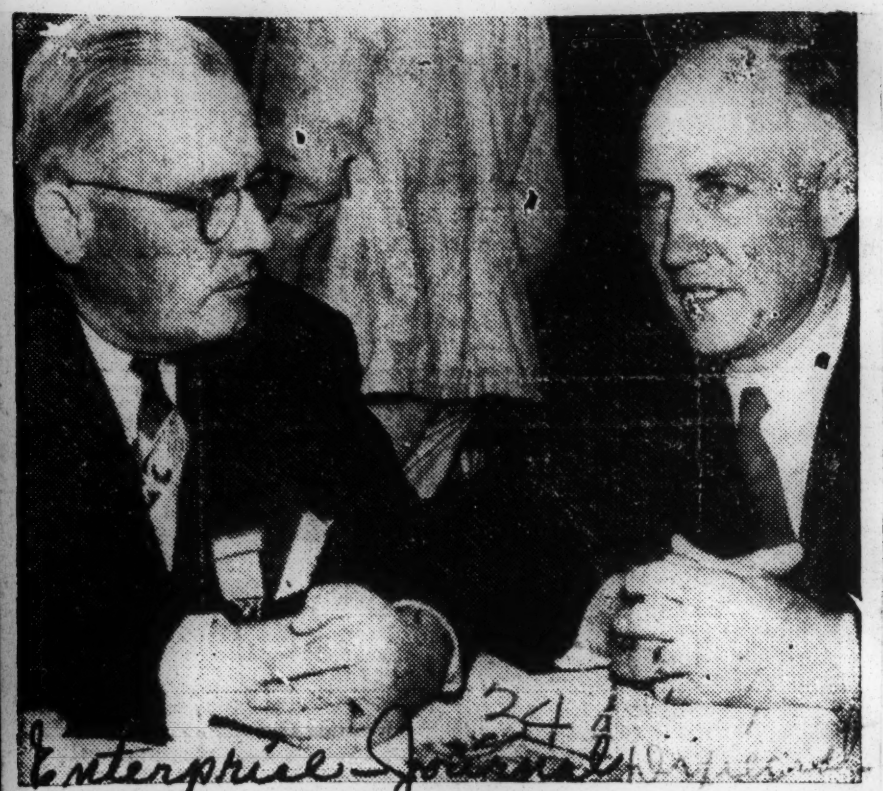
SEN. HILL contends that there is no place in the May 2 Alabama Democratic primary for Dixiecrats, Republicans, Wallaceites and members of other political parties.

"In my book," he continued, "one is either a Democrat or he is something else. Certainly one cannot be a Democrat part of the time and a Dixiecrat part of the time, any more than one can be a Democrat part of the time and a Republican part of the time."

Democrats, according to Hill, often fight within the party and will continue to do so. "But," he continued, "Democrats ought to settle their differences within the family and then join ranks in fighting their traditional two-party system rival, the Republican Party."

"No matter what else they try to call themselves—'States' Rights Democrats' or 'anti-civil rights Democrats'—the Dixiecrats can't pass themselves off as good Democrats," exclaimed Hill. "They are Dixiecrats and they ought not to be ashamed to admit it.

"Splinter parties never have been able to accomplish anything really constructive in this country. But at least most of our splinter parties in the past have had the courage to identify themselves as a splinter party."



SNUBBED BY TRUMAN LUNCHEON — Governor J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina (right), States Rights candidate for President in 1948, and his vice presidential running mate, Governor Fielding Wright of Mississippi, lunch together at the Governors' Conference in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Neither of the pair was asked to attend the luncheon with Truman in Washington to which all other Democratic Governors were invited.—NEA Telephoto.

The end of the Dixiecrats?

WASHINGTON—The administration is well satisfied with the South Carolina primary.

It interprets the failure of Gov. J. Strom Thurmond's bid for the Senate as the end of the threat that the Dixiecrats can become a regional party strong enough to throw presidential elections into the House of Representatives. Gov. Thurmond was the Dixiecrat candidate for president in 1948.

The administration's choice of two evils, the renominated Sen. Olin D. Johnston, vied with Thurmond in attacking President Truman and civil rights. But, like the Alabama senators who whipped that state's Dixiecrats, the senator pleaded that the fight should be made within the party.

The great compromiser

JAMES F. BYRNES' election as governor had been discounted and no fear exists that he will menace the party nationally. It is believed that a former secretary of state will be reluctant to join in internecine warfare with the world in its present crisis. Even more reliance is placed upon his nature and old habits of operation.

In the many years the prospective governor, who is now 71, was building a greater career in House, Senate, Supreme Court and the executive branch, he never grabbed the flag and ran up San Juan Hill with it. The Byrnes talents were for compromise and political arrangements which gave everybody something of what they were after. A gay and friendly man, Byrnes served the successful admirably; he did not initiate affairs of great moment.

He became secretary of state in an era when it was hoped profoundly that his precise gifts would serve the central problem of United States-Soviet relations. Byrnes recorded his frustrations when they did not; his health suffered and he soon thereafter resigned.

* * *

Playing ball

THE ADMINISTRATION has always been able to do business with Sen. Johnston and expects to again. With cynical expediency the national committee was helping him even while he poured out venom against the president. It also kept the small, select company of Truman Democrats in South Carolina from putting a third man in the race for fear such action would help Gov. Thurmond. For their reward, this group will probably disappear from the scene.

A favoring circumstance to administration-Johnston relations is that his strength lies with the industrial workers who gain from the Fair Deal. He is bound to go along with much of that program.

Sen. Russell of Georgia, perhaps foreseeing the Thurmond defeat, recently suggested that the South look to a conservative party of rebellious Democrats and conservatives. This does not at all horrify Midwest Republicans as the history of civil-rights legislation shows; in fact, it was suggested before by Sen. Bricker of Ohio.

With the Johnston victory, the South's 1950 Senate story is told and it shows the president down two—Sens. Pepper of Florida and Graham of North Carolina. Only the North Carolinian victory, Willis-Smith will join the diehards, however; the administration will be able to do some—perhaps considerable—business, with Sen. Pepper's ambitious successor, Rep Smathers.—O

By Doris Fleeson

Dixiecrats on heels

BY FRED TAYLOR

Is the Dixiecrat movement dying? Some of its spearheads and their backers have taken severe shellackings in recent elections.

Arkansas' fireball Gov. Sid McMath overwhelmed former Gov Ben Laney, Dixiecrat bellwether, to win renomination in Tuesday's voting.

Laney, it will be remembered, took a leading role in staging the States' Rights conference at Jackson, Miss., in May, 1948, when the Dixiecrat movement was launched. And he presently is chairman of the States' Rights National Committee, although he has been wishy-washy at times in his stand on the side of the Dixiecrats.



TAYLOR

Gov. McMath, a stick-by-national-party man, supports part of the Truman Fair Deal program. Laney is emphatically anti-Truman.

The Arkansas chief executive said his lopsided victory over Laney "will kill the Dixiecrat movement in the South and thus eliminate it from the nation."

* * *

PEREZ MAN BOPPED—While McMath was drubbing Laney, Sen. Russell Long was polishing over Leander Perez man, Malcolm Lafargue, down in Louisiana.

Son Russell—he is much quieter than his father, the late rambunctious Huey—won nomination to a full six-year Senate term by more than two to one over Lafargue and another opponent.

The dark-visaged, cigar-puffing Perez was one of Lafargue's main backers. And Perez has been one of the big wheels in the Dixiecrat movement, heading up its Washington headquarters.

BLOW THAT HURT—Probably the most devastating blow dealt the Dixiecrats was the defeat of South Carolina Gov. Strom Thurmond in his attempt to unseat Sen. Olin Johnston.

It will be remembered that Gov. Thurmond was the Dixiecrat presidential nominee in 1948. He and his running-mate, Mississippi Gov. Fielding Wright, carried four Southern states—Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana—and took 39 electoral votes away from the Truman-

But in fast-growing Houston, he has a which has become the South's Magic City that largest city, Roy has developed Zamora Tem- the Texas booster spirit—just like all Texans, native or adopted.

Some of the Dixiecrat tub-thumpers sought to find some solace in the nomination of the great compromiser, Jimmy Byrnes, as governor of South Carolina. But Byrnes has never been disposed to go along with the revolters. There's a lot he doesn't like about the national administration, but he has emphasized he believes in working out differences within the national Democratic Party.

And, as is still fresh in the minds of Alabamians the Dixiecrats were defeated recent primaries in this state.

Democratic old-liners, led by Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman, wrested control of the State Democratic Executive Committee from the Dixiecrats. They were led by State Committee Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey, former Gov. Frank Dixon, Horace Wilkinson, Tom Abernethy, among others.

The final tabulation gave stick-by-party candidates 43 places on the 72-member committee, with Dixiecrats capturing 28 and one seat going to an uncommitted candidate.

The Dixiecrats have contested election of four Democratic old-liners in the Third District. But even if they overturn the election there, Democrats would still hold a 39 to 32 margin.

* * *

PROMOTION FOR COOPER—I'm especially pleased to hear of another promotion for my railroader friend, Roy Cooper.



COOPER

It was less than a year ago that the Southern Pacific transferred hard-working, civic-minded Roy Cooper from Birmingham to Houston, Tex., where he was promoted to district freight agent.

Now word comes through Harry Winfield, one of our mutual His friends in Birmingham— Roy is still loyal to Birm Shrine buddies, that Roy has and he has many—will be delight- and is elated when he been given another promotion ed over this well-dressed promo- chance to pay the Magic He becomes Southern Pacific's tion. It was in 1927 that he came visit. It will be remembered general freight agent, with head- to Birmingham to work for the was potentate of Zamora quarters in Houston. Southern Pacific. ple just a few years ago.

Guest Editorial

Not Our Religion

—By—

Tom Abernethy
Editor, The Talladega Daily Home

THIS IS MY PERSONAL FRIEND and —in some respects—poiitical opposite the editor of The Advertiser, speaking:

"What I would like for you to do is to treat with my frequent contention that you 1950 Confederates, otherwise States Righters, could perform a most wholesome and desirable service to your state by appropriating your standing and prestige to the business of pioneering a Republican Party in Alabama instead of spending your gifts and energy as oligarchs of the Dixiecrats.

"Dismissing the Dixiecrat fantasy altogether, isn't it true that the Republican Party, taken as a whole and not simply with respect to civil rights, is more in harmony with your viewpoint than the Democratic Party?

"And isn't it true that you believe as strongly as The Advertiser does that Alabama needs a vital, functioning two-party system right down to the precinct level?

"These things being true, why do you and your associates recoil from pioneering a Republican Party?

"Hasn't the Statute of Limitations expired on the reconstruction abuses and isn't there a great deal more at stake than the Civil Rights controversy, which is already eighty years old and will not be ended for many decades to come, no matter whether Truman lives or dies, or whatever happens?"

Having posed those questions in a gracious and appreciated request for a guest editorial, The Advertiser's editor hies him from his desk and typewriter and to that blessed vacation land where only chiggers and sunburn are to be contended with and where no endless and menacing sheets of blank paper shadow the days.

★

LET'S TURN NOW to his first question:

We Dixiecrats could not perform a real service to our state by pioneering a Republican Party because that party has not yet come to stand for our political faith.

I can speak for only one Dixiecrat. That one would have to give up almost as many principles to be a Republican as he would to be a Trumanite.

Should the Republican Party find the courage to become in spirit and in truth the party of States Rights and constitutional government that would, indeed, present an entirely different situation.

With others, I think the GOP would meet with an amazing response should it take a bold and forthright stand for decency.

Unfortunately, such things as the Republican stand with Trumanism which recently beat the Russell draft law proposal give no indication that the GOP has either the courage or the intent to be anything save a wan and bumbling imitator of the Truman double deal.

★

YOU CANNOT DISMISS what you call the "Dixiecrat Fantasy."

You cannot brush away realities, and the States Rights movement is a reality, here to stay and to grow. Maybe it took a little blight in the recent primaries here in Alabama, but it has perked up amazingly since the Supreme Court decision that the court could replace Congress in writing laws to govern the American people.

God willing, I intend to be a candidate for presidential elector again in 1952, and a candidate pledged never to vote for Harry S. Truman or the domestic program for which he stands.

I think I will be elected on that platform. I think the 10 others who take the same stand will be elected.

And you'll notice, that I said "God willing," not "Truman willing," or "Lister willing."

★

YOU ASK ME if it isn't true that the Republican Party, taken as a whole and not simply with respect to civil rights, is more in harmony with my viewpoint than the National Democratic Party.

What is the Democratic Party?

Is it the party of gallant Sam Hobbs . . . of Walter George . . . of Byrd . . . of Dick Russell?

Or is it the party of Truman, Hill, Pendergast, Boyle and Dawson?

You cannot give a yes or no answer to a question so involved.

But you must face the truth and say with sorrow that Hobbs and his company form a gallant minority, fighting their hearts out against dominant party influence which now rests in hands unfit to hold it.

Hobbs and his fellows call themselves Democrats because they associate the word "Democrat" with their principles.

But the Truman Democrats call them "Dixiecrats," sneer at them, revile them and fight them because they are incapable of understanding men who hold principle above politics.

★

ACTUALLY, there isn't a national Democratic Party any more.

The political mobsters muscled in and took it over and we were too stupid to see it until it was everlastingly too late.

But there is a Democratic Party of Alabama, and we intend to fight for it, and keep on fighting for it despite the oily voices which prate of "power and influence."

That "power and influence" prattle, incidentally, showed up in its true colors when the Russell amendment, which would have protected our boys from unsegregated military service, was so roundly beaten.

A strong two-party system?

By all means.

And we'll have it sooner than most folks realize if the Trumanites undertake to bind Alabamians to the stained and sorry banner of the National Democratic Party.

The editor of The Advertiser asks if the statute of limitations has not expired on the Republican abuses of Reconstruction Days.

Not with me—not with me.

When the band plays "Dixie" the skin on the back of my neck still draws tight and something buried deep down comes rolling up to take full and fierce possession of my soul.

I came by that honestly, and I can't find it in my heart to be ashamed of it.

YET I THINK I am good enough American to bury it forever should I ever become convinced that the Republican Party had drawn an honest sword in defense of individual liberty, local self-government and the preservation of segregation and white control of government.

Is there a great deal more at stake than the Civil Rights controversy?

Does not that in one stinking package wrap up and express the power-mad dreams of the dirty combine which now trails its filth where men like Jefferson and Wilson once walked?

Doesn't it all represent in sum a bid from Washington to assume complete control of the individual lives and destinies of American citizens?

I think it does—and thus it becomes something far greater and deeper than any mere question of politics.

It must be beaten down if this Republic is to endure.

★

AND NOW I may surprise you a little. Bear in mind that I speak only for myself in these following words:

Why do we not have done with national political hypocrisy under party names that no longer have any true meaning?

Why does not somebody with a voice strong enough to be heard call a national convention and invite to it all those who so desperately want to band in political battle in defense of constitutional government?

A great many present Democrats would come to a gathering like that . . . and they'd find themselves exchanging greetings with a great many Republicans.

What would be done there I do not know, precisely.

Such a meeting might produce a statement of principles so strong as to force both present parties to subscribe thereto.

It might produce a new political party, dedicated first and foremost to the protection of individual rights.

I think I could join a party like that.

And I think it might sweep as a cleansing wave across the cynicism, duplicity, greed and personal ambition which the American people have let take possession of their highest offices.

No Room For Dixiecratism In U. S., Speaker Beck Says

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

"Dixiecratism is dead in Alabama," Speaker Bill Beck declared today, as he carried his bid for the governorship to Alexander City.

The speaker of the House of Representatives, campaigning as an old-line national party Democrat, whammed the States' Righters hard.

* * *

BECK CHARGED Dixiecrat leaders are receiving "big money from certain Northern interests to keep the state continually weak so it could be exploited by these carpetbaggers."

The War II Marine sergeant, bearing down forcefully for Americanism, said, "There is no room in this country for Dixiecratism, just as there is no room for communism. You will note I refer to both these ideologies in the same breath."

"Communism could not take hold in this country because it is contrary to the American way of life," Speaker Beck added. "That's why this idea is dead.

"Dixiecratism has died an even quicker death because not only is it contrary to our American way of life, but it seeks to undermine our Southern traditions."

* * *

WHILE BECK was whaling away at Dixiecrats, a walkouter at the 1948 Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia urged here that differences among Democrats be settled within the party.

"I believe everything should be done that can be done to get our differences settled within the party," said Luther D. Bynum, Birmingham business man and alternate walkout Ninth District delegate to the national convention.

Bynum is a candidate for State Democratic Executive Committee, but is on neither the slate of old-line Democrats nor the States' Righters in this district.

* * *

THESE DEVELOPMENTS followed boosts given Democrats who want to stick by the national party in the Fifth and Eighth Districts. All but four of 21 candidates for the state committee in the Fifth pledged their loyalty to the national party. Earlier, 11 of 18 state committee aspirants in the Eighth had been endorsed by stick-by-party men.

Meeting at Gadsden, Fifth District candidates emphasized their opposition to the "Dixiecrat splinter party." And they adopted a resolution opposing the state party chairman (Gessner T. McCorvey, a states' Rights spearhead) using party funds for election of any candidate or group of candidates in the May primaries.

* * *

AT MOBILE McCorvey labeled as false charges by the Fifth District condidates that he has been using party funds, as was done in 1948, in behalf of any candidates for the May 2 primary.

McCorvey and other States' Righters are fighting to retain control of party machinery. He admitted he had used party funds to mail out copies of his speech before the state committee early this year, but did not consider this money spent in behalf of any group of candidates.

"I have done what I could to explain to the people of Alabama that the charges made against me and other members of the State Democratic Committee, to the effect that we had prevented the people of Alabama from voting for Harry Truman in 1948, were false and unfounded," said McCarvey.

"I have sent into various sections of Alabama a number of letters and copies of an address which I made, freely explaining Alabama's electoral vote in 1948, in an effort to correct the very serious injustice done to me and other members of the state committee by some of the pinkish press and unscrupulous political leaders."

Both the Fifth and Eighth District stick-by-party candidates declared their opposition to the FEPC and other "civil hatreds."

Committee candidates attending the Gadsden meeting included Wesley W. Acee, Jr., N. G. Allen, Rowan S. Bone, O. B. Finney, Jr., Riley H. Hamby, Thomas B. Jacoway, James W. Jones, Leslie C. King, J. W. Lovelace, Roy D. McCord, U. S. Nix, H. G. Rains and Theo Steed. Voting by letter were Cary Graham, George Greene and R. H. (Red) Hardin.

* * *

BYNUM, IN A STATEMENT answering a questionnaire from Jim Smith, Tuscumbia, president of Alabama Young Democrats, added:

"If, after everything within (the party) has been done, then I am ready to do whatever seems advisable to protect our way of life.

"My idea is that we remain within the Democratic Party of Alabama, and can use our influence and electoral vote to further the best interests of our people."

BYNUM, WHO SAID he is a "middle of the road Democrat," pointed out to Smith:

"As you know, I signed a pledge to support the nominee of the Democratic Party, and will respect the wishes of the people when they have cast their ballots."



BYNUM

Speaker Beck, addressing an "Our Bill-for-Governor" rally at Alexander City, said, "All Democrats in Alabama are against the so-called Truman 'civil rights' program."

"You can be against Mr. Truman and against his program and still be a Democrat," said the Fort Payne attorney and legislative veteran.

He repeated his warning that if States' Righters gain control in Alabama, "fro mthat moment on our state will find itself the victim of spite civil rights laws."

He said that Alabama has helped keep "this spite legislation off the books" only by remaining in the national party.

"DIXIECRATS WILL NOT BE seated on any of the important committees in Washington," he said. "They will not have the committee posts won by our present Democratic congressmen through long years of faithful service.

"Let's be realistic about this thing. The Dixiecrats say they can do without these committees. But without these committee posts, they couldn't even begin blocking any spite legislation aimed at our state and the South."

Beck hit at the Dixiecrats' claim they are Democrats asserting, "They are ashamed to call themselves Dixiecrats." He added they are "not fooling anyone by calling themselves Democrats, which they are not."

"Let's no kid ourselves," Beck added. "Dixiecratism is dead."

* * *

MEANWHILE, OTHER aspirants in Alabama's 15-man gunbernatorial free-for-all were campaigning in all directions.

Former Gov. Chauncey Sparks pushed into Russellville and other Northwest Alabama cities and towns. He reemphasized his program for farm-to-market roads, educational and agricultural improvements. He speaks at the Jasper Courthouse at 11 a.m. Saturday.

Albert Stapp, who addressed a Future Farmers of America meeting at Brookwood, in Tuscaloosa County last night, journeyed to Montgomery. He will speak at a Ladies Night gathering at Capital Heights Methodist Church. He will speak at the courthouse in Jasper at 11:15 a.m. Saturday.

Reuben Newton spoke today at Springville, Pell City, Ashville, Attalla, and Alabama City. Saturday will see him chugging to Gadsden for a talk in East Gadsden at 9 a.m. and in Gadsden at 10 a.m. His schedule takes him to Talladega for a noon speech, with other talks at Sylacauga at 1 p.m.; Goodwater at 2:30 p.m.; Alexander City, 4 p.m. and Dadeville at 5 p.m.

And there are others.

But a newcomer to the ranks of fiery, hard-whamming women politicos here is comely and waspish Mrs. Frank Brewer, Jr.

Mrs. Brewer, Mountain Brook housewife and mother of three children, gives promise of becoming the hardest hitting lady politician to hit the campaign trail in Jefferson in many a day.



MRS. BREWER

She is on the slate of old-line Democrats running for the eight places on the State Democratic Committee from the Ninth (Jefferson) District.

* * *

LASHES DIXIECRATS — The most blistering speech of the litter campaign between old-line Democrats and Dixiecrats for control of party machinery in Alabama was made recently by Mrs. Brewer.

A bristling Democrat, she declared herself strongly for the two-party system of government in this country. And she tongue-lashed the "Dixiecrat splinter movement."

Singing her verbal blows into the States' Righters-Dixiecrats, she characterized them as "a group of cowards hiding behind the Democratic Party in order to establish a Republican dictatorship in Alabama."

She put it this way: You can't be a Dixiecrat and still be loyal to the Democratic principles and beliefs upon which this country was founded.

Mrs. Brewer tore into former Gov. Frank Dixon, Horace Wilkinson, Gessner T. McCorvey, Louisiana's Leander Perez, among other planners and leaders in the States' Rights revolt movement.

And, climaxing her excoriation of the States' Rights chieftains, she said they "are nothing but back-alley Republicans."

Boost For Tucker

Railroad Brotherhoods today had endorsed John Tucker for Ninth District congressman over Rep. Laurie Battle, who is seeking reelection.

A letter to the Tucker-for-Congress committee from the Alabama joint legislative committee of Railroad Brotherhoods and Ladies Auxiliaries said: "Battle has seen fit to work and vote against the interest of labor ever since he entered the national Congress. Therefore, we recommend the endorsement of John S. Tucker, Jr."

They Would Be Both In And Out

Sen. Hill, in a statement released in Washington yesterday, called on the "Dixiecrats" of Alabama to clarify their status. He maintains that unless they are prepared to give reasonable allegiance to the national Democratic Party, they should not call themselves Democrats.

He also maintains that they are not entitled to call themselves States' Righters any more than are other Alabamians who also are devoted to states' rights.

"The Alabama Democratic primary," Sen. Hill said, "simply gives the voters of the state a chance to decide whether they want Alabama to be Democratic or whether they want it to be something else. Those who want Alabama to be Democratic are just plain Democrats, who have always been Democrats. Those who don't want Alabama to be Democratic are just Dixiecrats or maybe misplaced Republicans who thought not to be voting in a Democratic primary anyway.

"In Alabama," the senator declared, "we all believe in states' rights and are against the so-called civil rights program."

* * *

Perhaps it is too much to hope that such confusions, deliberate and otherwise, as Sen. Hill mentions, can soon be eliminated. Another of the distortions now being presented by the splinter group is to the effect that candidates for the State Democratic Executive Committee who believe in continued functioning within the national Democratic Party stand for the surrender of independence and subjection to whatever the national party proposes. But the unreality, if not bad faith, of such contentions, should be obvious.

Now there has been an enormous amount of nonsense spoken and printed in this connection. Surely the basic realities can be put forward plainly and reasonably. They can be made evident to those Alabamians who want to be clear and straightforward in this connection.

Our national government operates under a two-party system. Of course there are and have been minor parties but it is obvious that two major parties have consistently been fundamental in the functioning of that system. Now if there are to be such effective parties, they obviously must have national organization and cohesion. Can it be imagined that a party could be effective nationally with each state group claiming broad autonomy and independence?

People can understand readily enough, if they will, what is meant by a reasonable national party loyalty. It is something essential to national party effectiveness. It does not mean that members or groups of the party are absolutely bound. If national party policies and leadership seem to offer no future hope, then, of course, there can be withdrawal.

* * *

Alabama loyalist Democrats believe that their purposes and interests still can best be served by remaining within the party. The splinter group wants to be both in and out of the national party at the same time. It is a wholly untenable, extremist position which is steadily being undermined by the force of facts and events.

Dixiecrats Gamble All

Stewart Alsop Asserts Primary In Alabama Is Key to Role in '52

By Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON.

A DEMOCRATIC primary in the deep South rarely deserves national attention. But a forthcoming primary in Alabama may well have a decisive effect on the whole national political balance of power. For this primary, which is to be held on May 2, will decide whether the whole Dixiecrat movement is likely to collapse, or whether it may become an extremely important national political factor in 1952.

Aside from Louisiana's huge, shrewd Leander Perez and Mississippi's bumbling Governor Fielding Wright, the real sparkplugs of the Dixiecrat movement are to be found in Alabama. The Dixiecrat braintrusters include Alabama's wily Gessner McCorvey, former Governor Frank Dixon and the corporation lawyers, Horace Wilkinson and Marion Rushton.

These men now largely control Alabama's Democratic party, which in the last election they transformed into a Dixiecrat party. Their control is now being directly challenged by Alabama's able Senators, Lister Hill and John Sparkman, and by most of the Alabama Representatives. This fight will come to a head on May 2, when the Alabama voters will choose between a Dixiecrat and Hill-Sparkman slate for the state Democratic committee.

If the Dixiecrat slate wins, the Dixiecrat movement will be strengthened decisively throughout the South. And this in turn will permit the Dixiecrat leaders to attempt to put in motion a shrewd political strategy, designed to influence the choice of the Republican Presidential candidate in 1952.

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The intention is, of course, obvious—to influence the Republican choice by holding out the rich and tempting prize by the electoral votes of four or more Southern states. Some experienced Southern observers assert that the strategy is unrealistic, if only because the South would never be hoodwinked into voting for a Republican by so transparent a strategem. Yet other observers believe that this strategy might stand a real chance of paying off.

After all, it is pointed out, Republican Chairman Guy Gabrielson has already said publicly that he has been keeping in touch with the Dixiecrat leaders, to see whether some understanding might not be possible. Gabrielson's indiscreet remark was quickly disavowed by all and sundry. But the fact remains that by 1952 the Republicans will have been out of power for twenty years—and the civil rights issue is the only serious impediment to an understanding with the conservative Southern Democrats, which could bring the Republicans back into power. Obviously the step from a Congressional coalition to a coalition behind a single Presidential candidate is a short step and by no means illogical.

This Dixiecrat strategy explains why the Dixiecrats have been beating the drum so enthusiastically for General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Although he has publicly (and perhaps wisely) opposed compulsory civil rights legislation, Senator Robert Taft is considered so indelibly Republican that Southerners could hardly be bamboozled into voting for him. But Eisenhower is not even a registered Republican, and although there is nothing in his record to indicate any enthusiasm for Dixiecrat ideas, the Dixiecrats have been eager to bestow on him what might well be a kiss of death.

Obviously, if the Alabama Dixiecrats are administered a severe defeat by the Hill-Sparkman forces, their strategy will receive a setback from which no recovery will be likely. The Hill-Sparkman camp has been helped by the Administration decision to delay Senate debate on the civil rights issue—a fact which is doubtless not a coincidence. Even so, the Alabama Dixiecrats are putting on a tough, shrewd campaign, and the outcome is still very much in doubt. And it is not inconceivable that the outcome of this apparently obscure Alabama contest could have a far-reaching effect on the whole national political future.

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The Alsop column also appears in the Herald Tribune Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Matter of Fact

Dixiecrat Party in the Balance

By Stewart Alsop

A DEMOCRATIC primary in the Deep South rarely deserves national attention. But a forthcoming primary in Alabama may well have a decisive effect on the whole national political balance of power.

This primary, which is to be held May 2, will decide whether the whole Dixiecrat movement is likely to collapse, or whether it may become an extremely important national political factor in 1952.

Aside from Louisiana's huge, shrewd Leander Perez, and Mississippi's bumbling Gov. Fielding Wright, the real sparkplugs of the Dixiecrat movement are to be found in Alabama. The Dixiecrat braintrusters include Alabama's wily Gessner McCorvey, former Gov. Frank Dixon and the corporation lawyers Horace Wilkinson and Marion Rushton.

These men now largely control Alabama's Democratic Party, which in the last election they transformed into a Dixiecrat Party. Their control is now being directly challenged by Alabama's able Senators, Lister Hill and John Sparkman, and by most of the Alabama Representatives. This fight will come to a head May 2, when the Alabama voters will choose between a Dixiecrat and a Hill-Sparkman slate for the State Democratic Committee.

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A Logical Coalition

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Matter Of Fact

By Joseph And Stewart Alsop

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A Look At The Candidates

YET another newspaper has taken its stand with Chauncey Sparks, once tried, once true.

The Troy Messenger becomes the ninth daily paper in the state to cast its lot with Sparks. Only one other candidate has won the indorsement of a daily paper (Bruce Henderson, The Birmingham Post).

Other major candidates visited the editors and publishers of Alabama's newspapers and presented their cases in bids for indorsement. The newspapers were friendly to some of them, but in the end nine of them decided that Sparks offered the best in brains, character and experience.

Some look for omens on the basis of the newspaper line-up. That is not necessarily a sound approach, but since we've been asked about it a good deal lately we might say that in the past 20 years, The Advertiser has been with the winning candidate more often than with the loser. This is the record:

1930—The Advertiser was with the winner, Gov. B. M. Miller.

1934—Lost with Frank M. Dixon (to Bibb Graves).

1938—Won with Dixon.

1942—Won with Sparks (over Folsom).

1946—Lost with Ellis (to Folsom).

Thus three out of five times in the past 20 years, The Advertiser has indorsed the candidate who won.

★

THE Troy Messenger, in declaring itself for Sparks, said:

> The candidates for governor are gradually eliminating themselves by what they are saying, or by extravagant promises or by their lack of ability to generate a following.
>
> The chances that most of them have in being able to deliver four years of good government are extremely remote. What we are all hoping, deep in our hearts, is that the people have the foresight to elect a governor with sound, proven administrative ability and with a record that we can have faith in.
>
> No one could conscientiously foresee a calamity in the election of any one of several candidates. But Chauncey Sparks, whose tenure in the governor's chair brought prestige, progress and pride for the people is in position to do the same thing again.
>
> None of the other 14 candidates have attacked Sparks' administrative or legislative record. His solid strength in nearly all parts of the state is a tribute to the general satisfaction of his first term.
>
> Voters must choose between good government and irresponsible government. Between socialistic spending and sound financing. Between demagogic appeals and appeals to our reason. Therefore, we will do well to consider placing our votes where they will do good, rather than scatter them over a hopeless field, regardless of the individual merit of some of the contenders.
>
> In this case, a vote lost is almost as tragic as a vote not cast.

The Advertiser applauds the tone of that editorial. It recognizes a basic fact of the campaign—that the agitations of 15 candidates are confusing to a great many voters. We believe that there is an uncommonly large silent vote that has not yet made its choice.

★

THE leading candidates appear to be:

BILL BECK, of Fort Payne—Beck is a friendly and winsome fellow. He became Speaker of the House of Representatives by the grace of His Excellency Slappity-Hap. After that, Beck became the enemy of Folsom, enchanting many luncheon clubs with his attacks on Folsom's debauching of the state. Beck has never been taken very seriously by his colleagues in the legislature.

★

BUSTER BELL, of Huntsville—Bell is not tree-ripened. he was picked green. He and his advisers know that 1950 is not his year. But he is a creditable and promising young man of whom we may hear more in 1954. We like him.

★

BRUCE HENDERSON—Henderson is a stout man and one that has been of service to his state. But his inflexibility would not serve him well in the governor's chair. He is a stern prohibitionist and a sworn enemy of reapportionment. He is a notoriously tedious speaker. His name is mud in North Alabama because he is a Dixiecrat and wishes to deny the people of North Alabama full representation in the legislature. Therefore, he is not expected to win, place or show.

PHIL HAMM—As a letter writer was saying—"Hammus Alabammus—Dammus!" He promises to act as Folsom's proxy and carry on. It's difficult to see why anybody would lean on him since the legislature wouldn't give him a light for his cigaret. It may be that Folsom does not actually believe that he can get Phil in the run-off, but he can use Phil for his own purposes if only he makes a good showing. If Phil gets a good vote, Folsom can point to this vote when he himself runs again in 1954 to show that he could deliver votes even to Hamm. It would be good bandwagon stuff. Sparkman beat Hamm 4 to 1 for the Senate in 1948, but Hamm seems willing to serve as a burnt offering again. We've heard that Hamm is suspicious that Folsom is playing footie with another candidate with an eye to the run-off, but that's questionable.

★

BULL CONNOR, of Birmingham—Connor is a kindly and honest clown who will be returned to his police commissioner desk without prejudice. He and Albert Stapp, also of Birmingham, will share the Black Belt with Senator Henderson.

★

GORDON PERSONS—The people over the state hear good things of Persons and he is generally conceded a place in the run-off. His has possibly been the most adroit campaign of the 15. He is a good organizer and his letter writing campaign and index system is excellent. The only Persons blunder we know of was the advertisement inviting his partisans to send him a dollar. He dropped that abruptly.

Persons knows, as able politicians must, how to make the headlines, but lately he has been out of the news. Where he's speaking and what he's saying, we don't know.

Apparently Persons is doing so well by fluttering around in his helicopter just saying howdy that he considers it bad strategy to really come to grips with the issues. For example, he says he's for reapportionment, but he hasn't said what kind of reapportionment or how strong an effort he would make to ram it through the legislature.

Nevertheless, Persons is doing fine with his bare pleasantries, and nobody in his right mind would change the Coca-Cola formula.

★

ELBERT BOOZER—Go hear him speak.

★

Thus is it seen that many of the candidates have qualities that commend them. But of them all, only one is not an experiment—Chauncey Sparks. He made a good governor. He is speaking out on all issues in bold fashion. You know where he stands. You know he is strong and seasoned. Only Sparks is not an experiment.

Supreme Court Plea Denied—

Another Setback Is Handed To Alabama States' Righters

The Alabama Supreme Court Thursday handed States' Rights Democrats their second setback this week over the Third Congressional District vote contest.

In a unanimous decision, the justices of the court refused to grant a writ of prohibition stopping Circuit Judge Bowen W. Simmons from halting the hearing of the contest in Coffee County.

However, the Supreme Court held that Judge Simmons could rule only on two questions—whether the statement of contest was filed within the legal time limit and whether the required cash security to cover costs and exuenses was posted with proper authorities in the prescribed time.

"In our opinion," the ruling said, "all the other grounds of the petition presented to the Acting Judge of the Circuit Court of Coffee County were insufficient to invoke its jurisdiction in the premises."

The Supreme Court issued its ruling about an hour after it had listened to some two hours arguments on both sides.

Judge Simmons issued a temporary restraining order Monday on the subcommittee conducting the vote contest in Coffee County. He at that time set July 20 as the date for cause to be shown why the writ of prohibition should not be made permanent.

The appeal to the Supreme Court from Judge Simmons' ruling was made the next day.

States' Rights Democrats filed the contest with the State Democratic Executive Committee, charging fraud in the election of four members to the committee on May 2.

Three Counties

Contests were filed only in three counties in the Third District, however—Coffee, Lee and Russell.

Party Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey of Mobile named a five-man subcommittee to hear the contests. The group was composed of four States' Righters—Chairman H. M. Abercrombie of Birmingham, H. Coleman Long of Uniontown, William Johnston of Mobile and Frank Mizell Jr., of Montgomery—and one loyal Democrat, Mayor Herbert Meighan of Gadsden.

That subcommittee began the hearings in Elba Monday.

After the group had rejected a plea by Montgomery Attorney Richard T. Rives that the contests be thrown out because the subcommittee did not have jurisdiction and after it had called an executive session to consider a demurrer, Rives pulled a surprise by filing a petition for a writ of prohibition in the Coffee County circuit court.

Further hearing of the contests was halted when Judge Simmons issued a temporary restraining order.

Grounds Cited

Arguing against issuance of a restraining order by the Supreme Court, Rives attacked the jurisdiction of the committee's jurisdiction on these grounds:

1. That contests were not legally instituted because they were not filed within the deadline and because the required cash for costs was not deposited within the deadline.

2. McCorvey did not have authority to turn the contests over to a subcommittee—either by law or by rule of the committee.

3. The appointment of the subcommittee with four members being States' Righters — and one having been publicly outspoken about fraud in Russell County—meant that the four candidates who were elected could not get justice and would not have protection of law.

4. The contests were unfair because they were only in three counties when the voting was districtwide (10 counties).

"The chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee rendered a fair hearing of the contests impossible when he permitted ballot boxes in the other counties to be destroyed," Rives declared.

Conspiracy Charged

He asserted that McCorvey was in on a "conspiracy" against the four loyal Democrats who won in the Third District.

Victor Smith of Birmingham, arguing for the States' Righters, said neither the Supreme Court nor the circuit court had any right to interfere because the contests are a party matter.

"The circuit courts of this state have jurisdiction to issue writs of prohibition to prevent the executive committees of political parties and the subcommittees thereof from proceeding in election contests, where such committees or subcommittees do not have jurisdiction to hear and determine such contests," the Supreme Court held.

"The averments of paragraph 14 (of the petition presented to Judge Simmons for a restraining order) are to the effect that the statements of contest were not filed by the contestants with the chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama, and the required sum to cover the costs and expenses of said contest was not deposited with the said chairman within 15 days after the result of said primary election had been declared," the court said, continuing:

"If such averments are true, then the subcommittee was without jurisdiction to hear and determine the contest. In our opinion, all the other grounds of the petition presented to the Acting Judge of the Circuit Court of Coffee County were insufficient to invoke its jurisdiction in the premises."

In the May 2 election loyal Democrats won four seats in the Third District and States' Righters four.

When the contests were filed their outcome was important because it could have meant control of the party. However, the May 30 voting gave the loyalists a majority that could not be overcome even if the States' Righters won the four contested seats.

Here And In New Orleans

IT WAS graven on The Advertiser's front page yesterday that the Alabama molecule of the Dixiecrat cell has met and resolved to carry on their guerilla resistance in the tradition of the Spartans at Thermopylae—to return with their shields, or on their shields.

It is well. The Montgomery meeting coincides with publication in The New Orleans Item of a study of Leander Perez. Judge Perez is a Louisianian and a top-ranking Dixiecrat who presides over the national office in Washington—commander of the Army of the Potomac. To Judge Perez belongs the honor of saving Huey Long from impeachment as governor of Louisiana.

The Item, after a six-month study of the Judge, reports:

Downriver from New Orleans, split by the Mississippi River, lies the rich, alluvial parish of Plaquemines. Its sister parish, St. Bernard, is alongside, bordering on New Orleans.

These are the so-called "rotten boroughs," the twin parishes dominated by Leander H. Perez.

For more than 25 years he has kept one hand on their political pulse, and the other at their throat.

They constitute his "smiling land," as Perez calls it.

Perez is more than a big frog in a little pond. Arrogant, ruthless, tough, he is a brilliant lawyer who spearheads the fight for state control of the vast oil wealth beneath the tidelands.

In state politics, he is a power to be reckoned with. Credited with saving Huey Long from impeachment, he is also the man who masterminded Huey's brother, Earl, into the governor's mansion.

He is the man who snapped his fingers in the face of a Louisiana governor, the state Supreme Court and the state militia . . .

A national leader of the States' Rights Dixiecrats, he is the party's most vocal exponent of "constitutional government" and "local democracy."

Master of catch-as-catch-can, commando-style politics, he was the strategist behind the Dixiecrat attempt to bar Harry Truman from the ballot in Louisiana . . .

Measured by any yardstick you like, Perez is an enormously powerful man—in and out of the state.

His personal wealth is huge and stems almost entirely (if indirectly) from mineral royalties.

The lands from which these minerals come are, not surprisingly, in Plaquemines Parish. And most of these lucrative acres belong to the public, having been originally granted by the state to the levee boards. . .

This Dixiecrat is plainly interested in more things than preserving segregation. He could not fail to be interested in any movement that provides a shield against federal paws seeking dominion over natural resources.

Now in times past The Advertiser has been chided for using Hon. Horace Wilkinson of Birmingham as an inflammatory symbol of the Dixiecrats. We always thought that a valid symbolism since Mr. Wilkinson most certainly is one who helps run the Dixiecrat show, but we have, in deference to the sincerity and integrity of leading Dixiecrats, abstained from waving Mr. Wilkinson.

But no such restraint can be owing in the case of Judge Perez any more than in the case of William Boyle, the Democratic boss. Judge Perez is the Dixiecrat quarterback. His leadership is accepted by Dixiecrats. Therefore, they must accept the burden of that association.

★

HOWEVER, The Advertiser does not wish its attitude towards Perez to be associated with that of the officious Atlanta Constitution, which slammed the door on the Dixiecrats simply because it presumably is financed by oil interests.

That has always struck us as a puerile means of discrediting the Dixiecrats. Oil money? Money from the big interests? What party is there that doesn't receive and return thanks therefor?

The Dixiecrats presumably get oil money from Judge Perez's Southwestern angels. The Democratic Party gets oil money from Edwin Pauley (whose appointment was rejected by the Senate). The Republican Party gets oil money from Joseph Pew of Sun Oil Co. A

quart of one, two pints of the other.

What we want to accentuate is that which the Dixiecrats acknowledge with growing candor. They are just as much concerned about the Fair Deal's legislative program as the assault on segregation.

★

THAT was plain in January when Mr. McCorvey made a speech here in which he talked with as much vehemence and elaboration about the federal deficit and "socialism" as he did about segregation and the Punic ruins of "Southern civilization."

Yesterday, for example, the meeting was called to see what was to be done about the recent rulings of the Supreme Court on segregation. Yet we find Mr. Edwin Livingston, of Sylacauga, speaking grimly about the Democratic Party's progress "down the road to socialism."

As a matter of fact, The Advertiser agrees with many of the things that the Dixiecrats say about the Fair Deal. But what men like Frank Dixon, Sid Smyer, Mr. Livingston, Col, Rushton, Mr. McCorvey, and Senator George Quarles should do is to make their home in the one party that is inhabitable to them—the Republican Party.

★

THE Dixiecrats are a snapped splinter.

They could never make as good a show as the Populist Party. The Dixiecrats are repudiated in Alabama as a means of political action. The name Dixiecrat is an invidious epithet in three-quarters of the nation.

Whether Truman is renominated or not, the Fair Deal and the civil rights holy-rolling will go on just the same. The Democratic Party is through with them, they are through with the Democratic Party. Why don't they face that ineluctable fact?

They could perform a wholesome service to the state if they could seal up their Reconstruction indoctrination and memories and take action as pioneers in the establishment of a vital, aggressive two-party system in Alabama—Democrats and Republicans.

As Dixiecrats of 1948, they are entitled to pride of ancestry, but not to hope of posterity.

Brown Seeks Ouster Of "Dixiecrats"

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON , D. C. —(NNPA)— What is a Dixiecrat? Is the opprobious term applicable only to Southerners who bolted from the Democratic party because of President Truman's civil rights program, or does it apply equally to all members of Congress from states in the Deep South who are opposed to that program.

These questions were posed last week when Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, asked the privileges and elections subcommittee of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee to take steps to oust from the Senate five Southern Senators, elected or reelected in 1948.

The Senators whose ouster he seeks are Russell B. Long of Louisiana, Richard B. Russell of Georgia, John J. Sparkman of Alabama, James O. Eastland of Mississippi and Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina.

Brown told the subcommittee that he was presenting petitions on behalf of sixteen bishops and 2,000,000 persons, demanding the expulsion of these Senators under the provision of the Constitution which makes the Senate and House each "the judge of the election returns, and qualifications of its own members."

CLAIMS DISFRANCHISEMENT

Evidence is "abundant, conclusive and undenied," he charged, that they were elected on the Dixiecrat tickets in elections in which 2,000,000 colored persons were disfranchised.

He asked that the refusal of the Senate on January 3, 1947, to allow the late Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, Democrat, of Mississippi, to take his seat be used as a precedent for unseating the five Southerners.

A Senatorial campaign investigating committee found the primary campaign, in which Bilbo was running for renomination, replete with intimidation of colored people.

The States' Rights candidates — Governor J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Governor Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi—carried the states of Alabama, Louisiana and South Carolina in the 1948 Presidential election.

The Dixiecrats managed to keep President Truman's name off the ballot in Alabama and to have the Thurmond-Wright ticket placed under the regular Democratic symbol.

Why Brown omitted Senators John L. McClellan, of Arkansas, and Allen J. Ellender, of Louisiana, from his classification of "Dixiecrats" could not be learned. Both were reelected in 1948.

Under a strict definition, Eastland probably is the only Senator in the group mentioned by Brown, who can be called a Dixiecrat. It is doubtful that a politician could be other than a Dixiecrat in Mississippi and still retain office.

Sparkman, Hill and other Southern Senators, who failed or refused to take part in the bolt of the Dixiecrats from the Democratic party over the civil rights issue in 1948 are called Trumancrats or Trumanites—not Dixiecrats.

SOUTH CAROLINA ISSUE

The Dixiecrat-Democrat issue is being fought out presently in South Carolina where Governor Thurmond is seeking to unseat Senator Olin D. Johnston.

In a number of cases, there is no difference between Dixiecrats and Democrats in Southern States except the party label so far as the civil rights issue is concerned. By any standard of measurement, Johnston is as bad as, if not worse than, Thurmond on the race issue.

Long was elected in 1948 to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator John H. Overton. His term expires in 1951.

Politically wise Southern Senators take the position that it is better to remain in the Democratic party and continue to fight the party's civil rights pledge than to get out of the party and become Dixiecrats.

They are opposed to splinter parties and, besides, by reason of seniority they wield considerable influence as chairmen of Congressional committees on whom the Administration must rely to get through Congress a good portion of its legislative program.

RUSSELL DID NOT BOLT

Not even Senator Russell, leader of the Southern bloc opposed to civil rights legislation, bolted the Democratic party in 1948.

Senator John C. Stennis, of Mississippi, is chairman of the subcommittee of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, to which anti-poll tax legislation has been referred in the Eighty-first Congress. As such he has been able to pigeon-hole anti-poll tax legislation throughout this session. It is doubtful that the Rules Committee will take any action to oust the Dixiecrats.

The Administration and Senate Democrats could but won't discipline Senators who are opposed to parts of the party platform and use their positions within the party to defeat Administration measures.

President Truman could deny them patronage. Senate Democrats could remove the nine Southern opponents of civil rights legislation from important committee chairmanships but that would heighten the split within Democratic ranks and might give Republicans control of the Senate.

One approach to the question of increasing the electorate in the South would be to reduce representation in Congress from Southern States in the proportion that colored people are disfranchised in those states.

Bilbo's Case Precedent for Action, Brown Says

Two Million Disfranchised in Elections Naming the Five, Petition States

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — What is a Dixiecrat? Is the opprobious term applicable only to Southerners who bolted from the Democratic party because of President Truman's civil rights program or does it apply equally to all members of Congress from states in the Deep South who are opposed to that program?

These questions were posed last Thursday when Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, asked the privileges and elections subcommittee of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee to take steps to oust from the Senate five Southern Senators elected or reelected in 1948.

The Senators whose ouster he seeks are Russell B. Long of Louisiana, Richard B. Russell of Georgia, John J. Sparkman of Alabama, James O. Eastland of Mississippi and Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina.

Says Evidence Conclusive

Brown told the subcommittee that he was presenting petitions on behalf of 16 bishops and 2,000,000 persons, demanding the expulsion of these Senators under the provision of the Constitution which makes the Senate and House each "the judge of the election returns, and qualifications of its own members."

Evidence is "abundant, conclusive and undenied," he charged, that they were elected on the Dixiecrat ticket in elections in which 2,000,000 colored persons were disfranchised.

He asked that the refusal of the Senate on Jan. 3, 1947, to allow the late Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, (Dem., Miss.) to take his seat be used as a precedent for unseating the five Southerners. A Senatorial campaign investigating committee found the primary campaign, in which Bilbo was running for renomination, replete with intimidation of colored people.

Definition Differs

Why Brown omitted Senators John L. McClellan, of Arkansas, and Allen J. Ellender, of Louisiana, from his classification of "Dixiecrats" could not be learned. Both were reelected in 1948. Under a strict definition, Eastland probably is the only Senator in the group mentioned by Brown, who can be called a Dixiecrat. It is doubtful that a politician could be other than a Dixiecrat in Mississippi and still retain office.

Sparkman, Hill and other Southern Senators, who failed or refused to take part in the bolt of the Dixiecrats from the Democratic party over the civil rights issue in 1948 are called Trumancrats or Trumanites—not Dixiecrats.

STATES RIGHTERS' BACK EISENHOWER

Dixiecrats Propose Pledging Electoral College Votes Before Convention

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 21—A Dixiecrat proposal to pledge southern Presidential Electoral College members in 1952 to cast their votes for a man such as General Dwight D. Eisenhower before the Democratic and Republican national conventions have picked their nominees was outlined today before the Alabama State Democratic Executive Committee.

With the States' Rights group in revolt against President Truman and with the Democratic National Committee still in control of the Alabama party machinery, although by a margin reduced from two years ago, Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey openly invited the Republicans to nominate General Eisenhower and "share with us in the glory of electing a President."

In a meeting devoid of political fireworks except for Mr. McCorvey's keynote address, which praised "white supremacy" and attacked President Truman's "communistic leanings," the Dixiecrat group won the clear-cut test of strength with "loyal" Democrats, who prefer to carry on inside the national party the battle against the civil rights program and other Truman proposals unsatisfactory to the South.

Morgan Brassell, Attalla, Ala., a newspaper publisher who was openly supported by Mr. McCorvey for "the fight he has made for States Rights in his newspaper," was elected, by a vote of 33 to 29, to fill a vacancy on the executive committee. He defeated Hobby G. Rains of Gadsden, whose supporters described him as "a Democrat."

There was no battle at all over adoption of a party regulation that bars any candidate who openly opposed the States Rights ticket and supported President Truman in 1948.

The general view of observers was that the ban was without practical significance. Dixiecrats and "loyal" Democrats unanimously supported the party loyalty pledge, which is unchanged from similar primary regulations adopted in 1946 and 1948. and which twenty years ago was used to bar Senator Thomas J. Heflin from running for re-election as a Democrat because he deserted Alfred E. Smith and supported Herbert Hoover in the 1928 Presidential election.

Democrats wishing to run for office in Alabama in the May 2 primary this year must certify that they "did not vote, in the general election held in November, 1948, a Republican ticket or any independent ticket, or the ticket of any party or group other than the Democratic party, or for any one other than the nominees of the Democratic party, or for any ticket other than the Democratic ticket, or openly or publicly in said election oppose the election of the nominees of the Democratic party, or any of them."

"The conditions which those in power in Washington are now endeavoring to force on the Southland make it, in my opinion, utterly impossible for self-respecting Southern white men and women to be affiliated with the group of socialists who style themselves the national Democratic party," Mr. McCorvey said. "Unless and until they mend their ways and cease their efforts to sacrifice the South and all of our traditions and civilization in exchange for the votes of the Negroes in Harlem and in the slums of other Northern and Eastern cities. * * *

"As a practical proposition, I think that in 1952 the Southern states should nominate their presidential electors prior to the national conventions of the major parties, let these presidential electors get together and pick out some outstanding American who stands for states' rights—such as we did in 1948—announce that we will support him for President, and then, if one of the major political parties comes along later and nominates the same man that we have nominated that will be perfectly all right, and we will let them share with us in the glory of electing a President.

"I think the States' Rights Democrats of the South could easily start the ball rolling by electing as their choice a man of the type of General Eisenhower, who has the confidence of the American people of all classes. Every utterance that I have seen from General Eisenhower, a native of Texas, has indicated that he believes in the principle of States' Rights as guaranteed to our people by the Constitution of the United States, an instrument which he on various occasions has sworn to uphold."

Several of Mr. McCorvey's sallies against Mr. Truman and his program drew laughter and applause from his audience, but there was no discernible reaction of any kind to his mention of General Eisenhower as the 1952 standard-bearer for the Dixiecrats.

Mr. McCorvey charged that enactment of the civil rights program would require a lawyer with ten clerks in a city 60 per cent white and 40 per cent Negro to employ six white girls and four Negro girls working side by side.

He belabored the North, and especially New York, as enemies of the South. He said:

"We have in the South the purest Anglo-Saxon blood in the Western Hemisphere," he said. "In Alabama and other southeastern states the percentage of foreign-born population and native-born population with foreign-born parents is less than 2 per cent, while in the State of New York, taken as a whole, the percentage of foreign-born population and native-born population with foreign-born parents (like Mayor La Guardia, for example) is 43 per cent, while in the City of New York—now listen to this—the percentage of foreign-born population and native-born population with foreign-born parents is the astounding figure of 69 per cent. Just think of people from that section of the country comparing themselves to Alabamians when it comes to considering who are the real Americans."

There will be a parade of speakers from Washington on such subjects as foreign policy, defense, finance, budget, agriculture and economics.

Vice President Barkley will bring the all-day affair to a close Saturday night with a speech at a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner.

Daniels, national committeeman for North Carolina and former White House press secretary who helped with the Truman campaign speech-writing in 1948, said the Southern Regional Conference "has no relation whatever to civil rights."

"There is nothing combative about this conference," he told reporters. "It is a meeting of the people of the organization of the party in the South."

Invited to participate are governors, national committee members, congressmen, and state chairmen and vice chairmen. Labor and farm leaders also have promised to attend, including Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee, and C. T. Anderson, executive secretary of the Railroad Labor Political League.

Dixie Demos Meet Today In Raleigh

Major Anti-Trumanites Of 1948 Excluded; 'Unity' Is Keynote

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 27.—(AP)—Democrats from 15 Southern and border states—with leading 1948 anti-Trumanites excluded—meet here in a crowded one-day "unity" conference Saturday.

To make sure that unity is not impaired, the civil rights issue that split the party in 1948 and is now embroiling Congress once more, was left off the conference agenda. The program was worked out by the Democratic National Committee and the conference chairman, Jonathan Daniels, local publisher.

Mississippi House Rejects Talk By Hill

Solons Cold Shoulder Any Reconciliation With National Demos

JACKSON, MISS., March 9—(AP)—The Mississippi House of Representatives closed the door Thursday on a suggestion that it listen to President Truman's side of their current intra-party war.

The House voted down 101 to 20 a resolution by Rep. Phil Mullin of Oxford that Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama be invited to address a joint session of the legislature. Hill has announced his support of the Truman administration.

"The political leaders of Mississippi are not at all interested in a reconciliation with the national party," Mullin commented after the vote. "It will be a problem for the people in the 1952 election."

He said Hill had not been approached about coming here.

The resolution said that members of the Mississippi legislature "are dedicated to the democratic principle of the hearing all proper debate on all important subjects," and that it had heard visiting political experts of varied hues "except one who would publicly admit he is in support of the national Democratic party."

Mullin broke with the state Democratic machine over its walkout from the national convention in Philadelphia in June, 1948. He nas been a consistent supporter of the national party ever since.

He campaigned for Mr. Truman in the 1948 election when Mississippi Gov. Fielding L. Wright was one of the standard bearers for the states rights movement. The States Righters carried Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and South Carolina in that election.

Mullin urged that the resolution be adopted "because I am seriously concerned that the present relations of Mississippi with the national Democratic party are injuring our people."

"I agree with the distinguished Rep. Colmer (D-Miss)," he went on, "when he told us Wednesday that the Democratic party is making Mississippi a whipping boy."

Issue Of States' Rights Not Dead, Editor Warns

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 15—(AP)—The States' Rights issue in Alabama is not dead, as a lot of folk would like to believe, says Montgomery Editor Charles Dobbins.

Speaking before the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council here yesterday, Dobbins said racial antagonism besides fear and resentment against federal controls have kept the movement from dying.

The States' Rights cause has some "honest, good" men in its ranks, Dobbins said, "although they are misguided and don't understand the issues."

Another speaker, Negro Newspaper Editor Emory O. Jackson, of Birmingham, said the States' Rights movement has had a "curious spiritual kinship with the Ku Klux Klan."

Jackson said "the Klan appeared to be the violent expression and States' Rights the political expression of the same kind of feelings."

"Alabama held the national spotlight for violence the last two years," Jackson continued, and "Birmingham became known as the capital of violence. Strangely enough, most of the violence in the Birmingham area followed inflammatory talks in the City Council."

* * *

EDITOR JACKSON praised Birmingham daily newspapers for the "magnificent job" they did in "exposing and helping to crystallize public opinion against such acts of violence."

This, he said, reached its climax with passage of the state's anti-masking law by the Legislature last Summer.

Jackson said the floggings in Jefferson County started roughly with the birth of the States' Rights movement in Birmingham in July, 1948.

Jackson recalled that he tried to enter the galleries as a representative of the Negro press during the States' Rights convention.

"Two officers of the law ushered me out," he said, "and told me that was a good place for me to get killed. The convention had the very atmosphere of violence."

* * *

THE HATE CAMPAIGN in Alabama was "half violence and half of intimidation," he said. It took expression first in burning of fiery crosses, then parades and finally floggings by robed and hooded mobs.

"This time it started with the beatings of white men, accused of neglecting their families," he said. "Later white women charged with failing to live up to proper moral codes were the victims."

The violence spread to the coal mining areas, in Jefferson and Walker counties, he said. There it was identified with labor activity and non-union mines.

Jackson said 14 Negroes were killed by law enforcement officers in the Birmingham area in 1948 and all were ruled "justifiable homicides" by the coroner and deputy coroner.

"Some may have been justifiable," he said. "Some were obviously avoidable. Others were questionable. Two were unwarranted and could have been called lynchings in my opinion."

* * *

LAST YEAR, the editor said, 16 Negroes were killed by law enforcement officers in Alabama and at least one of them "appeared to be cold-blooded murder."

He declined to give any details or to identify the latter case.

Jackson said the slaying of a Negro Baptist minister, the Rev. C. L. Butler, June 5, 1948, near Birmingham was one of the cases he would call a near if not actual lynching.

The 53-year-old minister was shot on his way to work, he said. It was claimed, Jackson said, that Rev. Butler wrote a note to a white girl and left it under a rock.

Subsequently, he added, a $50,000 damage suit was filed against the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and certain police officers employed by the company.

The speaker pointed to the high homicide rate for Alabama Negroes. In Jefferson County he said 91 per cent of the homicides in 1948 involved Negroes while the Negro makes up only about 41 per cent of the county's population.

To help correct such violence, he suggested better salaries to attract a "better grade" law enforcement officer. He said some cities have found it helpful to use Negro policemen in Negro residential areas.

Governor Race Heats Over How To Beat 'Rights'

Persons For Settling Issue In Party, Connor For Dixiecrat Way

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

How Alabama Democrats should combat the Truman "civil rights" program today had become an even hotter issue in the governor's race.

Gordon Persons assailed the president's racial policies but came out strongly for fighting these proposals within the framework of the national party.

Eugene (Bull) Connor, walkout delegate to the 1948 Democratic National Convention, reemphasized his stand with the States' Righters as the best way to combat the "civil strife" measures.

And Second District's George Grant, running for reelection to Congress, stuck by his declaration for fighting the "civil rights" program within the party.

* * *

CONNOR, B[illegible]GHAM public safety commissioner headed a motorcade to Selma, the place of his birth, to address an overflow crowd at the courthouse.

He said he welcomed the stump campaigns of Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman and some of Alabama's congressmen in the battle for control of the State Democratic Executive Committee, declaring:

"This is a good time to fight it out. We can decide, once and for all, whether we want to follow blindly the National Democratic Party, or say, 'Right first, party second!'"

PERSONS, DIFFERING FROM Connor on the most effective way to fight the "civil rights" program, warned that Alabama and the South cannot afford to "change to new and untried" methods or "experiment on such crucial issues."

Persons, Public Service Commission president, addressed a big turnout of hometowners and supporters from over the state at a Whitley Hotel rally. He was introduced by Montgomery Mayor John Goodwyn and his speech was broadcast statewide.

Congressman Grant reemphasized his statement quoted from Washington Saturday as saying, "I am running for Congress on the Democratic ticket and I hope we can resolve our differences between the people of the party, within the party. The recent FEPC fight showed that the members of the Democratic Party in the South stood together like the Rock of Gibraltar."

Grant wired The News today that "I stand on my statement quoted in that story and leave it to the wisdom of the voters of the Second District and the state as to the action to be taken.

"My individual statement only concerned stand taken by all Southerners in recent House fight and had nothing to do with inter-party differences in the state. No statement made by me can be otherwise construed. I would not presume to tell the voters what to do concerning matters outside my own race for Congress and I have full faith in their good judgment."

MEANTIME, FORMER GOV. Chauncey Sparks, seeking another term as governor, will come to Birmingham Thursday for formal launching of his campaign with a statewide radio broadcast at 7:30 p.m. A non-walkouter, Sparks is expected to take the same stand for continued affiliation with the national party.

Gubernatorial Candidates Bill Beck and Elbert Boozer pushed ahead with their campaigns, with speeches in Northern and Eastern Alabama.

Boozer revealed his "little GI bill" as a "two-way" plan to provide $5,000 housing loans or "a cash bonus" for veterans. These loans would be guaranteed by the state.

Speaker Beck, national party loyalist, who has been whamming away at the Dixiecrats, reiterated at Wedowee today his plan to divert to Alabama schools "federal taxes paid by Alabamians and now going to Europe."

* * *

SENS. HILL AND SPARKMAN, together with several Alabama congressmen, are expected to take the stump to urge that national party loyalists be elected to the state committee. They are Reps. Albert Rains, Bob Jones, Edward deGraffenried and Carl Elliott issued statements strongly urging continued affiliation with the national party.

Connor was introduced at Selma by Dr. J. A. Lee, Dallas County school superintendent and Christian Church pastor, who taught the commissioner when he was a boy at Plantersville. Claude Leymance, Selma business man and Connor's Dallas campaign leader, also spoke.

Lashing out at the national party and its leaders, Connor said:

"The only way Alabama can put herself on record against socialism by excessive taxation and communism by infiltration, is to elect for her governor a man who has demonstrated he was not afraid to walk out of a convention."

* * *

PERSONS, COMING out squarely on the national party side of the fence, told his listeners at Montgomery:

"Since Reconstruction days, it has been only through the efforts of our Democratic senators and representatives in Congress that we have successfully resisted legislation that strikes at the very foundation of our Southern way of life. Should we now change to new and untried methods? I think not. We cannot afford to experiment on such crucial issues.

"Of course, I am in favor of states' rights. Of course. I want no change in our present segregation laws. They have enabled us to have harmony between the races that could have been maintained in no other way.

"Of course, I am against an FEPC in any manner, shape or form."

Persons said there is no need for a federal anti-lynching bill, with Alabama already having "the strongest possible law on this subject."

'Splinter Or None'

GADSDEN, Ala., March 7—Etowah County's Democratic Executive Committee has adopted a resolution declaring the question of states' rights is not an issue in the campaigns for State Democratic Executive Committee places.

The only issue, it contends, is whether the principles of states' rights can best be served by Alabama Democrats remaining within the framework of the national party or by forming a "splinter party."

AS FOR THE POLL TAX, Persons said it should be modified by the Alabama Legislature and not by Congress. He, like former Gov. Frank Dixon in 1938, proposed to do away with the cumulative feature of the poll tax and permit persons to vote on payment of two years' back taxes, or $3.

Connor ecaled the dread days of the Reconstruction period in Dallas and other Alabama counties, declaring, "Under the sponsorship of Northern reformers in Selma, every Negro was given the ballot. It made no difference whether he was registered or not registered."

"If you read Civil War history," he told his Selma audience, "you will read where the carpetbaggers ground our forefathers in Dallas County under their heels. You will find they succeeded in placing two Negroes on the Dallas County Commission of four members. At the same time, they placed seven Negro justices of peace out of nine in Dallas County."

Connor pointed to Gov. Folsom's recent report that 50,000 Negroes will be able to vote in Alabama this year, adding, "He should know. He has encouraged it."

* * *

"I CITE THESE TWO conditions to show you what has happened in Selma and Dallas County when Northern interests, such as we have today, controlled our section," the commissioner added.

Committeemen Ask For Stay In Vote Fight

Hearing Will Be Held This Week Unless Ban Is Ordered By Court

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—(AP)—Four "regular" Alabama Democrats today carried to the U. S. Supreme Court their fight to prevent what they describe as a "biased quasi-judicial tribunal" loaded with "Dixiecrats" from deciding whether they were rightfully elected last spring to the state Democratic executive committee.

The four, Jack M. Bridges, Neil O. Davis, W. L. Horn, and G. C. Hughes, asked the high court to stay a judgment of the Alabama Supreme Court, pending a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on whether it will review the case.

The Alabama court on Thursday ruled against the four, who are seeking to prevent a subcommittee of the state Democratic executive group from deciding the election contests filed by States Rights Democrats.

In doing so, it upheld an earlier finding by the Circuit Court of Coffee County, Ala.

The four were elected to the committee last May from the Third Congressional District of Alabama.

The application for stay was filed with the U. S. Supreme Court clerk by Richard T. Rives, Montgomery attorney.

A court attache told a reporter it will be presented Monday to Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson or "anot her available justice."

The suit is aimed at Gessner T. McCorvey, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, and a five-man subcommittee, which the four "regular" Democrats said he appointed to decide the election contests.

The five are identified as H. M. Abercrombie, William E. Johnston, H. Coleman Long, J. Herbert Meighan, and Frank J. Mizell, Jr.

"Avowed Dixiecrat"

The men who brought suit said in the application they ran "as regular Democrats loyal to the national Democratic Party." And they said "each one" mentioned in their suit, except Meighan, "is an avowed Dixiecrat."

They also claimed that McCorvey and the others, again with the exception of Meighan, "campaigned vigorously" against them and all other "regular" Democrats who ran for state committee posts.

The four stated that a hearing and decision by the subcommittee would deny them their rights under the U. S. Constitution.

They told the court that unless the stay is granted they "will be forced to proceed to a hearing and decision before a biased quasi-judicial tribunal" in violation of their constitutional rights.

Further, they claimed McCorvey and the subcommittee members, except Meighan, have a "motive and interest in preventing (them) from obtaining the offices to which they were lawfully elected. . . ."

The "regulars" also said that unless a stay of the Alabama court's judgment is granted, "there will be no outstanding legal bar" to prevent the subcommittee from hearing and deciding the contests.

"If (the subcommittee) took such action," the "regular" Democrats said, "this case would become moot in that the election in question would have been determined.

"There is no possibility of appeal from the action of (the) subcommittee no matter how manifestly against the weight of evidence, nor how indicative of mistake, bias, or willful disregard of duty (its) decision . . . might be."

States Righters Pledge To Fight Truman to End

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 14—(AP)—States Rights Democrats, aroused by the Supreme court's stand against racial segregation, sounded the battle cry today for another showdown with the Truman administration in 1952.

One hundred or more men and women from all parts of Alabama voted at a statewide anti-Truman rally to oppose President Truman at every turn in hope of preserving what remains of segregation in the South.

They pledged themselves to a "no - retreat, no - surrender" political campaign against the present national party leadership in 1952 unless it renounces Mr. Truman's civil rights program.

As the first step, they voted to set up a new "grass roots" organization reaching down to the county and precinct level and invited Southerners everywhere to join them.

The rally was called in protest against recent Supreme court decisions outlawing segregation on railroad dining cars and at the University of Oklahoma and ordering the University of Texas to admit a Negro.

Political Crusade

Speaker after speaker denounced the court's rulings as a threat to the "Southern way of life" and called for a political crusade throughout the South in retaliation.

With the warnings still ringing in their ears, the delegates voted without a dissenting voice to demand the right to withhold Alabama's electoral votes from the national party presidential nominee again in 1952. The 11 votes in 1948 went to the Thurmond-Wright States Rights ticket instead of to President Truman.

In the meantime, the States Righters appealed to whites and Negroes alike to "refrain from words or deeds which might precipitate friction between the races."

Their recent loss of party control in Alabama had not the slightest deterring effect on the anti-Truman Democrats. If anything, it stirred them on.

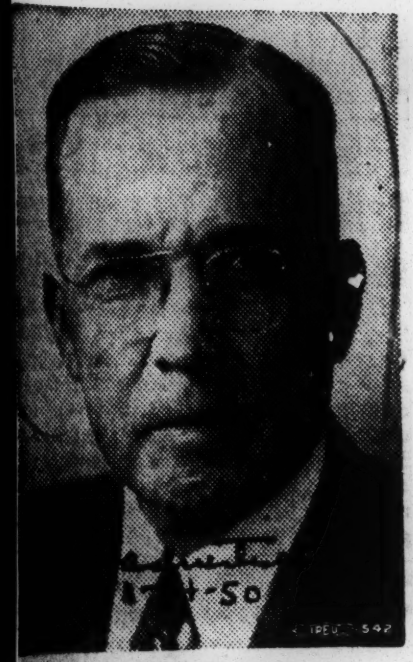
Two of the speakers, keynoter Sam Johnston of Mobile and former Gov. Frank Dixon of Birmingham, even questioned the influence national party loyalists will have in the newly elected state Democratic executive committee despite their numerical advantage.

Due For Surprise

When "the chips are down," they said, the party regulars may be due for a surprise.

Both Johnston and Dixon expressed confidence the loyalists would never have won control of the party machinery in the May primaries if the Supreme court's decisions had been handed down before the election.

But even the loyalist majority may not mean much, said Dixon.



BRUCE HENDERSON

States' Rights Group To Open Stubborn Fight

Meeting Is Scheduled; Henderson Asks End 'Shoddy Government'

Alabama States' Rights Democrats yesterday made plans to open a stubborn battle for continued control of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Tom Abernethy, chairman of the States' Rights campaign committee, said at Talladega that a meeting would be held in Birmingham shortly, open to "any interested Alabamian."

Abernethy, editor of The Talladega Daily Home and a candidate for the committee from his district, said the date for the Birmingham meeting would be announced in a few days.

The State Executive Committee, made up of eight members from each of the nine congressional districts, will be elected in the Democratic primary May 2.

Also yesterday the "Wilcox County friends and neighbors" of State Senator Bruce Henderson, in a campaign document, called for an end to what they termed "the shoddy government Alabama has been having."

The document was issued following a weekend talk by Henderson at Notasulga in which he predicted that disaster would follow four more years of "inefficiency, inexperience and corruption" in Alabama state government.

Henderson, a candidate for governor, and leader of the so-called "economy-bloc" in the 1949 legislature, also attacked President Truman's spending program.

"The president," he said, "is willing and ready to destroy the soundness and solvency of our government for the perpetuation of his own political power.

"He has made a piker out of Roosevelt. He is the champion spender of the world for all time."

Henderson said there are those "who have forgotten that our government has become rich, not by accident, but because its people have prospered."

McNeil Urges Split In Party 'If Necessary'

He Says Loyalty Vote Would Weaken State's Bargaining Position

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 9.—(AP)—Lawrence McNeil, young Birmingham businessman who is opposing Senator Lister Hill in the May primary, said Thursday night the main issue is the civil rights question.

"If you vote for a national party loyalist such as Senator Hill," McNeil said in his opening address over a state radio network, "you will be notifying President Truman and the radicals that they can safely impose civil rights on us without any fear that Alabama will withdraw from the national party."

Hill has said he opposes the civil rights program but urged that the fight be made within the ranks of the party.

McNeil, a States's Rights candidate, said "the willingness to withdraw from the national party, if necessary, is the supreme test of our southern determination to fight these measures to the bitter end.

Strongest Weapon

"It is the strongest weapon we have for fighting back. To voluntarily throw away this weapon would be one of the greatest political blunders of our lifetime."

McNeil, 37-year-old insurance agency operator, continued:

"We poor dumb southerners have always been considered as 'in the bag.' . . . This, however, was not true in November, 1948. For once, under inspired leadership, four southern states proved that the South could make itself doubtful.

"They proved that the national party could not safely turn on us, and attack us and throw us a pawn into a political gamble to gain minority votes. . . . The States's Rights issue was born."

Criticizes Hill

He sharply criticibed Hill for his stand on fighting the issue within party ranks and commented, "He did not wish to jeopardize his position in the Senate."

McNeil added that Hill "wants you, by voting for him, to say that you too will stay in the Truman party even if civil rights are imposed upon us.

"It would be absurd for us to undermine our bargaining position in this manner, when we all know that the civil rights fight is going to be resumed after election. . . .

"Keep Alabama a doubtful state and the national party will seek our votes."

McNeil said Hill "supported the Truman program from beginning to end. He has voted for all the big spending and big taxing bills. He has voted for the extension of the federal government into new fields of activities and also for controls over our daily lives.

"There have been few legislative proposals by the national party radicals that have been too socialistic for Senator Hill to support."

The Birmingham man urged election of "a man who will protect our national government from further reckless and dissolute spending."

States' Rights Slate Is Drawn For Committee

Candidate Withdraws And Boosts 8 Others; McNeil To Speak Here

By The Associated Press

The first clear-cut slate of candidates developed yesterday in the growing battle for control of Alabama's Democratic Party machinery.

It was disclosed when a States' Rights candidate for the Democratic Executive Committee withdrew and asked the voters in his ninth Congressional district (Jefferson County) to support eight other anti-Truman candidates.

Eight committee members from each district will be elected in the May primaries.

Birmingham Businessman John D. Chichester took his name off the list and in a letter to Party Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey endorsed these other men:

Endorses Eight

H. M. Abercrombie, J. K. (Jess) Edwards, Earle J. Ellis, Dr. James R. Garber, Walter Mims, Sidney Smyer, Roger Snyder and J. Clewis Trucks. Edwards was a walkout delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1948. Smyer was one of the founders of the States' Rights faction of the party.

Chichester told McCorvey the eight candidates all believe the same way he does—that Alabama owes no allegiance to the National Party.

Similar slates in all nine congressional districts have been promised both by States' Righters leaders and those loyal to the National leadership. When they will be made public, though, isn't known.

Chichester was the third candidate to withdraw from the committee race and the second from his district. Leon A. Nolen of Birmingham, another States Righter, got out Saturday. C. L. (Jack) Trenor. of Gadsden eliminated himself from the field in the fifth district earlier.

Lines were drawn more sharply in the campaigns for governor and the U. S. Senate, too, yesterday.

Birmingham's Lawrence McNeil, an anti-Truman candidate trying to unseat Senator Lister Hill, announced he will open his central Alabama drive for votes in Hill's hometown of Montgomery Thursday night.

Still another fervent States' Righter, Bruce Henderson, continued to hammer away at the present administration. Himself a candidate to succeed Gov. James E. Folsom, the Wilcox County state senator denounced what he called Folsom's abuse of power of the governor's office.

The "undue power" of the office has increased constantly with each change of administration, Henderson said, but in the hands of "well-meaning" governors "the danger of this power was not apparent."

"In the hands of the present incumbent," he added, "the danger has been critical."

Leader of the 1949 Senate "economy bloc," the Black Belter consistently opposed Folsom's program.

McNeil Blasts Lister Hill

He Says Senator Ready To Accept Both FEPC And Non-Segregation

By The Associated Press

Lister Hill's election opponent lambasted him here yesterday as a "politician who has already made up his mind to accept FEPC and the end of segregation when it comes."

Lawrence McNeil, States' Rights candidate from Birmingham, continued his attack on the veteran U. S. senator in a radio broadcast. The two are the only ones running for the Senate in Alabama's May 2 Democratic primary.

McNeil also branded Hill as a would-be "political dictator" who hopes to "high-pressure" Alabama into loyalty to the National Democratic Party. The senator has said he will return home and campaign for that cause.

That means, the Birmingham insurance man declared, that Hill is "trying to tinker with one of your most precious liberties—the right to vote as you please, without interference from any political boss or dictator."

"The people of our state have never had a political boss," he continued. "We do not need or want a boss, and by the eternal we shall have none."

Labeling the incumbent senator as an "agent" of the Truman administration, McNeil protested that Hill has a "patronage machine" that will follow him in the Democrats and crawl abjectly to the Truman administration in return for the federal crumbs and favors which fall from the table."

The "free and unselfish" voters aren't committed that way, however, McNeil said, and "I look to them with complete confidence.

Besides that, he added, "other pressure groups (will) surrender their convictions as Alabama

Tom Heflin, Bolter In 1928, Urges Solidarity In Party

Former Senator Joins Hill And Sparkman In Loyalty Plea

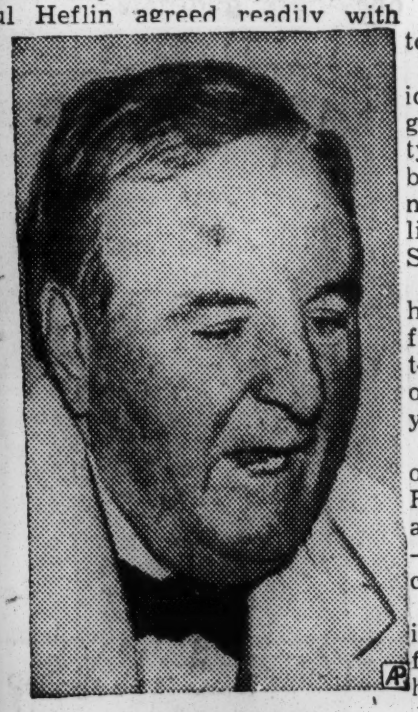
By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Writer

LAFAYETTE, ALA., March 23 —Ex-Senator Tom Heflin, himself one of the South's most celebrated bolters, urges States' Righters today to get back in the national party and stay there.

And, he predicted, eventually they will.

"Cotton Tom" Heflin, who'll be 81 next month, frowned on the states' rights revolt as a way to solve the South's problems. "The thing to do," he insisted, "is stay in the party and fight it out. Keep the party together."

One of the fieriest champions of white supremacy during his 40 years in public office, the colorful Heflin agreed readily with anti-Truman southerners that the President's racial policies are "wrong."



TOM HEFLIN
Following 1928 Bolt

"But the South won't get anywhere with a third party," he added in an interview.

Some day, he predicted hopefully, "somebody'll make the right move and they'll get back together." But he wouldn't venture a guess on when that will be.

Feebled by age and a recent illness, Heflin defended his break with the party in 1928 and labeled himself a "Democrat always."

He admitted, though, that he didn't vote for Al Smith when the New Yorker was Democratic nominee for president.

It was his outspoken opposition to Smith 22 years ago that got Heflin read out of the party and touched off one of the most famous party scraps in history.

The picturesque Alabama orator, then a member of the Senate, campaigned throughout the South urging Democrats to vote against Smith. When the votes were counted, the Democratic nominee trailed in several southern states and had a slim 7,000 majority in Alabama, normally a Democratic stronghold.

When Heflin came up for reelection two years later, the State Democratic Executive Committee ruled him off the ballot by requiring candidates to swear they hadn't openly or publicly opposed the party's nominee in the preceding general election.

That same pledge still stands today.

Unable to run on the Democratic ticket for the Senate, Heflin organized his own independent party and got in the race any way, but lost out to the regular party nominee, John H. Bankhead. Heflin contested the election in the Senate, but lost.

The veteran public figure, who held office 40 years before his first defeat in 1930, is keenly interested in the battle for control of party affairs in Alabama this year.

He won't predict the outcome of the wrangle between States' Righters and national party loyalists, but he's backing the latter —the "regular Democrats," he calls them.

Illness has shrunk Heflin's once imposing figure into a gaunt frame, but he still has a firm handshake and a quick smile.

And on occasions he still sports the frock-tail coat, cream-colored vest, wide bow tie and striped trousers that once made him a conspicuous personality.

The Dixiecratic Handicap

The efforts of the Dixiecrats to retain, or to enlarge, their present slender control of the State Democratic Executive Committee is gravely handicapped by the fact that they do not have a full quota of candidates for committee positions. They are in the race with a handicap of 16 candidates short.

The state committee consists of 72 members, eight from each of the nine congressional districts. In five of those districts, the Dixiecrats, or Separatists, to use a term that seems more descriptive, do not have a full quota of eight candidates, each. In the Second District they are two short, in the Fourth District one, in the Fifth District four, in the Seventh District five, and in the Eighth District four.

Because of this situation, the loyalist faction is assured of 16 members on the state committee. It has that much of a start. And in view of the fact that the present committee is almost evenly divided between the two factions, an advantage of 16 members will be hard to overcome.

The loyalists need elect only 21 additional members to have a majority of the committee, while the separatists must put over 37 candidates in races for a total of 56 contested places to continue their rule. We don't believe they can do it.

Incidentally, this might be a good place in which to reprint the names of the loyalist candidates from the Ninth Congressional District (Jefferson County):

Clint F. Allgood, Bob Bell, Mrs. Frank G. Brewer, Jr., James A. Downey, Jr., Robert W. (Bob) Gwin, Ben Ray, John F. Reynolds, Jr., and Raymond Weeks.

States' Righters To Rally Forces, Fight Demo Party

Tom Abernethy Says Truman Stalwarts Seeking Control

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

States' Righters today moved to rally their forces statewide for an all-out battle with national Democratic Party loyalists for control of party machinery in Alabama.

Firing a blast at national party followers, Talladega's Tom Abernethy announced the Dixiecrats would meet soon in Birmingham to map an intensive campaign. It probably will be held early in April.

States' Righters, spearheaded by Abernethy as state campaign chairman, want to retain control of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

"Trumanites, backed by the full financial power of the National Democratic Executive Committee," charged Abernethy, "have opened a campaign to purge the State Democratic Executive Committee and whip Alabama into the ranks of Trumanism, with all its implications.

"Alabama must decide, in electing members of the State Democratic Executive Committee, whether she will be bound or free—bound to Trumanism and its civil rights program or free to stand for her self respect as she did in 1948 when the full menace of the Trumanite anti-segregation program became apparent."

REPORTS OUT OF Washington over the week-end disclosed the first "positive signs" that top Republicans are courting Dixiecrat leaders with the view of winning their support for the GOP presidential nominee in 1952. Republican National Chairman Guy Gabrielson reportedly is sounding out States' Rights leaders on the plan.

But Abernethy said his group would steer clear of the Republicans.

"The States' Rights Democrats of Alabama contemplate no allegiance with the Republican Party," said the editor of The Talladega Daily Home, who is a candidate for reelection to the state committee. "In 1948 it was the States' Rights movement which gave Democrats the opportunity of voting their disgust with Trumanism, without bolting their party."

It will be remembered that 11 anti-Truman pledged presidential electors were chosen in Alabama in 1948. They cast the state's vote for the Thurmond-Wright ticket.

While States' Righters control the present state committee, candidates who want to stick by the national party outnumber States' Rights aspirants by nearly three to two in present races for 72 places on the committee. Eight are to be elected from each of none congressional districts.

ABERNETHY characterized as "arrant poppycock" the stand of Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman, together with several Alabama congressmen, that "We can best fight against the FEPC and the rest of President Truman's anti-segregation program within the party." He said this is like trying to "throttle a rattlesnake and feed it at one and the same time."

The States' Righters, who want to hold Alabama in a position to help stage another revolt, have slates of state committee candidates in all districts.

"To elect a Trumanite State Democratic Executive Committee would mean going into the campaign of 1952 with our hands bound in advance," added Abernethy. "The radical element which now controls the national party will force down our throats what it pleases and we will be powerless to resist."

Dixiecrat Runs Against Hill

Roy F. Parker To Ask Pensions, Tax Slash, And More School Aid

ATTALLA, ALA., Jan. 16 —(AP)— Roy F. Parker, 37, said Monday he intends to oppose U. S. Senator Lister Hill in the May primaries on a platform favoring States' Rights.

He announced that he expects to qualify as a candidate for the U. S. Senate post shortly after the state Democratic Executive Committee meeting Jan. 21.

Parker, alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia in 1948, favored the walkout over the civil rights plank of the party platform.

He said he would oppose Hill on a platform which includes support of the States Rights program and active opposition to civil rights measures.

In 1938, he campaigned for former Senator J. Thomas Heflin in Heflin's race for the Senate seat won by Hill.

In a "statement of principles," Parker said he would advocate more money for farmers, a $100 monthly pension to all World War I veterans at the age of 55, a 20 per cent reduction in income taxes for persons with incomes of $10,000 or less, federal aid to schools and increased social security pensions.

Parker was an unsuccessful candidate for presidential elector in 1948. He qualified for the runoff, but withdrew from the race, as did all others not in the first 11, after it became apparent that all the electors were in the group pledged against voting for Mr. Truman.

The race against Senator Hill would be Parker's first major political venture. He has been employed recently by the war department.

Democrats Names Of

The Democratic Party Monday spurned States' Rights Leaders again.

Governors J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, and Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi, were bluntly omitted from the list of 13 executives invited to a South-wide party conclave at Raleigh, Jan. 28.

This focused grave doubt, meanwhile, in the minds of Dixie political leaders whether the meeting will fulfill its purpose of proving Party harmony. Old wounds were re-opened.

Jonathan Daniels, staunch North Carolina National Committeeman, rang the tocsin for the situation. He said the meeting would show the South's solid support of President Truman's policies.

When he issued invitations Monday, Daniels left the out-spoken States' Rights Governors off the list. He said earlier, however, that the Gates of the Party, "like those of Heaven, always are open to repentant sinners."

This remark drew a quick retort from Governor Wright, who spearheaded the movement against Mr. Truman's demands for Federal FEPC and other legislation disagreeable to Dixie.

Gov. Herman Talmadge, of Georgia, who was not publicly aligned with the States' Rights faction branded the Raleigh meeting as a sign that Democratic leadership is "worried" about retaining southern support.

Governor Thurmond declined comment.

The Raleigh political rally is the first of its kind the Democrats have held in recent memory of the South.

It is one of a series of such meetings scheduled throughout the nation. It follows closely in the wake of Mr. Truman's "State of the Union" message, many parts of which were generally denounced by southern congressmen.

Bar Trumanites From Primaries Says McCorvey

Pass Over Dixiecrats

Party Chief Declares He Isn't Referring To Hill, Sparkman

MOBILE, ALA., Jan. 12—(AP)—Democratic Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey tossed a hot potato into Alabama's simmering 1950 political pot Thursday by raising the party loyalty issue.

He said the State Democratic Executive Committee, which he heads should bar from the May-June primaries candidates who openly opposed states' rights electors in 1948.

McCorvey said he didn't have anybody in particular in mind, but recalled newspaper stories stated two conventions were called to place Truman electors on the 1948 ballot.

See text of McCorvey's statement on Page 1-B and editorial, "A Clarification" on Page 4-8.

All 11 electors nominated in the 1948 Alabama Democratic primaries were pledged to support the Thurmond-Wright ticket. No Truman electors were on the ballot.

To Meet Jan. 21

McCorvey, a states' rights leader and himself an elector in 1948, said in a letter to members of the state committee calling them into session at Montgomery Jan. 21 to arrange for the primaries:

"We should . . . refuse to accept as candidates in our Alabama Democratic primaries any candidate who openly or publicly opposed the election of any of the nominees of our Alabama Democratic primaries."

Anti-States' Rights forces headed by Gov. James E. Folsom made an unsuccessful effort to force the Alabama Democratic electors to vote for Truman in 1948.

McCorvey told The Advertiser in a telephone interview that he referred to members of the "Folsom crowd" and not to such men as Senator Hill (D-Ala) or former Governor Chauncey Sparks.

Hill and Sparks were among the candidates for delegates to the Democratic National Convention last year who refused to take the "walk-out" pledge. Both were elected.

McCorvey and a number of other candidates pledged to leave the convention if President Truman's civil rights program were written in the party platform.

Folsom Is Silent

In Montgomery, Folsom declined comment.

All primary candidates are required to make an affidavit they were loyal in the preceding general election. McCorvey said that customarily any candidate who makes such a sworn statement is accepted.

McCorvey was asked if State Senator Joseph N. Langan of Mobile, who was active in calling a convention to name Truman electors, could qualify.

McCorvey replied:

"Of course, Senator Langan will have to make the oath required of all candidates in our primary.

"There were some news stories in the papers relative to Senator Langan calling a convention or meeting for the purpose of putting out a slate of presidential elector candidates to oppose the presidential electors nominated in our Alabama Democratic primaries, which plan was later abandoned.

"Yet, I have no personal information as to any such activity on the part of Senator Langan and the newspaper may have been in error."

McCorvey has contended that Alabama Democrats owe aheir allegiance to the state rather than the national party.

He said everyone who participated in the 1948 Alabama Democratic primaries cast a ballot which carried this pledge:

"By casting this ballot I pledge myself to abide by the result of this primary election and to aid and support all the nominees thereof in the ensuing general election."

The party chieftain said a similar pledge had been required for at least 20 years.

The state committee adopted the party loyalty requirement in 1930 to bar Senator Tom Heflin as a Democratic candidate for reelection for openly opposing the election of the Al Smith as president in 1928.

McCorvey said the state committee should invite back into the party those who have "strayed from the fold," provided they will cast a ballot in 1950 with the usual party loyalty pledge to support "all of the nominees of our primaries."

He said he believed the committee should continue its fight for states' rights.

"Alabama and three of her sister southern states won the admiration and respect of the nation in the fight which we made in 1948 for a return to constitutional government, for local self-government and home rule, rather than centering all of our government in Washington."

The committee at its Jan. 21 session will fill vacancies caused by deaths of W. G. Rains, Gadsden, and H. H. Kinney, Cullman.

The Ant Hill

The governor's race still has the aspects of a teeming ant hill and it is no easy task for the most analytic to make much of it. However, the commotion is not so great that a few things are not to be recognized amid the swarm. One of these is that the Dixiecrats will be abundantly represented.

Three of the Alabama delegation element that walked out of the Philadelphia convention and earned John Temple Graves' vibrant, radiant accolade of "the immortals" are in the race.

They are Handy Ellis, who bade a long farewell to the convention assembled in Philadelphia in 1948; "Bull" Connor, Birmingham city commissioner, who stood cheek by jowl with Ellis and roared like the bull after which he was named; and Albert Rayburn, recognized Stapp, who after sleepless nights in a room jointly occupied with Connor (who made) and after repeated long-distance telephone consultations with [illegible] decision was [illegible] out.

According to our arithmetic, all three of these candidates, even if they are "immortals," cannot win the vote in a lump.

But for that matter, it appears equally unlikely that any one candidate stand-all of the North Alabama candidates will ing for allegiance to the Democratic the back of their hands to the Dixiecrats, bid their compatriots to hold their foremost offoses and remain to "fight it out within one of the issues we are not; yet advised o with understandable uneasiness be-

cause of the ever-present danger that President Truman will, to put it delicately, louse up the deal with some ill-timed maneuver. The debate on the Civil Disturbance program will soon begin in Congress, concurrent with Alabama's spring campaign. And just about the time, possibly, that Southern senators with the help of the Republican underground filibuster Civil Disturbance legislation to death, the Supreme Court will hand down a decision on segregation in schools or President Truman, getting things in order for the fall congressional elections, will issue some executive order such as the recent order banning housing loans where segregation covenants are in force. Thus Truman is a time bomb with an unpredictable fuse for anti-Dixiecrat candidates for governor and for Senator Hill, if he has opposition.

A Clarification

The statement of Gessner T. McCorvey, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, does not mean that he plans to exclude such ones as Senator Hill and former Gov. Sparks from the May ballot.

The statement, however, was perhaps susceptible of that construction. However, The Advertiser phoned Mr. McCorvey in Mobile and received an unhedged assurance that nothing of the kind was contemplated.

This is the paragraph of the McCorvey statement that demanded clarification:

"Anyone who failed to carry out this pledge, and who failed to aid and support all the nominees of our 1948 Alabama Democratic primaries will, of course, be barred from participating as candidates in the 1950 Democratic primaries."

"Do you," Mr. McCorvey was asked, "consider that Senator Hill failed 'to aid and support' all the nominees of our 1948 primaries?"

"No," McCorvey said. "He did support the nominees. They voted for me and all the nominees in November and said they would at the time. Lister and Sparks, while disagreeing with us on the states right fight, wouldn't have dared go against the party. Barring them was never in the back of my head."

That seemed to be as plain as a man could make it.

But obviously McCorvey had in mind some politicians that he would wish to exclude from the May ballot. Otherwise the statement would be meaningless. Who, then, were they?

Pressed for an explanation, McCorvey identified them in general terms. They were members of the "Folsom crowd," "including some of the labor people in Birmingham" and those who met here after the Philadelphia convention with a view to placing some Truman electors on the ballot. McCorvey said he had read of this meeting in the newspapers and lacked first-hand knowledge of it.

Otherwise, Folsom undertook legal action to force the anti-Truman electors to dishonor their oaths that they would withhold Alabama's vote from Truman.

State Senator Joe Langan, of Mobile, was one of those at the pro-Truman meeting in 1948, the statistics on which meeting show that there were more spittoons than delegates present.

As to whether any of these gentlemen plan to offer for office this spring, we cannot say. If they do, they will have to overcome the opposition of Mr. McCorvey.

The Advertiser holds less than no brief at all for this crowd, but we are impelled to say that talk of barring anybody from the ballot this year is distinctly disagreeable. It has a raw sound, coming as it does from a bolter. We do not anticipate that Mr. McCorvey's statement will be well received.

Some Political Notes

IT IS SEEN that Full Col. Bill Lyerly, a member of the Folsom inner kitchen cabinet, may have to take stern measures against Gessner T. McCorvey, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Last week Mr. McCorvey said that those who opposed the Dixiecrat electors would be barred from the ballot if they offered for office in the spring primary.

Full Col. Lyerly, not without warrant, considered that this might include him. Whereupon, Full Col. Lyerly, who had not been planning to run for any office, wrote Mr. McCorvey in a martial hand:

"If you plan to bar me from the democracy for which I fought, I will run."

It appears to us that here we have a fruitful idea. It is our notion that Mr. McCorvey is profoundly ill-advised to talk about barring anybody from the ballot. That's unsavory. That kind of assertiveness will create sympathy for a lot of people who do not otherwise deserve it. It's a wrong method at a wrong time.

Therefore, we should like to see Full Col. Lyerly proclaim that he helped raise the money that was paid to the Folsom lawyers to sue the Dixiecrat electors. Then, this done, he might demand to be qualified, say, to run for membership on the Democratic Committee.

That would force the issue. We believe that Full Col. Lyerly would prevail and be duly qualified.

His race would accomplish a second desirable thing. He would run as a Folsom candidate. That would give us one final test of the Folsom popularity before he leaves office.

★

MR. McCORVEY last week included this observation in his statement:

"I had occasion a year or two ago to make some investigation to ascertain just what part of the money spent on Negro education in Alabama is paid by our colored citizens, and I found that out of every dollar spent for the education of Negro boys and Negro girls in this state, less than one cent is paid by our colored friends. In other words, the white people of Alabama contribute more than 100 times as much as the Negroes contribute towards the education of the Negro youth."

Mr. McCorvey might have gone even further. In the year 1865 there was a state law which made it a felony to teach a Negro to read and write, and Negroes contributed not one penny in tax money to maintaining the Negro schools which did not exist.

★

IF McCORVEY had owned a plantation and 200 slaves in pre-Civil War days he would have had this kind of reputation. It would have been widely known that he was kind and just to them. They would have had affection for Marse Gessner. He would never have broken a slave family by selling away a husband or a slave woman's children, and he would have been outspoken and courageous in condemning those planters that did. Like the churches and preachers of that day, he would have considered slavery humanitarian because it rescued the barbarian from his jungle home and introduced him to Christianity. He would have seen to it that his slaves were maintained in the best health possible and generously given them a larger private vegetable plot than most planters.

The fact is, Mr. McCorvey means to be as kind and just as is possible. There is none of the Bilbo or Horace Wilkinson malevolence against the colored man in him.

But he has a frail conception of what the Negro means to the South economically. Nor does he see the implications and possibilities of the Negro's economic progress. He apparently is too preoccupied by civil rights matters to think a great deal on the fact that the Negro's prosperity is the white man's prosperity; their poverty is ours.

Every year they pay more taxes because they are acquiring and creating more wealth. When a Negro is able to get a loan at the bank to expand his dairy or beef herd, he likely has more money with which to buy from white merchants.

It seems to us that there is an ever wider recognition of this fact. It seems to us that the white Alabamian, if only segregation can be preserved, wishes the colored man good luck in seeking to expand his remarkable progress.

★

ALABAMA MAGAZINE, or so it seems to us, is on sound ground in reproving The Birmingham News for the statement:

"McCorvey was one of the leaders of the States Rights organization in 1948 that kept President Truman's name off the ballot."

You couldn't vote for Truman in 1948 elected. The people elected 11 candidates for several reasons. There weren't enough people with sufficient heart to their vote for Truman qualify as Truman electors. The Truman people were too daunted or intimidated by the ferocious feeling in the state against Truman. There were six Truman candidates for elector in the spring primaries, but not a one was elected but four states—and not even Georgia or Texas.

But in fairness to the Dixiecrats, it must be conceded that in the summer of 1948 the sentiment of this state was without faithfully represented by the rebels. won became dis-However, we think that Mr. McCorvey in the time may as well despair of ever permeating

States' Rights Group Wins 33-29 As Precedent Broken

By GEOFFREY BIRT

States' Rights triumphed over "National" Democrats Saturday in the State Democratic Executive Committee by a vote of 33 to 29 in what may or may not have been a significantly close test.

A large crowd in Montgomery City Hall saw the vote.

The vote was to fill a vacancy in the Fifth District delegation and the committee broke precedent by unseating the choice of the majority of the fifth's delegation.

Separately, but in almost identical language, businessman Leon Gilbert, often associated with state lobbying, and local Attorney W. E. (Red) James, men of different political complexions, said: "One side was scared, the other was glad of it. Other people were saying about the same thing.

Consequently, while both sides drew their swords at this meeting, there was no battle.

The meeting may become known to history as the McCorvey Filibuster. When he got up to speak, the party leader launched an almost 10,000-word speech covering 21 foolscap pages. It included jokes, poetry, the history of the Democratic Party and a history and vindication of the States' Rights movement, and a discussion on tideland oil.

Many in the audience became restless. Some newsmen who had advanced copies of the speech, went out for a smoke. They were soon joined by a growing crowd of various county political leaders as well as other interested spectators.

President Tomcat

"If you will excuse the slang of the street," said Mr. McCorvey, "I can say to you in all sincerity, that I don't think this socialist-minded crowd who are now running the so-called National Democratic Party from Washington knowns any more about the doctrine of States Rights than a tomcat knows about a marriage license."

Candidates In Line

Standing in the entrance was a line of gubernatorial and other candidates. Reuben Newton and his wife were there; so were Buster Bell and James B. Allen. The latter is running for lieutenant governor. Among others were Mrs. Agnes Baggett, running for Secretary of State, Frank Stewart, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Si Garrett, Attorney General.

About an hour later applause gave notice that the speech was ended. A rising vote of thanks was asked for McCorvey from the more than 60 members of the committee. All except two or three obeyed the request.

In the gallery some six or seven Negroes watched and listened.

The end of the meeting then came speedily. One committee member read a resolution affecting only Jefferson County. Another member offered a second resolution proposing qualification rules for candidates.

It was passed immediately. Then Committeemen Bob Bell, Birmingham, seized the floor. He proposed an immediate adjournment. Again there was no opposition. The meeting was at an end.

McCorvey had introduced the speaker who offered the qualification rule resolution. In doing so he commented, but with a smile, "We, the committee, can do anything we like in the Democratic party. People can holler about it, but there's nothing they can do about it."

Up To Voters

But introducing the resolution Bell said he thought that the meeting had been called to set qualifications; it had now done so; there was nothing else it need concern itself with. Bel thought the future should be left for the voters to decide. He therefore proposed adjournment.

Unanimous consent for this meant that other resolutions McCorvey had mentioned in his speech were never take nup. One of these included a change in the party emblem to include the words "and for States' Rights."

The test of strength between the two factions came when the majority of the Fifth District delegation nominated Hobby Rains, a "national" Democrat to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father.

A States' Rights walk-out delegate from the Fifth proposed a States' Righter, Morgan Brassell.

Montgomery's Frank Mizell, of the Second District, who may run for Congress, injected himself into the dispute and endorsed States' Righter Brassell.

Majority Cry

The play then went back to the Fifth District's delegation and Tom Bradford, Centre, cried: "Rains is the son of W. G. Rains. We represent the majority. Our nomination should prevail."

There was a vote. When it came to McCorvey's time to vote he explained that it was usual for the committee to accept the majority's decision in such a matter. "But owing to the fight Brassell has made in his district for States' Rights . . . I'm going to vote for him."

The final count was 33 to 29.

Among those in the Second District who voted for Brassell, besides Mizell, were Morgan Flowers, Silas D. Cater and Herbert Nation. Nation is a States' Rights Democrat. Cater's position is not known, but—so far as is known—he took no active part in any States' Rights Democratic public meeting in 1948. Flowers is a "national" Democrat who voted the way he did "for personal reasons."

Split On Issue

Therefore ,the Second District's delegation was split on this issue.

After the meeting Mayor Herbert Meighan said he had thought Lusk was going to go along with the majority of the Fifth District on the appointment for the vacancy.

I nthe vote, north Alabama had voted very strongly for Rains.

Before the meeting Horace Wilkinson, Birmingham, who was sitting quietly half-way down the hall, said he thought the States' Rights movement had "picked up thousands of votes in north Alabama since 1948."

A 1948 elector, Ed Blair, Pell City, who cast his electoral vote for Thurmond and Wright in 1948, also said before the meeting that he believed most of north Alabama's committeemen were States' Rights Democrats. Therefore, after the meeting he was asked to explain this apparent revolt on their part after the meeting.

Explains It

Replied Blair: "A lot of States' Righters merely voted for Rains because they (promoters of Brassell) were breaking up a tradition!" Blair, incidentally, was scattering election propaganda for gubernatorial candidate Elbert Boozer.

Asked about his defeat afterwards, Rains said: "I expected it."

Meighan is recognized as the official leader of the national Democrats in the committee. He is believed to have had a resolution in his pocket to tie the Democratic party of Alabama irrevocably to the national Democratic party.

But he also stayed his hand.

Ellis Asserts He Is In Race

Tax Hike Is Favored If Needed By Schools; Civil Rights Blasted

Reaffirming his intentions to run for governor, former Lt. Gov. Handy Ellis of Columbiana said Tuesday he would be for "reasonable additional" taxation for education if needed. He also dedicated himself to fight the civil rights program.

The 68-year-old candidate, who was defeated by Gov. James E. Folsom in 1946 and who led the walkout of half of Alabama's delegates from the Democratic Convention in Philadelphia last year, said the States' Rights question would be an "important issue."

Ellis devoted nearly half of a four-page prepared statement to the States' Rights question, and declared Alabama Democrats no longer owe any allegiance to the national party.

Asserting that he is opposed to additional taxes, Ellis said the state would have to choose between "curtailment of its educational services or provide the necessary revenues."

"If this can be done by economy, by increasing revenue flowing over the present tax structure, or by federal aid in this field, that will be well," he continued. "If not, I would favor such reasonable additional taxes as will take care of the situation."

His Program

Here's what Ellis said he advocated, with a promise of more to come later:

"1. Decency and dignity in office.

"2. Honesty in government as distinguished from graft and corruption.

"3. Economy in government as distinguished from wasteful extravagance.

"4. Liberality in and of government but subject to sound and economical principles.

"This includes, so far as the state is financially able, a sound and progressive educational system, welfare system, conservation of our natural resources including soil, agriculture, forest, field and stream, wildlife, and seafood, with due regard to the rights of hunters and sportsmen; such aid as the state can and should give to its veterans; proper recognition of rights of municipal and county governments in the field of finance; the development of industry; a proper safeguard for the rights of labor; a fair scientific parole system; adequate and broad highway development throughout the state; proper support of all agencies serving the state; and local self-government which embraces states rights, free from interference from the federal government, or any of its bureaus."

Three Groups

On states' rights, Ellis said there are three groups in the state on this question, "all claiming to be Democrats."

One is loyal to the national party, civil rights and all, he said. With this group, which is not too numerous, Ellis stated he did not agree.

He said he criticizes it but does not condemn because "it is consistent and possesses political integrity."

The second group accepts the national party but not the civil rights program, the candidate said. He added he criticizes it because it is "not consistent and s subject to the charge of lacking political integrity."

Repudiates Program

A third group repudiates the civil rights program and having

repudiated it owes no further allegiance to the national party, Ellis declared.

This group, too, is consistent and possesses political integrity, according to Ellis and is the group to which he belongs.

If the national leaders continue the course they have chosen, Ellis suggested that Alabama can once more give its electoral votes to some other candidate.

The 11 presidential electors refused to support President Truman in 1948 and voted for the Thurmond-Wright ticket.

"The States' Rights Party is a fit depository for such electoral votes," the Columbiana attorney declared, "and I feel confident that we will be joined in this fight by other Southern states hereafter and by some Northern, Eastern and Western States as well."

Contrary to what some "misguided" persons say, the "so-called civil rights program advocated by Mr. Truman and written into the platform of the party at Philadelphia by the Truman-Pendergast political machine, operating on a national scale, in its least analysis, means the destruction of our segregation laws in the South . . .," Ellis said.

Ellis also denounced the way the Pardon-Parole Board has "fallen into disrepute," as he put it, and said the system "must be taken out of politics and kept out."

He said no governor should try to influence Parole Board decisions and suggested that it be made "an impeachable offense for him to do so."

The former presiding officer of the State Senate said the present local option liquor law is "about the best one we will be able to devise" and spoke out against a return to prohibition.

But he charged that the liquor system has "reached an all-time low" in Alabama, and "must be cleaned up."

He promised that if he's elected and fails to straighten it out within a year, he will call a special session of the legislature to repeal the law outright or submit it to a statewide referendum.

Old age pensioners should get more money, too, Ellis said, and he advocated raising the average monthly payment to $40 by "proper economy" and "elimination of waste."

States' Righter Differences

Evidently there are important differences of opinion among Alabama States' Righters as to requirements for candidates in the coming Democratic primaries.

In a letter about a week ago to members of the State Democratic Executive Committee, Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey expressed the view that the committee "should require candidates to make not only an affidavit as to their party loyalty in the preceding general election but we should also, of course, refuse to accept as candidates in our Alabama Democratic primaries any candidate who openly or publicly opposed the election of any of the nominees of our Alabama Democratic primaries."

This plainly seems to mean that Mr. McCorvey would bar as candidates any who expressed opposition to nominees—for elector, for instance—even though the would-be candidates finally voted for them. It will be remembered, of course, that some Alabama Democrats at one time considered naming a slate of Truman electors to oppose the States' Rights nominees.

Whether such action should bar such Democrats from becoming candidates is the issue. It will be decided at the meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee in Montgomery Saturday.

* * *

This paper believes it would be a serious mistake for the committee to limit candidacies as broadly as Mr. McCorvey suggests. To do so would be to limit the choice of the Democratic voters of the state.

Mr. McCorvey himself said "it would probably be well for us to invite back into our party those who have 'strayed from the fold,' provided they will cast a ballot with the usual pledge printed thereon to support all of the nominees of our primaries. . . ."

Democrats who wish to run for office should be permitted to do so, even if they also in a measure "strayed from the fold."

The 1948 primaries and the subsequent general election in Alabama presented many complexities and much confusion. One of the most anomalous aspects of that situation was that Democrats who wished to cast their votes for the nominees of the national party had no way of doing so. It was not generally clear in the primary campaign that such a situation would arise. Consequently, many Democrats were deeply resentful when it did.

* * *

Seven of the eight Jefferson County members of the state committee met this week and agreed that there should be no barring of a candidate who supported 1948 nominees and pledged support for 1950 nominees. Otherwise, as has been pointed out, there would be a kind of hand-picking of candidates and a denial of an opportunity for the voters themselves to pass on the issue.

It is to be hoped that this view will prevail at Saturday's meeting.

It is also highly desirable that no excessive pledges be required of candidates as to their action on matters in controversy within the party.

Await The Sovereign Answer

THE State Democratic Executive Committee would be wise today if it met and wound up its business in routine fashion as though Harry Truman were still a local politician in Jackson County, Missouri.

The Dixiecrats have an account to settle with the Democrats. The Advertiser hopes to see that account settled decisively regardless of which party prevails.

But today is not the day to join the battle.

The voters of Alabama will settle matters in the May and June primaries.

Talk of "barring" a candidate from the ballot has a raw sound.

Only a zealot of a dunce can fail to see that barring any candidate would uncork a rebellion across this state.

Actually, the committee is on trial in Alabama today because it sponsored an arrangement which left Alabama the only state in the Union where you couldn't vote for the Democratic Party.

As we have said repeatedly, it is unfair to the committee that so much of Alabama holds this against the committee. The people authorized this in the 1948 May-June primaries. They refused to elect any of the seven Democratic electors on the ballot and thereby repudiated Truman.

But this fact is no more understood in Alabama than it is in the newspapers of the East. The Advertiser despairs of any future understanding of the facts.

The result is that the committee is the defendant. Even those who had no desire to vote for Truman were, and are, aggrieved that in Alabama no man could vote for Truman.

★

IT IS a profusely circulated canard in the United States that "in Alabama they kept Truman's name off the ballot."

It is thus that many Americans associate Alabama with a "Ja" plebiscite.

The state's name has already had to suffer nationally the humiliation of His Excellency Slappity-Hap.

Two years after the disaster of his election and his subsequent grotesqueries, the country was reading that Truman had been barred from the ballot in Alabama. We sound eccentric.

Alabama cannot afford to be indifferent to what the rest of the country thinks of the state.

Mr. McCorvey's recent statement projecting the notion of barring candidates that fought the Dixiecrat electors has already been widely broadcast in the United States. For example, last week the chief political writer of the United Press wrote an article for national distribution discussing the barring of Alabama candidates.

Today, unless the plans were altered, The New York Times has assigned to the committee meeting in Montgomery one of its foremost political writers, William H. Lawrence.

★

AS A matter of fact, The Advertiser doubts that there will be any kind of purge action today. The men that some of the committeemen would like to purge from the ballot are simply too big to handle.

★

THE situation today is this. In 1948 the committee sponsored a device—made possible by use of a constitutional provision written for a day when there were no telegraphs and there was fear of a European monarch usurping the presidency—to withhold Alabama's vote from the Democratic Party.

This device the people overwhelmingly and passionately adopted in an election. But since then there has been a considerable shift of sentiment, precisely how much cannot be gauged.

The issue is a conflict between the Dixiecrats and the Democrats for control of the party machinery in Alabama.

The issue will be decided—the custody of the Rooster determined—when in May the voters elect 72 members of the committee. They can endorse what has been done, or they can repudiate it.

All of us can afford to wait for that sovereign test.

Dixiecratism Is Dwindling

(From The Anniston Star)

Whereas two years ago Chairman McCorvey restore gag rule in the House, they were d and his cohorts on the State Democratic Exec cisively defeated. And this must have mad utive Committee were able to tie up practi those members of the Alabama delegatio cally the entire committee on an iron-clad who are not Dixiecrats feel rather foolis oath to bolt the Democratic Party if Truman after having been deluded into joining was nominated, they were able to muster a with the machine of Gen. Car of Georgia majority of only four votes in the contest be who wanted to set himself up as the chie tween Morgan Brassell, Dixiecrat, and Hobdy oligarch of the proposed South-man rule. Rains, Democrat, for a vacant seat on the Therefore, a few persons here in the Sout committee from the Fifth District. This indi who do not believe that Mr. Truman ha cated what everybody already knew: that the made a mistake by forcing the issue of so ress and in the courts of the land.

34d 1950

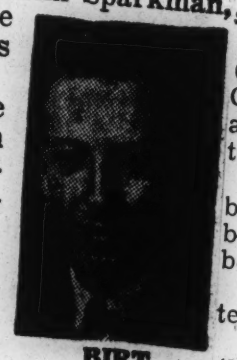
Sen. Sparkman Calls Dixiecrats 'A Flop'---Splinter Would Geld South's Congressmen

Senator May Or May Not Intervene In the D'crat Vs. D'crat Spring Strife; No Interest In Any Senatorial Candidate

By Geoffrey Birt
Staff Writer, The Alabama Journal

THE DIXIECRATS are a splinter party and a flop. In Congress this year Southern senators will wage their annual battle against civil rights legislation—and win as usual.

This is the opinion of burly Senator John Sparkman, given in a special 30-minute long-distance telephone interview from Washington this week.



BIRT

Any complete and final break with the Democratic Party would leave Southern congressmen helpless and the South impotent, seems to be the warning of Sparkman.

"It is not a question of federal patronage," he states, "it is a matter of practical facts."

Following, are my questions and Senator Sparkman's answers:

QUESTION—The State Democratic Executive Committee meets Jan. 21. The cleavage between Dixiecrats and Democrats may come out in the open. The civil rights issue may play an important role in all political races this year. As a United States senator we feel down here you should make your thinking on these matters clear. First, would you like to make a general statement?

SPARKMAN—My own view, I think, has been pretty well understood from the beginning. I am in favor of maintaining states rights. I believe in the system of government we have—the state on one hand and the federal government on the other. There shouldn't be any conflict between the two. But conflicts arise from time to time.

The present conflict has arisen on whether the federal government should enact civil rights legislation. I believe very strongly that the federal government should not enact such legislation. I will join with any other Southern senator to continue this fight, which comes up almost every year—and has done for many, many years—and in which, so far, we have always been successful.

We are going to face this fight again this session. We southern senators are going to stand up and fight them. I believe we will be successful again.

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QUESTION—Then you say, fight it out inside the party, as in previous years?

SPARKMAN—Our wisest choice, in my opinion, is not to build a splinter party. The Democratic Party has always had fights inside it. Somehow we have always settled those fights inside the party.

There is no question in my mind but that the progressive legislation sponsored by various Democratic administrations has worked to the good of the great masses of our people. If we can straighten out this present civil rights difference within the party, we can hope for a continuance of this progressive type of legislation.

★

QUESTION—You used the word "splinter." Do you define the Dixiecrats as a splinter party?

SPARKMAN—I think it would undoubtedly be a splinter party. I do not see how it could be otherwise. Last year the most we could have hoped for was the defeat of the Democratic candidate, and the election of the Republican candidate (to the Presidency).

We have no hope in the Republican Party. It is not a choice of whether or not we like what the Democratic Party stands for. The question is, would we benefit most from the Democratic or the Republican Party.

(At this point Sparkman volunteered a digression to bring out a point he considered of major importance.)

SPARKMAN—So many people down there (in Alabama) do not realize the difficult position we are put in up here.

Every one of the Southern senators hold positions on committees by appointment of the Democratic Party majority. We so far continue to be on the party rolls.

Take, for instance, the case of Senator James O. Eastland, (D.), Mississippi. Senator Eastland is a member of the Judiciary Committee (a key committee). Because of his long seniority he also happens to be chairman of the committee which has jurisdiction over civil rights legislation.

If we broke away from the Democratic Party we should all be at the foot of the list on every committee assignment. We should be even below the Republicans. We should never be eligible to become chairmen of any committees.

This is not a simple question of federal patronage. It is a matter of practical and important fact for the South.

Senator (Lister) Hill is able to get through the Hospital bill (Hill-Burton Act); he is very largely able to get through federal aid to education; the rural telephone bill, and various things on the important appropriations committee because he holds long-standing seniority as a Democrat in the Senate.

I am chairman of the Housing Committee. I got through the Federal Housing bill. I got through the Housing Aid Bill for farmers because of my position in the Democratic Party.

If we are forced to sit as members of a splinter party, we shall all become impotent.

★

QUESTION—Were you on the Democratic Speakers Bureau last year, and spoke for the party in other states, even though Alabamians could not vote for the Democratic nominees if they wished to do so?

SPARKMAN—No, you are not quite correct. In 1946 I was chairman of the Speakers Bureau for the Democratic National Committee. In 1948 I took no part in the campaign because of the position we were in in Alabama. In Alabama we had no chance to vote for the Democratic nominee. I felt it would be inconsistent for me to speak for the ticket.

★

QUESTION—Have you any plans for returning to Alabama to campaign for the Democrats? It is widely believed that this spring will see a rough race for seats on the State Democratic Executive Committee (which some believe the Dixiecrats now control but who are up for reelection). Or are you helping organize defense of the Democratic candidates for the committee?

SPARKMAN—I can't tell about that. I've not made any plans. I don't suppose anyone could make any plans until after the meeting of the State Democratic Committee, after which one can see what their plans are.

I must point out that I have no interest in any individual running for the Senate.

I do hope the committee will set up a program stressing our principles of states rights. At the same time I hope its program will not see a divorcement of Alabama from the national party. I do not feel that we can function for the benefit of the State of Alabama if we try to function as members of a splinter party.

★

QUESTION—What's your advice to the State Executive Committee?

SPARKMAN. You know and I know well, that the worst thing that could happen would be for me or anyone here in Washington to try and tell them what to do. I don't want to be put in the position of being charged with trying to dictate—or even committee should do.

My own personal hope is that they will meet; will resolve that they want to against civil rights and for states rights. But I hope they will take no action divorcing us from the national party.

If they do divorce us I can only say that it is not going to help us up here in the fight against civil rights in the Congress, the Democratic Party of Alabama and the National Democratic Party composed of Democrats from all other states? This distinction does not seem to have been realized or stressed before 1948.

QUESTION—Can you see any essential division between the

SPARKMAN—I have never studied the legal implications of it, and I don't like to pass on the legality of it. I suppose any group of people can set themselves apart and call themselves the Alabama Democratic Party. We can't hope to accomplish anything running as a one-state party, or as a splinter party. This nation grew up under the two-party system.

I would not mind seeing the Republicans and the two-party system in the South. I think the best method to get a real two-party system (Democrats and Republicans) would be to change the method of counting Electoral College votes along the lines of the Lodge-Gossett resolution. This is now pending on the calendar of both Houses. This does not provide for the direct election of a president and vice-president as some mistakenly think. But instead of a simple majority of votes in any state deciding that all the electoral college votes for that state should go to one candidate, the votes would be apportioned between candidates in proportion to the number of votes cast for each candidate. (In this way a minority Republican vote in Alabama would secure one or more of the state's 11 electoral college votes according to the size of the Republican vote.)

Sen. Henderson To Enter Race; 4th Dixiecrat

J. M. Robertson Also Plans Announcement; Associate Of Folsom

By G. C. LONG, JR.

A fourth Dixiecrat, State Senator J. Bruce Henderson of Miller's Ferry, announced Thursday he will be a candidate for governor this spring.

The other three who have announced previously are Public Safety Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor of Birmingham, Albert Stapp of Birmingham and former Lt. Gov. L. Handy Ellis of Columbiana.

Meanwhile, J. M. (Big Jim) Robertson of Birmingham, associate of Gov. James E. Folsom and former liquor agent, said he will make formal announcement of his gubernatorial candidacy after the State Democratic Executive Committee meets here Jan. 21.

In his announcement, which he called a "declaration of principles and statement of intention to announce for governor," Henderson said:

Attacks Spending

"Unless we elect a governor who can and will take a firm stand against radicalism and unsound spending, the opportunity we now have to preserve democratic government in Alabama will be lost forever."

Henderson, who was the leader of the "economy bloc" in the 1949 Legislature, set forth nine principles which he said were not his platform. The platform will be announced later.

Like Ellis, who said civil rights will be an issue in the coming campaign, the Wilcox lawmaker also came out for States' Rights and local self-government.

"The Truman - McGrath - Humphrey-Walter White groups now in full control of the National Democratic Party will not sacrifice the 295 electoral votes in 17 Northern and Western states where a racial minority holds the balance of power," Henderson stated.

He said that if the South bends the knee to the will of the minority groups in the 17 "politically potent states, segregation is plainly at an end."

Open Door

"If voting on the basis of a voter's qualifications is replaced by mass balloting by those unqualified for full citizenship, we open the door completely for political demagogs to take control of our government, our businesses, our social customs and all that we have or expect to have," he continued.

He said that if the South surrenders it will be on President Truman's own terms.

"There is no middle ground on the constitutional principles of local self-government in the matter of FEPC and the other misnamed civil rights' proposals," he added.

As had been predicted in The Advertiser Sunday, Henderson did not come right out and ask that the people be given a chance to vote on whether the state should be wet or dry—although he is an ardent dry and champion of the drys himself. He said:

Liquor Vote

"The people of Alabama should have the right to vote on the wet-dry question. If the Legislature passes a bill to submit the question to the people I will sign it."

If the people should vote to return the state to prohibition, then "we must give full effect to their edict—yet avoid the blighting effect of bootlegging and open defiance of law," he continued.

He charged that the ABC system now "reeks with inefficiency, favoritism and outright corruption."

Should the state go dry, Henderson stated, "by judicious timing and orderly reduction of the ABC profits, the level of state revenues for all purposes can be maintained without reduction." (The profits from the ABC system now total about $12,000,000 annually.)

On the other hand, if the state should vote to retain the present system "the state government should move vigorously to clean up the utterly rotten and ineffective pretense now receiving state sanction."

The Blackbelter also took a crack at the Pardon and Parole Board in calling for respect "for law and order and a fair and effective law enforcement policy."

"After arrest and conviction, those who defy the laws must not be indiscriminately paroled under the revival of a dangerous and vicious pardon-and-parole racket," he said.

Free government is dead, Henderson declared, unless the trend to tax and tax and to continue to increases taxes until the fruits of every man's labor are the common property of all is reversed.

"The net result of taxing away the fruits of labor is the same as communism," he said.

He also called for "sound budgetary control, including the closing of open-end appropriations which are leading to deficit spending."

Henderson and his group in the Senate last year lost a fight to close those open-end appropriations.

"The tax money of the people should be spent for the people, not for political parasites and gubernatorial favorites," he said.

The senator called for a return to a system of government that has an independent judiciary, legislative and executive.

The power of the executive has grown so in past administrations to exceed constitutional intent and to make operation of an independent legislative and judiciary almost impossible, he added.

He asked for an end to the appointment by the governor of members of the legislature to state jobs.

Henderson said he stood for a balance between agriculture and industry and that state would not have happiness, prosperity and stability until such a balance is achieved.

Labor, he continued, must be fully protected in its rights to organize but every effort must be made to vest more democratic control of unions in the rank and file of union membership.

Education and health had always come first with him after sound government, Henderson said, stating he would stand on his record in those fields.

Highways should be developed just as rapidly as the road building industry can build them consistent with sound finance, he added.

Boost Employment

"We must continue to make progress in the other important departments, including welfare and old age pensions, at a rate consistent with the money available," he continued. "Much of the haphazard relief of old age can be eliminated by the stimulation of employment of able bodied older people."

Ellis, Connor and Stapp walked out of the Democratic convention in Philadelphia in 1948 when the civil rights program was written into the platform. Henderson was not a deelgate.

"Big Jim" Robertson, who at one time sold subscriptions for Folsom's Forum and traveled with the governor, issued this statement yesterday:

"I expect to qualify and make my formal announcement for governor shortly after the Democratic Committee meets in Montgomery Jan. 21.

"Any publicity given in the past to my intentions to run should not be misconstrued by anyone as a formal announcement by me for my candidacy."

In the meantime, in Mobile, Stapp said Alabama should go out for more industries instead of more taxes to finance its state government.

Speaking before the Mobile Optimist Club, Stapp recommended that Alabama adopt an industrial development program similar to Mississippi's.

He said Mississippi's "balance agriculture with industry" program had raised the purchasing power in Mississippi by 237 per cent in the last 10 years. Under the Mississippi program, communities are allowed to issue bonds to finance construction of industrial plants.

Stapp said:

"Our oppressive tax programs, and our continual drive for additional taxes on our present business structure, have not only frightened new business concerns away from our state—but have discouraged the expansion and further development of our own capital structure in a great many instances."

He said more money was needed to finance a better school and highway program.

"We need to bring in new business and increase our wealth."

Stapp made brief reference to criticism directed against pardon and parole policies of the Folsom administration.

He said he understood the State Legislative Council was preparing a bill which would reorganize the State Pardon-Parole Board.

Then he added:

"There isn't anything going on up there in Montgomery that good clean, honest government won't correct."

States' Rights Man, Roy Parker, To Run Against Sen. Hill

Attalla Resident Was '48 Alternate Delegate; He Favored Walkout

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Roy F. Parker, States' Rights member of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee, made his formal plunge today as a candidate against Sen. Lister Hill.

Hill is considered a certain candidate for reelection.

Parker, who lives at Attalla, said he would qualify as an aspirant for Sen. Hill's seat, after the Saturday meeting of the state committee at Montgomery.

The 37-year-old Parker, an alternate delegate to the Democratic national convention at Philadelphia in 1948 and who favored the walkout in protest against the "civil rights" plank in the party platform, said he would run as a States' Righter.



PARKER

"If I am accused of racial prejudice in the coming campaign," said Parker, "I will save my accusers the trouble of proving their case. I admit I believe in white supremacy. I am proud to be a white man and a member of the race who settled these United States of America, building the greatest nation in the universe."

ACTIVE IN POLITICS a number of years, Parker plumped for former Sen. Tom Heflin in the 1938 Senate race won by Hill.

In a "statement of principles," Parker called for more money for farmers and $100 monthly pensions to war veterans at the age of 55. He advocated a flat 25 per cent reduction in income taxes for persons receiving $10,000 or less. And he declared himself for federal aid to schools and increased social security pensions.

With regard to capital and labor, the Attalla candidate said he believed in the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively. But he said he was opposed to "outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley act."

Concerning War II veterans, Parker said he favored the Rankin bonus bill for their aid.

He said he would oppose appropriations to any department, bureau or agency which hires, works or employs persons who belong to communistic-front organizations."

PARKER SAID he also was opposed to any further immigration of foreigners into the U. S.

He likewise said he was against "socialization of medicine," but declared himself for "a more adequate hospital plan."

Parker said he thought a U. S. senator should maintain "a strict hands-off policy in connection with any other political race in the state.

Although he qualified for the runner aspirants not 11, he withdrew apparent that all or candidates were against voting for

"I do not believe the Democrats of Alabama want as their U. S. senator a man who makes nice-sounding speeches in behalf of States' Rights here in Alabama, but who, on going back to Washington, solidly pledged against the administration that he forgets his 'Southern-raising'."

Parker was an unsuccessful candidate for presidential elector in 1948.

Green Sees Dixiecrats Taft in Sodid Alliance

Declares GOP, Dixie Democrats Form Stalin-Hitler-Like Pact

By LOUIS STARK
Special to The New York Times and The Atlanta Constitution

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday denounced the "Taft-Dixiecrat coalition" as "the most sordid and disgraceful political alliance in our national history."

Addressing the Golden Jubilee convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the AFL President termed the combination of Republican and Southern Democrats in Congress as "just as repulsive as the Stalin-Hitler pact."

In pledging organized labor to do all in its power to defeat Republican Sen. Taft, of Ohio, in November, Green cited the former as "the symbol of everything that was wrong with the 80th Congress and everything that still is wrong with the 81st Congress."

Green charged that for weeks and months before the Taft-Hartley Act was passed, labor found it impossible to get its side presented by press and radio. For that reason, he explained, the AFL and its political arm, labor's League for Political Education, are spending more than $1,000,000 this year in public relations activities.

Green praised the union under the leadership of President David Dubinsky.

The AFL chieftain departed from his prepared address to promise that he would use all his efforts to unite the divided labor movement.

The Most Rev. Bernard J. Shiel, Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago, brought the 1,100 delegates to their feet with a ringing speech on labor and civil liberties. He asserted that "the present and oncoming civil rights struggle" is "perhaps the foremost challenge to American democracy."

More specifically he charged that "there is alarming evidence that tyranny, however subtle in operation, is abroad in our free land."

Therefore, he urged free organized labor, instead of contributing to "the hysteria of name-calling and witch-hunting, with which our Capitol seems to have been affected, should re-examine and redefine the nature and strength of its own function as one of the strongest institutions in a democratic government."

Following his address, the delegates, after considerable debate, adopted a report concluding that the Los Angeles Cloak and Dress joint boards have been under the influence, if not the actual domination, of the Communist party.

In order to effect a clean sweep of Communist influence in these two joint boards and its affiliated locals, the convention agreed to a recommendation that all offices of those affiliates be declared vacant and new elections be held.

A proposal to amend the union's constitution to bar any Communist or Fellow-Traveler from holding union office was defeated. The committee on law which reported against this proposal said that the union had been able to defeat Communists in the union by appealing to the members and did not need to resort to a constitutional provision for aid in this objective.

GREEN DENOUNCES TAFT, DIXIECRATS

At Garment Union's Parley He Pledges Labor's Effort to Defeat Senator

By LOUIS STARK
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 31—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, denounced the "Taft-Dixiecrat coalition" today as "the most sordid and disgraceful political alliance in our national history."

Addressing the golden jubilee convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Mr. Green termed the combination of Republican and Southern Democrats in Congress "just as repulsive as the Stalin-Hitler pact."

In pledging organized labor to do all in its power to defeat Republican Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio in his race for re-election in November, Mr. Green cited Senator Taft as "the symbol of everything that was wrong with the Eightieth Congress and everything that still is wrong with the Eighty-first Congress."

The labor leader charged that for weeks and months before the Taft-Hartley Act was passed, labor had found it impossible to get its side presented by press and radio. For that reason, he explained, the A. F. L. and its political arm, Labor's League for Political Education, are spending $1,000,000 this year in public relations activities.

Pledges Unity Drive

Mr. Green praised the garment workers' union under the leadership of David Dubinsky, noting also his contribution to the labor movement as a whole.

The A. F. L. chieftain departed from his prepared address to promise that he would use all his efforts to unite labor.

The Most Rev. Rernard J. Sheil, Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago, brought the 1,100 delegates to their feet with a ringing speech on labor and civil liberties. He asserted that "the present and oncoming civil rights struggle" is "perhaps the foremost challenge to American democracy."

More specifically, he charged that "there is alarming evidence that tyranny, however subtle in operation, is abroad in our free land."

He urged therefore that free, organized labor, instead of contributing to "the hysteria of name-calling and witch-hunting with which our capitol seems to have been affected, should re-examine and re-define the nature and strength of its own function as one of the strongest institutions in a democratic government."

The delegates, after considerable debate, adopted a report concluding that the Los Angeles Cloak and Dress Joint Boards had been under the influence, if not the actual domination, of the Communist party.

To effect a clean sweep of Communist influence in these two joint boards and affiliated locals, the convention agreed to the recommendation that all offices of the affiliates be declared vacant and new elections held.

During the debate on the tangled Los Angeles situation, Mr. Dubinsky said that he had conferred with the officers of the Los Angeles groups. When he asked them point blank whether they would follow the decisions of the Communist party or of the union, he said they replied they "must have time to think it over."

Then, addressing the Los Angeles delegates on the convention floor, he said: "You cannot have two gods; you cannot serve the Communist party. You must serve either the Communist party or the union."

A proposal to amend the union's constitution to bar any Communist or fellow-traveler from holding union office was defeated. The committee on law, which reported against this proposal, said that the union had been able to defeat Communists by appealing to the members and did not need to resort to a constitutional provision.

States' Rights Protest Rally Slated Today

Meeting Open To All Disturbed By Rulings On Racial Segregation

Alabama States' Righters will meet here today to protest recent Supreme Court decisions on racial segregation.

Their goal, said Editor Tom Abernethy of Talladega, is to "chart a course for the preservation of southern civilization." A blanket invitation went out to all citizens who are "alarmed" by the court's rulings.

One step Abernethy disclosed Tuesday, will be formation of permanent States' Rights organizations in each of Alabama's 67 counties. That would be in line with a program adopted last month at a national States' Rights rally in Jackson, Miss.

The Talladega editor, who is Alabama States' Rights chairman, called the meeting shortly after the Supreme Court outlawed segregation on railroad dining cars and at the University of Oklahoma, and ordered the University of Texas to admit a Negro to its white law school.

Terming the decisions a "monstrous invasion of States' Rights," Abernethy declared:

"We will consider the threat of unsegregated schools implicit in the court's decision and see what Alabamians can do to protect their children from Washington—enforced racial mingling on the playground and in the classroom."

Keynote speaker for today's rally will be Sam Johnston, Mobile attorney. Others on the program include State Democratic Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey of Mobile, former Governor Frank Dixon of Birmingham, Andalusia Attorney Robert B. Albritton and Edwin B. Livingston, young Sylacauga attorney.

Livingston, son of State Supreme Court Justice Ed Livingston, will emphasize organization of young States' Righters.

SOUTH LIKES DIXIECRATS LESS, NOT TRUMAN MORE

Primaries Offer Little Hope of Easing The Way of the Administration

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 3—National Democrats ran ahead of Dixiecrats in two major Southern primary elections in recent days, but the results did nothing to shift fundamentally the balance of political power in the South.

While the victories naturally were encouraging to Administration forces in Washington, sober-minded and realistic politicians discounted them as reliable indicators either of increased popularity for President Truman or of easier sledding for his legislative program.

In North Carolina, Senator Frank P. Graham, a staunch Administration supporter, except on regional issues, came within 13,000 votes of winning a clear majority for the Democratic Senatorial nomination over three opponents, all of them anti-Administration.

In Alabama, forces led by Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman, who favored a return to the national Democratic party, consolidated the control of the seventy-two-member Democratic State Executive Committee they had wrested by one vote from the Dixiecrats in the first primary. In the run-off contest for seven undecided seats, "loyalist" Democrats won five and the States' Rights group two.

The outcome in Senator Graham's primary was not decisive, since he fell short of a majority and may have a run-off election June 24 against Willis Smith, Raleigh corporation lawyer and advocate of states' rights. Since a shift of fewer than 7,000 votes would have given the Senator a clear victory in the first election, the prospects are good for him to win a second contest.

While the anti-Administration forces had hoped to defeat Senator Graham, largely on the Negro and alleged pro-Communist issues, the fact that he ran ahead did not mean a gain for the Administration. North Carolina, alone among Southern states, cast its delegate votes for Mr. Truman's nomination at the 1948 convention.

The only shift in the South in recent months has been Senator Claude Pepper's defeat in Florida by Representative George A. Smathers, who campaigned on an anti-Administration platform, but now calls himself a "Truman Democrat."

Pertinent Questions

Several questions arise at once as the result of these recent primary contests. Among them are:

Do they indicate increased popularity in the South for President Truman personally?

Not discernibly. Senators Hill and Sparkman fought the President's nomination in 1948 and probably would do so in 1952, but they would attempt to halt a third party movement. There is no prospect now that any Southern state with the possible exception of North Carolina would vote for the President's renomination, especially if civil rights were still a major issue two years from now.

Will the results help the President's program in Congress?

This is not likely. The civil rights program is still unpopular and all the winning candidates have emphasized their opposition also to the Brannan agricultural program and "socialized medicine," as they call the Administration's compulsory health insurance program.

Congressional and Senatorial candidates consider their own contests separately, and a defeat for Senator Pepper, for example, is not likely to change the pro-Administration point of view of Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee.

Where does all this leave the States' Rights movement and how does it affect its prospects for 1952?

As of now the Dixiecrats have retained a firm hold on Mississippi and South Carolina. They still are in power in Louisiana, but there are suggestions in that state that efforts of the Dixiecrats to unseat Senator Russell Long may drive him closer to the national Democratic camp.

In midterm, it is difficult to forecast the role of the Dixiecrats two years from now, until it is known, for example, whether the President definitely will seek re-election and whether a candidate like Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower can be persuaded to oppose him.

Lack of Leadership

The main handicap of the Dixiecrats, currently, is that they lack nationally known and respected leadership. While men like James F. Byrnes, former Secretary of State, have been talking an anti-Administration line, they have, at the same time, refrained from any formal alliance with the States' Right movement.

The chief issue in the South is still the race question and the President's efforts to push Federal legislation that would end discrimination in employment and abolish poll tax requirements. Even Senators like Messrs. Pepper and Graham, who are counted as progressives, have had to emphasize from every electioneering platform that they were just as much against a "compulsory" Fair Employment Practices bill as were the most conservative Southern members of Congress.

In South Carolina, indeed, the President's personal unpopularity is so great that the Senatorial race between the incumbent, Olin D. Johnston, and his challenger, Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, is largely a contest as to which can use the strongest language to denounce the Chief Executive.

So far as Congress was concerned, this week emphasized again the stranglehold that Southern Democrats, nearly all of them conservatives, exercise on party machinery. The death of Representative John Lesinski, Michigan Democrat, gave the chairmanship of the House Labor Committee to Representative Graham A. Barden, a North Carolina Democrat and a conservative. With the advancement of Mr. Barden, Southern Democrats now head ten major House committees and are in the runner-up position on six other committees in line to take over chairmanship if present incumbents should be defeated or die.

Green sees Dixiecrats as menace to labor

(This is a guest column written especially for Victor Riesel to be used in his regular Inside Labor spot while Mr. Riesel is on vacation).

* * *

BY WILLIAM GREEN
President, American Federation of Labor.

WASHINGTON, June 28 — When we get right down to root causes, we discover that labor's present trouble with Congress is not a new development. The same unholy coalition which plagued the late President Roosevelt after his first term of office has been revived again to stymie President Truman's program.

The Democratic Party enjoys only a symbolic, not an actual, majority in both Houses of Congress. Whenever a crucial issue is presented, enough reactionary Democrats from the South have thus far been willing to join with equally reactionary Republicans from the North to stifle progressive legislation.

IT BEHOOVES US, then, to look a little more closely into this congressional coalition. In the first place, we must avoid sweeping judgments. Not all Southern Democrats are bad, nor are all Northern Republicans.

However, we must regard the Dixiecrat movement in the South as a distinct menace to organized labor and the liberal forces of our country. The Dixiecrats are just as firmly opposed to progressive legislation as the most reactionary Republicans. While professing to be primarily interested in defeating civil rights legislation, the Dixiecrats, it should be noted, have gone down the line against labor solidly on almost every issue in which we are interested, especially on repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Labor, therefore, must intensify its political efforts to defeat the Dixiecrats in their home districts in the South. This is not an easy job. The recent defeat of Sen. Claude Pepper in the Florida primaries proved that labor is up against formidable opposition.

BUT THAT CAMPAIGN was not a true test of the trend in the South, because Pepper had committed many serious mistakes which boomeranged against him in the election. His former alliance with Wallace and his former association with Communist causes lost him many votes.

In the long run, we cannot hope to succeed politically in the South until we have increased our organizational strength there.

We must heed the constant advice and exhortation of the late Samuel Gompers, the founder of the American Federation of Labor, the centennial of whose birth we are celebrating this year. He told us to "organize, organize, organize!" And that is what organized labor must do at any cost if the trade union movement is to survive and flourish.

In honor of the memory of Samuel Gompers, the American Federation of Labor has launched a nation-wide organizing drive with the goal of gaining a million new members this year. Naturally, we are concentrating a large part of this organizational effort in the Southern states. When the workers of the South are fully organized into trade unions, members of Congress from the South will no longer dare to flout their wishes. All of labor, throughout the nation, stands to benefit, economically as well as politically, when we succeed in enrolling a substantial number of new members in the South.

* * *

ONE OF OUR MAJOR handicaps in organizational work in the South is the Taft-Hartley Act which gives aid and comfort to recalcitrant employers who are willing to go to any lengths to resist the desire of their workers to join unions. At the same time, we must face the fact that until we have achieved a better organization in the South, both on the industrial and political front, our chances of getting the additional votes we need in Congress to bring about the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act will be diminished.

In a fight for survival like this, labor cannot afford to pull any punches. We will carry on a relentless campaign in every election until every last one of the Taft-Hartleyites is defeated by the voters. No matter how long it takes, we will never forget nor will we ever give up the fight.

* * *

ORGANIZED LABOR demonstrated its political power in the 1948 elections. Although handicaped by limited funds and an untried staff we helped bring about a remarkable political "upset." This year we are ready to do an even better job. We realize that we will have to, because of the difficulties of getting out the vote in an off-year congressional election.

Labor's League for Political Education has expanded its organization on a precinct basis to cover almost every election district in the country. We know we have the votes, especially in the large industrial centers of the nation. Our job is to get our members and friends to the polls and their votes into the ballot boxes. That we are determined to do no matter how hard we have to work to do it.

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Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey

Vet States' Righter, McCorvey, to drop Demo reins in Alabama

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 1—(AP)—Veteran Alabama Democratic Party Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey wrote into the record yesterday he intends to drop the party reins.

McCorvey has held the post for three full terms, a 12-year record unequalled by any previous chairman.

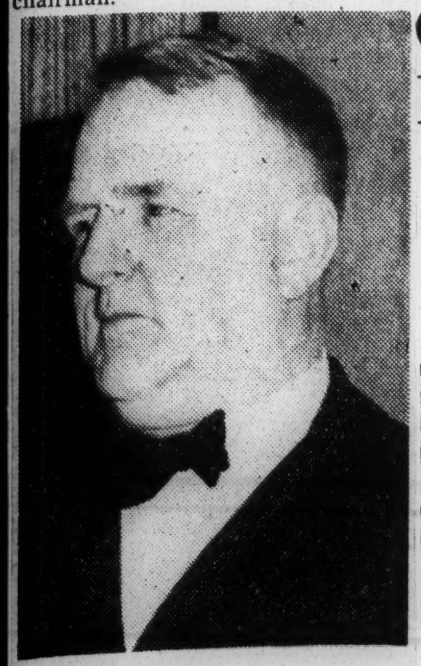
As a leader of the States' Rights faction in Alabama, he has taken two-fisted part in party battles which erupted with the 1948 presidential campaign.

McCorvey is a bitter foe of President Truman's "racial rights" program. He felt his stand was endorsed when no Truman presidential electors were nominated in the 1948 state primary.

States' Righters suffered a rebuff this year when national party loyalists won control of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

It doubtless would be painful to McCorvey to serve as chairman of an Alabama party committee which strung along with the national Democratic faction.

However, before the deciding primaries, he had mentioned on several occasions he would not be a candidate for reelection as state chairman.



Stepping down—Gessner T. McCorvey.

HE WILL STILL be a member of the State Executive Committee. He was reelected from the First District this year. There is little doubt, too, he will continue to speak his mind on party issues, in committee and out.

McCorvey wrote fellow committee members yesterday he could no longer make sacrifices of times and money required by the chairmanship. He is a busy Mobile lawyer.

McCorvey also warned that a determined effort is going to be made to "hog-tie our presidential electors so that they will be compelled to vote for Harry Truman."

Repeating his claim Truman electors were not barred from the 1948 ballot, the veteran States' Righter urged incoming committeemen to let anti-Truman candidates run for presidential elector in 1952.

McCorvey asked committee members to vote on 12 "non-controversial" proposals.

Among them was compensation for Marion Rushton and Mrs. Lennard Thomas for expenses incurred attending the National Democratic Committee meeting this year.

Rushton stood by the anti-Trumanites, while Mrs. Thomas, national committeewoman, "refused to follow the request of our state committee," McCorvey wrote. Rushton was not seated.

McCorvey said he thought their expenses should be paid, but "in view of the position taken by Mrs. Thomas, I feel a hesitancy" in paying out party funds.

States' Rights Group Scores In Court Fight

Judge Simmons Denies Permanent Injunction In Third Area Contest

Although it took more than two months, States' Righters apparently have beaten an injunction holding up a vote contest investigation in the Third District.

They missed a clean cut victory, however, as Coffee County Circuit Judge Bowen Simmons Friday delayed his ruling on a request to "preserve the case in status quo" pending appeal.

Simmons announced that he was denying the petition by national party loyalists for a permanent injunction.

The suit was filed on behalf of four loyalists whose election to the State Democratic Executive Committee was challenged by States' Righters last spring.

Victor Smith, a Birmingham attorney representing States' Righters, strongly opposed the motion to continue the temporary restraining order in effect.

The loyalist counsel, Richard T. Rives, Montgomery, served notice of an appeal to the State Supreme Court. He asked that the temporary injunction be continued until the court rules on that case.

Judge Simmons, who moved the hearing to Montgomery from Elba for the convenience of both sides, said he will permit attorneys to submit their arguments in writing on this issue.

He said he would delay his formal ruling to give them time to prepare briefs.

Acting under mandate from the State Supreme Court, Judge Simmons restricted testimony to whether the contest papers were filed properly and cost bonds posted.

A Dothan banker, Wallace D. Malone, whose name has figured prominently in the hearing, testified that he put up $500 as security to meet expenses of the contest.

Mobile Attorney Sam M. Johnston, first witness on the stand, described how he filed contest papers with committee chairman, Gessner T. McCorvey.

After Malone brought the papers to him with a check covering the cost bond, he said he filed them with McCorvey May 26, the last day permitted by law.

Rives questioned Malone in detail about his part in arranging the contests. Malone said most of the work was done by Lawrence Oakley, a Dothan lawyer.

He said he had suggested to Oakley there should be a legal investigation of the voting in several counties.

Malone said while he put up the $500 because there wasn't time to get it up from the contestants, some of the money has been refunded to him by people interested in the matter.

He said he helped arrange for filing one of the contests by Yetta G. Samford of Opelika. Samford confirmed it. He said he later paid $50 as his part of the costs.

The court action developed after Party Chairman McCorvey named a contest committee composed of four States' Righters and one national party loyalist to make the investigation last June.

Loyalists stopped the contest investigation with a tmeporary restraining order issued by Judge Simmons June 12.

Anti-Truman Group Seeks Place On Ballot

McCorvey Hopeful Electors Opposing President May Run

MOBILE, ALA., Aug. 31—(AP)—Party Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey expressed hope again Thursday that the new state Democratic Executive Committee will let anti-Truman candidates run for presidential elector in 1952.

Some Democrats loyal to the national party have advocated binding the electors to President Truman or whoever the regular presidential nominee might be.

In 1949, Alabama's 11 electors refused to support Mr. Truman and voted instead for the Thurmond-Wright States' Rights ticket.

Their stand was endorsed by the present state committee, which goes out of office January, 1951.

Asks Mail Vote

McCorvey's remarks Thursday came in a letter to members of the outgoing committee asking them to vote by mail ballot on several party matters, most of them non-controversial.

The chairman insisted, as he has repeatedly in the past, that the committee did not keep pro-Truman candidates off the ballot two years ago.

"We left it strictly up to the Democratic voters of Alabama," he said, "to decide which group they wished to select as their presidential electors.

No pro-Truman candidates were on the ballot.

When the new committee gets ready in 1952 to adopt rules for the party primary, McCorvey said it is his "honest opinion and sincere hope" that the members will let both pro-Truman and anti-Truman candidates run.

'Blindly Agree'

Requiring the prospective electors to "blindly agree" to support the national presidential nominee, the chairman declared, would in effect be "putting our people in substantially the same position that Russia has placed its satellite nations. . . . They can only vote for men of certain beliefs."

Among the questions McCorvey asked the committee to decide in the mail box ballot is whether Marion Rushton and Mrs. Lennard Thomas should be paid for the National Democratic committee meeting this year.

Mrs. Thomas Refuses

Rushton, the national committeeman from Alabama, stood by the anti-Truman stand, but Mrs. Thomas, the other member from this state, "refused to follow the request of our state committee." Rushton was not seated by the national party group.

McCorvey said he thought the party should pay the expenses to the national meeting, but "in view of the position taken by Mrs. Thomas, I feel a hesitancy" in paying out party funds.

Dixiecrats
Third Annual Conventions

The Lines Become Clearer

The convention of States' Righters in Jackson, Miss., brought still more sharply into focus the fact that the Dixiecratic movement is far broader than the civil rights issues. That was evident in some degree from the beginning, but has steadily been growing more apparent. Perhaps the change is due to evolution of the movement, perhaps to a realization that a broader base was needed if the movement was to have success.

Both in speeches and in adopted resolutions, the Jackson meeting stressed the program of building up the conservative element of the Democratic Party. The task was seen as an educational job, especially among younger voters. There was much talk of states' rights on other planes and in other fields than those touched upon in the explosive Truman civil rights proposals. There was much evidence that the root of the Dixiecrat movement lies in opposition to the whole trend of growth of federal power in the Roosevelt and Truman administrations. There was relatively much less said about race issues, about segregation, the FEPC, etc.

This change in emphasis on the part of the states' rights group could be a very wholesome one. There is a place, and a very proper one, in this region, for a movement which will emphasize the states' rights point of view. That point of view has much sound historical backing, much to commend it.

But up to now there has been too much emphasis upon a few aspects of the states' rights issue.

There is a possibility of much good in an organized effort in the South to present the conservative point of view, provided that conservatism does not extend into reaction, and provided that arguments for that point of view are not based on low appeals. It all depends on how the Dixiecrats deport themselves. They have an opportunity now to lift their movement to a higher level than that where it so far has been found.

BASCOM N. TIMMONS

Age-Herald Sat. 7-13-50

The Dixiecrat Alabama Vote And Truman

Birmingham, Ala.

Advisers Said To Be Telling Harry South Still Is Rebellious

As President Truman captures headlines on his westward tour, his political advisors again have warned him that if he is to win renomination and reelection in 1952, he will probably have to do it without the full help of the once Democratic "solid South."

Administration political leaders, who firmly believed that the Southern revolt against Truman was on the wane, were frankly surprised by the results in the recent Alabama primary. Prior to this time, they had been advising the president that the remaining influence of the States' Rights Party of 1948 would die with the Alabama primary election.

Age Herald

Instead, the primary saw a rebirth of the States' Rights movement, which has only to spread to other Southern states to encourage an all-out fight—well organized this time—against President Truman's renomination and reelection in 1952.

The anti-Truman group did not win the primary, but they gave a show of strength which threw confusion into the ranks of Washington pundits. What Washington envisioned after all developments were in:

Adv.-5-13-50

Popularity Drop

1. A drop rather than a gain in Mr. Truman's popularity in the South, which considerably lessens the chances for FEPC and the rest of the Truman legislative program at this session.

2. Encouragement for the States' Rights candidates, and other opponents of the Truman administration in other Southern states, where ballot tests are to come later.

3. Possibility that James F. Byrnes, whose election as governor of South Carolina seems assured, will provide his sage political advice and leadership in the fight against reelection of the president. Though Byrnes has broken openly with the president, he has carefully refrained from joining the States' Rights group. Nevertheless, it is believed that he will be a guiding figure in the anti-Truman fight of 1952, even though he refuses to join a third party movement.

4. The probability that there will be a States' Rights Party—perhaps by some shorter and more rousing name—in the 1952 campaign. While the future course of such a party is pure speculative, it could make its preparations in advance of 1952, even to the extent of a working agreement with the Republican Party, though with no idea of merging with the GOP.

Birmingham, Ala.

If Truman Withdrew

5. A decision by President Truman not to be a candidate for reelection would in all probability erase all plans for a separate States' Right Party organization, though the leadership and its following would remain united in the Democratic convention to nominate a candidate acceptable to the Southern delegations.

6. In the event of Truman's nomination, a States' Rights Party could nominate either its own candidate, which would increase the chances of the Republican ticket, or nominate the same candidates as the Republicans. The latter procedure would be simpler if the Republicans should choose Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, a new figure on the national political scene.

* * *

Which Hoover?

That old trick of political unknowns with names identical to those of famous people, who enter elections in the hope of making political capital has already been used this year and will probably be tried again.

Two men named Herbert Hoover, neither related to the former president, were candidates in Ohio for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer. They ran far back in the field in an eight-man race. One of the Herbert Hoovers is a hardy perennial in Ohio politics. He was nominated on the Republican ticket for lieutenant governor in 1944, was defeated in the election. He has been a candidate for numerous other offices. His complaint was that Herbert L. Hoover, a 29-year-old aircraft mechanic at Wright Field, Dayton, had been put in the race to confuse the voters, a charge not denied by the second Hoover's supporters. In other words, who is trying to confuse whom, or how confused can the voters get?

No Surrender, No Retreat Is Battle Cry

Post-Herald Thurs. 6-15-50

Birmingham, Ala.

Plan Grass Roots Defiance In 1952

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 14 (U.P.)—States' Rights Democrats aroused by the Supreme Court's stand against racial segregation, sounded the battle cry today for another showdown with the Truman administration in 1952.

One hundred or more men and women from all parts of Alabama voted at a statewide anti-Truman rally to oppose President Truman at every turn in hope of preserving what remains of segregation in the South.

They pledged themselves to a "no-retreat, no-surrender" political campaign against the present national party leadership in 1952 unless it renounces Mr. Truman's civil rights program.

Resistance Machine Ordered

As the first step, they voted to set up a new "grass roots" organization reaching down to the county and precinct level and invited Southerners everywhere to join tehm.

The rally was called in protest against recent Supreme Court decisions outlawing segregation on railroad dining cars and at the University of Oklahoma and ordering the University of Texas to admit a Negro.

Post-Herald

Speaker after speaker denounced the court's ruling as a threat to the "Southern way of life" and called for a political crusade throughout the South in retaliation.

With the warnings still ringing in their ears, the delegates voted without a dissenting voice to demand the Thurmond - Wright States' Rights ticket insread of to President Truman.

Thurs. 6-15-50

In the meantime, the States' Righters appealed to whites and Negroes alike to "refrain from words or deeds which might precipitate friction between the races."

Their recent loss of party control in Alabama had not the slightest deterring effect on the tnti-Truman Democrats. If anything, it stirred them on.

Influence Questioned

Two of the speakers, keynoter Sam Johnson of Mobile and Former Gov. Frank Dixon of Birmingham, even questioned the influence national party Loyalists will have in the newly elected State Democratic Executive Committee despite their numerical advantage.

When "the chips are down" they said, the party regulars may be due for a surprise.

Birmingham, Ala.

Both Johnston and Dixon expressed confidence the Loyalists would never have won control of the party machinery in the May primaries if the Supreme Court's decisions had been handed down before the election.

But even the Loyalist majority may not mean much, said Dixon.

"I know many of those who were elected on that ticket," he assured the audience, "I know that many of them will, when the chips are down, when the demand that they deliver our people is made, refuse to surrender to Truman. . . . They will insist on settlement of the issues . . . at the polls."

Move Is Predicted

Predicting a move by party regulars to bind candidates for presidential elector to the national nominee in 1952, Dixon demanded that both pro and anti-Truman candidates be permitted to run.

Segregation Crusade Set By Dixiecrats

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 14 (AP) — Alabama States - Righters dedicated themselves Wednesday to a political crusade to preserve racial segregation in the South.

Without a dissenting vote, upwards of 100 anti-Truman Democrats voted at a statewide rally to carry on a "no retreat, no surrender" battle against the Truman administration in 1952.

The rally was called in protest against recent Supreme Court decisions outlawing segregation on railroad dining cars and at the University of Oklahoma, and ordering the University of Texas to admit a Negro.

Post-Herald

Delegates to the informal meeting shouted approval to a resolution demanding the right to withhold Alabama's 11 electoral votes from the National Party nominee again two years from now just as the State did in 1948.

The resolution pledged an unending fight against the Truman Civil Rights program which touched off the revolt against the National Party two years ago.

Delegates also voted to set up a new Statewide organization reaching down to the county level.

In another resolution the States Righters called on members of the white and Negro races alike to "refrain from words or deeds which might precipitate friction between the races" in the days and months ahead.

Action came after speakers denounced the Supreme Court rulings and advocated unified political activity as the only way to preserve Southern traditions.

State Righters To Map Course Of Action

Post-Herald Wed. 6-14-50

Birmingham, Ala.

Capital Rally Today On Segregation Issue

MONTGOMERY, June 13 (AP)—Alabama States' Righters meet here tomorrow to sound a chorus of protest against recent Supreme Court decisions on racial segregation.

Their goal, said Editor Tom Abernethy of Talladega, is to "chart a course for the preservation of Southern civilization". A blanket invitation went out to all citizens who are "alarmed" by the court's rulings.

Organizations Aim

One step, Abernethy disclosed today, will be formation of permanent States' Rights organizations in each of Alabama's 67 counties. That would be in line with a program adopted last month at a national States' Rights rally in Jackson, Miss.

The Talladega editor, who is Alabama States' Rights Chairman, called the meeting shortly after the Supreme Court outlawed segregation on railroad dining cars and at the University of Oklahoma, and ordered the University of Texas to admit a Negro to its white law school.

Monstrous Invasion

Terming the decision a "monstrous invasion of states' rights," Abernethy declared:

"We will consider the threat of unsegregated schools implicit in the court's decision and see what Alabamians can do to protect their children from Washington-enforced racial mingling on the playground and in the classroom."

Keynote speaker for tomorrow's rally will be Sam Johnston, Mobile attorney. Others on the program include State Democratic Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey of Mobile, Former Gov. Frank Dixon of Birmingham, Andalusia Attorney Robert B. Albritton and Edwin B. Livingston, young Sylacauga attorney.

Livingston, son of State Supreme Court Justice Ed Livingston, will emphasize organization of young States' Righters.

Alabama Dixiecrats Fired Over Peril To Segregation

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(NNPA)—Alabama Dixiecrats pledged themselves last Wednesday to a unified political campaign to preserve racial segregation and called upon both colored and white people "to refrain from words or deeds which might precipitate friction between the races."

The anti-Truman Dixiecrats met in a state-wide conference to chart "a course for the preservation of southern civilization."

The meeting was attended by 110 "delegates" and was the first formal southern political gathering for the express purpose of protesting the recent Supreme Court decisions outlawing racial segregation on railroad dining cars and in state-supported graduate and professional schools.

* * *

SEVEN SPEAKERS, three of whom were among the state's presidential electors who cast Alabama's eleven electoral votes for the States' Rights candidates in the 1948 Presidential election, led an attack on the Supreme Court's rulings and voiced general agreement that the south was facing a "crisis" caused by President Truman and a "gangster ridden, socialist dominated" national administration.

The conference adopted a resolution expressing its approval of the program set forth at a national States' Rights convention last month to wage a "no retreat, no surrender" campaign at the voting precinct level to defeat "Trumanism" in 1952.

The resolution also called on the state's Democratic executive committee to permit presidential elector candidates pledged against Mr. Truman to run in the 1952 primary.

A MONTH AGO THE Alabama Dixiecrats were dislodged from control of the Democratic party machinery when a primary election to membership on the state executive committee resulted in twenty-eight seats going to the Dixiecrats and forty-three seats to candidates who pledged loyalty to the national Democratic Party.

In another resolution the Dixiecrats declared that the Supreme Court's rulings against segregation had made "more delicate and difficult the matter of race relations in the South."

It was urged that both white and colored people in Alabama "conduct themselves with forbearance, tolerance, and practical common sense in the crisis which has been forced upon both races by the vicious plotting of the national Democratic administration."

* * *

THE KEYNOTE ADDRESS was delivered by Sam M. Johnston, Mobile attorney. He called on the southern states to "unify themselves for defense and denounce on every occasion the efforts of the President of the United States and the Congress to crucify the South."

For more than a century certain segregation practices have been constitutionally approved, Johnston contended, and then he asked:

"Can it be urged that the Supreme Court of the United States as presently constituted is the repository of greater legal learning, more precise erudition, and deeper patriotism than the court as constituted by former members for 160 years?"

* * *

FORMER GOVERNOR Frank Dixon of Alabama told the meeting that under segregation race relations in the South "were so harmonious, so free from friction, and so full of good will that many of us have never conceived that this happy situation could change."

He warned that there was likelihood that Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat, of Illinois, or Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, would be a Vice Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party in 1952.

States Rights Group to Stay In Alabama

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 14 —(AP)—Alabama States Righters dedicated themselves today to a political crusade to preserve racial segregation in the South.

Without a dissenting vote, upwards of 100 anti-Truman Democrats voted a State-wide rally to carry on a "No retreat, no surrender" battle against the Truman administration in 1952.

The rally was called in protest against recent Supreme Court decisions outlawing segregation on railroad dining cars and at the University of Oklahoma, and ordering the University of Texas to admit a Negro.

Delegates to the informal meeting shouted approval of a resolution demanding the right to withhold Alabama's 11 electoral votes from the national party nominee again two years from now just as the State did in 1948.

The resolution pledged an unending fight against the Truman civil rights program which touched off the revolt against the national party two years ago.

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Action came after speakers denounced the Supreme Court rulings and advocated unified political activity as the only way to preserve Southern traditions.

States' Righters reeling, but still undaunted

BY CHARLES BARRETT

ATLANTA, July 31—(AP)—States' Rights Democrats are reeling but undaunted after a series of sharp reverses in Southern Democratic primaries.

Opponents say the movement, which took four states from President Truman in 1948, is a dead duck—proven to lack grass-roots voter support.

States' Righters lay their losses to other causes. They predict they will recoup and even expand to new fields.

Dixie voters seem to be moving in both directions at once. Despite defeat of conservative States' Righters, unusually bitter recent campaigns ousted two standout Southern liberals—Sens. Graham (D., N. C.) and Pepper (D., Fla.).

Increased use of civil rights and racial issues as vote winners was noted in both these states.

The best conclusions seem to be:

1. There is no upsurge of liberalism in the South this year. Opposition to President Truman's civil rights program, the spark that lit the States' Rights revolt, is as fierce as ever.

2. Southerners generally still are steeped in loyalty to the regular Democratic Party, a 70-year tradition. The "fight it out within the party" creed is growing. Every winning Southern senator this Summer has supported this view.

* * *

THE FIRST AND MOST direct blow to States' Righters came back in May. Alabama, one of the four states to revolt in 1948, had a clear-cut choice. Voters elected 43 regular Democrats, 28 States' Righters, to their Democratic Executive Committee. (Four loyalist seats are being contested in court.)

Then came South Carolina, another 1948 insurgent. The States' Rights presidential candidate, Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, tried to oust Sen. Olin Johnston, party loyalist. That was the chief disagreement between them, and Thurmond was licked.

Another blow came last Tuesday in Arkansas. Former Gov. Ben Laney, a founder and now chairman of the States' Righters' National Committee, was beaten overwhelmingly in the governor's race by pro-Truman Sid McMath.

Crowed McGrath: "This will kill the Dixiecrat movement . . . since Arkansas was definitely a target state and they obviously spent money here. It is obvious they are dead."

Said Laney: "We were fighting for a principle which we considered right. Apparently, the majority of the people of this state have disagreed with our viewpoint."

* * *

EDITOR RALPH McGILL, of The Atlanta Constitution, agreed with McMath that the States' Righters as a separate movement are dead. But he added, "Sentiment for states' rights persists in the South, and it would be a mistake to assume otherwise.

"The South will turn to a new approach, and new leaders, to express this sentiment. I wouldn't be surprised to see Jimmy Byrnes (former "assistant president," now governor-nominate in South Carolina) lead the fight within the regular Democratic Party."

Last Tuesday, the same day as the Arkansas primary, Louisiana voters renominated Sen. Russell Long, another champion of "fight within the party," Louisiana also was one of the 1948 national Democratic bolters.

States' rights was not an open issue with Long's opponent, Malcolm Lafargue. But Long clashed publicly with Leander Perez, national director of the States' Righters. Perez's home parih (county) was the only one Long lost.

Perez said defeat of Laney and Thurmond can be attributed to the Korean outbreak. "It's just the way psychology works in wartime . . . the feeling of voters hasn't changed. The real trend was disclosed in the defeat of Pepper and Graham."

In Alabama, States' Rights Leader Gessner T. McCorvey, chairman of the state Democartic Party, said anyone who thinks the States' Rights view "has collapsed or lost any of its force is very badly mistaken. As a matter of fact, the people in many states outside the South are waking up . . . I am very confident that the real Democrats of Alabama in 1952 will elect 11 strong anti-Truman presidential electors just as they did in 1948."

McCorvey laid States' Righters' defeats to personalities in the campaigns.

States' Righters vote plea taken under advisement by high court

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 4—(AP)—Alabama Supreme Court today took under advisement a plea by States' Righters that they be allowed to go ahead and hear Third District election contests immediately.

The court indicated it would announce a decision Monday. However, only four judges were present today because the court is in its regular Summer recess until October.

William S. Pritchard of Birmingham, representing States' Righters, argued that the court in its ruling on a similar plea last month, in effect told Circuit Judge Bowen Simmons that a national party loyalist suit to block the contest could be heard on only two points.

THE CIRCUIT COURT should not delay the matter any further, Pritchard said.

Appearing in behalf of Judge Simmons and the loyalists, both parties to the litigation before the court today, Montgomery Atty. Richard T. Rives declared his side "is entitled to our fair day in court."

Rives contended the court would cut off any likelihood of getting the U. S. Supreme Court to hear the case if they ruled with the States' Righters.

The two points which States' Righters argued were the only basis for the loyalists suit are:

1. Were the contests, from Lee, Russell and Coffee Counties, filed as prescribed by law?
2. Was a cash bond properly filed?

Several weeks ago, States' Righters were turned down on a similar petition to remove the injunction, but the justices in a written opinion said the suit could be considered only on those points.

Dixiecrat Forces Take Defeat In Heated Alabama Election

BY WILLIAM GORDON

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — In one of the most heated political contests in the history of southern politics, Die-hard Dixiecrats, campaigning on the civil rights issue for the preservation of states righters in the deep south, have definitely gone down in defeat.

The marginal lead the Loyalist Demorats now hold, they are assured of majority representation in both the state Democratic executive committee and the two spot runoff in the race for the governship.

Todate, the known results, including the May 30 runoff election, the Loyalists hold 40 places while the States Righters have only 29. The Ninth Congressional district will determine whether the Loyalists or States Righters will increase their leads by the May 30 runoff.

TRUE INDICATION

On the basis of the showing made by Negro voters in Jefferson county, which represents about ninety-eight percent of the full Negro voting strength here, there is a strong indication that this trend is true throughout the state. Judging on the basis of the slim margin on which some of the Loyalists won, it is indicative of the effectiveness of the Negro vote which was lined on the side of the candidates pledging to stay in the National Democratic party. This gives further evidence that the Negro voter participation included the determining the trend of voting strength throughout the state.

On the basis of Negro voting, the dixiecrats would have 24 assured seats in the state democratic executive committee. But they failed to pick up the expected voting support in Jefferson County where the Negro politcal strength is over three percent of the total vote of the district.

In every district where the Negro vote carried an influential representation, the whole procedure proved to be an off-setting factor for dixiecrat ambition.

The districts showing greater Negro voter participation include the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth where the Loyalists picked up their greatest support.

The cities included in these districts are Tuscaloosa, Gaston Jasper, Sheffield, Tuscumbia and Florence.

SMEAR COMPANY

In Tuscaloosa, it is reported that the dixiecrats seeking reelection, conducted a smear campaign against liberal candidates while using the race issue to offset the Negro vote.

Jasper, located in Walker county, one of the nine making up the seventh congressional district, has progressed to more than 500 qualified registered Negro voters. Prior to the recent primary, there were only four Negro voters on the list in this county.

In Jasper, Ala. Rep. Chester Black, who claimed he was threaten ed by a former Klansman during the campaign, won by a large margin.

Negro political leaders here in Jefferson, who planned most of the strategy for the state-wide voting among Negroes, state that prevailing conditions similar to the above were representative throughout Alabama whereever Negroes voted.

In view of the present situation, relative to the two top candidates fighting for the Governor's seat, Negroes seems confident that all re cent political action is in their favor.

As Seen By The Times

So far as we have seen, the national political writers have presented a generally true picture of the Democrats' victory over the Dixiecrats. The election has not been presented to the country and the White House as an Alabama surrender. Mr. McCorvey's head has not been borne to Truman on a pike. It has been presented as a dash of cold comfort to the White House.

Arthur Krock, the famous Washington correspondent of The New York Times, wrote Sunday—

To understand the loss of control of the Democratic State Committee by the States' Righters in Alabama it helps to consider these facts:

(1) In 1948 Democratic as well as Republican politicians everywhere were of the belief that, if the President sought nomination and succeeded, he would be badly defeated in the election. This professional opinion was widely expressed in private by Democratic bosses throughout the nation up to the day of the voting in 1948.

(2) In Alabama and other Southern states, where Democrats were disaffected by Mr. Truman's civil rights program, the separatist movement that brought about the nomination of Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina on the States' Rights ticket was easier to implant. Since the President was sure to go out of office in the following January, and an independent Southern electoral bloc might actually govern the choice of the next President, the argument ran, why not stand by a traditional philosophy when it involved no risks of losing patronage, and foreshadowed greater Southern influence in the party that was to be reorganized after Mr. Truman's inevitable defeat? Why not gamble almost on a certainty?

(3) The argument carried in Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi and had strong but not majority support among Southern Democrats elsewhere. And with its triumph the professional insurgents took control of the state committees and delivered thirty-nine electors to Thurmond.

(4) But the President was elected in 1948. The patronage remained in his hands for at least four years thereafter. A Congressional majority, Democratic at least in name, supplanted that of the Republicans.

(5) Seizing the opportunity this presented in Alabama, the Democratic office-holders who had stayed regular in 1948 organized to regain control from Mr. McCorvey's group. "Don't worry about that 'civil rights' business," they said to the voters. "Southern senators will take care of that—they and the President are politicians and understand each other. As for the 'Fair Deal' program, we can handle that more effectively inside the party than out. In this way Alabama Democrats can regain their party standing and that's where the loaves and fishes are. Don't bet any more on a busted flush."

It worked, and why not? Races for state party committees are in the realm of absolute professional politics, and this was an argument the professionals understood.

Generally, we believe, that is a faithful thumbnail history of what happened, although Krock might have been somewhat more accurate had he made it more explicit that the basic idea of returning to the party was the better to make mischief for the Truman holy-rollers. War, not peace, was the motive.

The comments elsewhere in the country have been so generally faithful to the facts that at last The Advertiser is encouraged to hope that some day they may even understand that the Dixiecrats did not bar Truman's name from the ballot—that the Democrats simply didn't do anything about getting it on there.

Dixiecrats Lose Control In Alabama

MOBILE, Ala.—(AP)—Rebellious States Righters lost control of party machinery in Alabama to regular Democrats, a tabulation of official returns from the recent Democratic primary showed last night.

The totals confirmed an earlier Associated Press count that Democrat loyalists won a clear majority of the 72 places on the State Democratic Committee.

Showdown due tomorrow—

State court to settle clash between Dixiecrats, loyalists over committee vote

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 14—A showdown is due tomorrow before the Supreme Court in the legal clash between States' Righters and national party loyalists growing out of the May 2 State Democratic Executive Committee election contest in the Third Congressional District.

The case was tossed into the courts after a hectic clash between the two party groups Monday at Elba. It reached the Supreme Court yesterday via a quick appeal which has been set for hearing at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

A five-member State Democratic Executive Committee subcommittee—four of them States' Righters and the fifth a national party loyalist—was prevented from proceeding with the election contest by a temporary writ of prohibition.

* * *

IT WAS GRANTED by Circuit Judge Bowen Simmons after States' Righters on the subcommittee and their counsel displayed hostility toward court intervention in the election contest case.

When States' Righters turned aside Judge Simmons' request that they suggest a date for hearing a petition, filed by loyalists, seeking a permanent writ of prohibition against the contest, Judge Simmons granted a temporary writ of prohibition and set the petition for hearing on July 20.

William S. Pritchard, Birmingham, attorney for the States' Righters, in turn, petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition preventing Judge Simmons from interfering.

Court action at Elba Monday followed the subcommittee's rejection by a four-to-one vote of a petition objecting to the subcommittee's jurisdiction. It was prepared by Richard T. Rives, Montgomery attorney.

The election contest is an outgrowth of the May 2 election in the 10-county Third Congressional District. In that election four States' Righters and four national party loyalists apparently were elected to the State Committee.

* * *

CONTESTANTS ALLEGED that voting irregularities in Russell, Lee and Coffee County—Russell in particular—prevented the election of other States' Righters.

State Democratic Executive Committee Chairman Gessner McCorvey, of Mobile, last week appointed the five-member committee to conduct the contest.

He named Chairman H. M. Abercrombie, of Birmingham; H. Coleman Long, of Uniontown; William E. Johnson, of Mobile, and Frank Mizzell, of Montgomery, from the States' Righters ranks. The fifth member, Mayor Herbert Meighan, Gadsden, was selected from the national party loyalists.

Rives, along with Attys. Charles L. Rowe, of Elba; G. B. Halstead, of Headland, and Roy L. Smith, Jr., of Phenix City, represented the four national party loyalist candidates for the state committee.

They are Neil O. Davis, G. C. Hughes, Larue Horn and Mr. Bridges.

The petition attacking jurisdiction of the state committee subcommittee charged, among other things, that a fair hearing could not be expected of a committee so preponderantly States' Rights.

The petition also charged that a fair contest could not be expected since the committee proposed to check the election results only in three counties whereas the outcome in seven other counties would be ignored. Chairman Abercrombie, in addition, was charged with "prejudging" the case.

The petition insisted that since names of three candidates who had withdrawn remained on the ballot a check of votes cast for them and rulings of county chairmen on the question of single shooting would offset any irregularities which might be found in Russell County.

* * *

RIVES' PETITION objected still further—on legal grounds—that the state primary law does not provide for contest of an election of party officials but applies only to candidates for public office.

The subcommittee overruled the petition during an executive session.

At that point Rives and other attorneys for the party loyalists notified the subcommittee that court action would be taken and that demurrers to the contest would be filed.

States' Righters on the subcommittee and their counsel expressed reluctance to participate in court action, insisting that the Circuit Court lacked jurisdiction.

At first they would not even enter the courtroom—even at the request of the judge. Later on, however, they did, but when Judge Simmons suggested that they get together on a date for hearing, once again they remained silent.

Inconclusive Returns Give Loyalists Edge

Anti-Truman Forces Facing Handicap

Returns from 11 of the boxes in the Sixth District committee race: DeGraffenreid 617; Fuller 563; Griffin 566; Mayfield 601; Partlow 603; Higgins 182 Long 208; Milstead 159; Norwood 196; Withers 168. (The first five listed are regular Democrats, the next five States' Righters. All these boxes were from Tuscaloosa County.

First scattered returns in Jefferson County indicated the two slates were running neck-and-neck.

Returns from 160 of the 2,570 boxes in Alabama for superintendent of education: St. John 9399; Terry 9148.

States' Righters lagged behind on first inconclusive returns from today's Democratic primary run-off in their bid for control of party machinery in Alabama.

The anti-Truman forces need a sweep of all seven state committee seats at stake in today's balloting, plus a victory in an election contest in the Third District, for a majority on the powerful committee.

The committee could influence Alabama's 11 electoral votes in 1952's presidential campaign.

Alabama's 1948 electoral vote went to the Thurmond-Wright ticket when the anti-Truman States' Righters controlled party machinery.

Regular Democrats won 38 seats and States' Righters 26 on the 72-member committee May 2. One successful candidate is uncommitted.

States' Righters campaigned vigorously to capture the seven seats left undecided until today's primary. They also contested the May 2 election of four regular Democrats from the Third District.

If they won all seven seats at issue today, and if they were successful in unseating the four regulars, they would hold 37 of the 72 committee places.

Hope To Block Control

Next best, the States' Righters hope to whittle down the regular Democratic majority to a point where they could block administration control of Alabama's party machinery.

The first primary brought a record turnout of 402,000, but there was no indication that the runoff vote would approach that figure.

The only statewide race is for superintendent of education. A U. S. congressman will be nominated from the Fourth District, where veteran Rep. Sam Hobbs was not a candidate to succeed himself.

Memorial Day is not observed as an Alabama state holiday. Confederate Memorial Day is observed on April 26.

Leading candidates in the governor and lieutenant governor races both failed to obtain majorities in the May 2 primary but scheduled runoffs were eliminated when the No. 2 men withdrew.

Gordon Persons, state public service commissioner, ran well ahead of the 15-man field in the governor's race. Former State Revenue Commissioner Philip Hamm, Gov. James E. Folsom's handpicked candidate who placed second, later announced he would not enter a runoff.

Hardwick Out

State Senator Guy Hardwick, Dothan, likewise withdrew from the runoff for lieutenant governor. The nomination thus went to State Senator James Allen, Gadsden, who had led the ticket in the first primary.

U. S. Senator Lister Hill and four incumbent congressmen who had opposition all were renominated May 2. Those winning again were Reps. Frank Boykin of the First, George Grant of the Second, Edward deGraffenried of the Sixth and Laurie Battle of the Ninth.

The other four congressmen were unopposed.

In the Fourth District, where Rep. Hobbs is retiring, Kenneth Roberts, Anniston, opposes Probate Judge Wilbur Nolen in the runoff.

Roberts polled 15,751 votes in the first primary to 13,222 for Nolen, and 10,668 for Tom C. King.

All of the lesser state races were decided in the first prmiary, except for superintendent of education and secretary of state. Mrs. Agnes Baggett led the secretary of state race, but failed to poll a majority. Her scheduled runoff opponent, Mrs. Mary J. Thompson, withdrew.

Terry, Greensboro, and Vernon L. St. John, Opp, wound up in a runoff for the post of education superintendent. Terry received 135,670 votes in the first primary, St. John 128,600, and Floyd Dotson, Birmingham, got 75,974.

There were runoffs also in the Fourth and Fifth Districts for places on the state Democratic committee but those runoffs will have no effect on the committee lineup.

All six in the runoff for three places in the Sixth District are Loyalist Democrats, and all four seeking two places in the Fourth are States' Righters.

Dixiecrat Movement Said Dead in State

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Never really strong, the Dixiecrats are dead in Georgia—at least during this nonpresidential year.

The persons who were top leaders of the Dixiecrat movement in this State in 1948 said last night they were unaware that the Southern group is holding its third anniversary meeting in Jackson, Miss., today.

They said they knew of no Georgians planning to go to the Mississippi session.

Charles Bloch, of Macon; Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, of Athens, and Herschel Lovett, of Dublin, were

Dixiecrats see Party as President maker. Page 5.

chosen as leaders of the movement in Georgia early in the 1948 campaign. However, they said there has been no activity among the group since that campaign.

Charges that Gov. Talmadge and Political Leader Roy Harris were trying to deliver the State to the Dixiecrats in the next Presidential election were hurled recently by Dan Duke, candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He based his charge upon articles by Harris criticizing President Truman.

In 1948, Gov. Talmadge did not put Georgia into the Dixiecrat column. The State Democratic Committee, composed of friends of the Governor, named friends of Acting Gov. Thompson as Democratic Presidential Electors to run in an election against a slate of Dixiecratic Electors, and the people chose the Democratic group.

Talmadge, himself, has said many times he favored fighting out battles within the Democratic Party.

Alabama's recent election placed that state back in the straight Democratic Party.

Georgia observers said that the Florida election, in which a "sound liberal," George Smathers, defeated a "leftist liberal," Sen. Claude Pepper, for the United States Senate set a pattern for Democrats to fight their battles within the Party.

Dixiecrats See Party As President Maker

JACKSON, Miss.—(AP)—States' Rights Democrats studied a bold plan last night for an intensive South-wide drive for the balance of national political power.

Proposals for such a campaign went before a night meeting of the States' Rights Executive Committee. That group will bring the definite program today to the third national States' Rights meeting.

On the eve of the meeting here, an expected tug-of-war between pro States Rights Democrats and those who favor sticking with the National party failed to materialize in the Louisiana State Democratic Central Committee.

When the meeting opened at Baton Rouge, La., members said an understanding had been reached. They did not say what that understanding was.

Sen. Russell Long, son the the late Sen. Huey Long, is a candidate for renomination in the July 25 Democratic primary which is tantamount to election.

Long has announced he favors staying within the National party. Anti-Long forces have announced they seek to unite behind a single candidate to oppose him, but as yet no agreement on a candidate has been announced.

Leander Perez, a leader in the Louisiana Committee, is also Director of the States Rights National Committee.

The Committee adopted a resolution criticizing the proposed Fair Employment Practices Commission before Congress, and said "the State of Louisiana desires very much to be left to its own devices" as to "matters and things embraced" in the bill.

Insurgent States' Righters captured four deep South States in 1948. They hope to get the whole South in 1952. That might give them the balance of power in the Presidential election.

In that event, they contend, the States' Righters could swing their vote either way and actually decide which major candidate would sit in the White House.

The program under study would take money. It would include a paid organization to work throughout the South, hot bed of opposition to President Truman's Civil Rights proposals.

States' Righters Study Plans For Campaign

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States' Rights Democrats Air Southwide Drive Plan

Action Expected to Change Political Power Balance

(The Associated Press)

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In that event, they contend, the States' Righters could swing their vote either way and actually decide which major candidate would sit in the White House.

The program under study would take money. It would include a paid organization to work throughout the South, hot bed of opposition to President Truman's civil rights proposals.

State, county and precinct organizations are planned in each Southern state. All would be perfected in time for the 1952 presidential race.

One States' Rights leader estimated $2,000,000 would be needed. W. W. Wright, vice-chairman of the executive committee fixed that figure as a sum "to shoot for."

He said a professional campaign group is needed to "take the States' Rights movement out of the hands of the week end politicians."

Wright did not say how or where a campaign chest of such size could be raised. He did say no really large donations were received in 1948 when Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana left regular Democratic ranks.

Those four states gave their electoral votes to Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, for president, and Gov. Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi, for vice-president.

Gov. Wright will welcome the mass meeting Wednesday. Gov. Thurmond is expected here also but has no featured role.

The Southwide campaign plans call for strong organization in Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

Such plans for Georgia, North Carolina and Kentucky would await developments in those states. All three refused to join the 1048 States' Rights revolt.

Ex-Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, one of the four states carried by the Thurmond-Wright ticket two years ago, may hardener, was here to explain that election in 1952. Anti-States' Righter wontion and to sit as a member of control of the state Democratic the movement's executive committee executive committee there lasttee. week.

Control of state Democratic organization was an important factor in 1948 a States' Rights-dominated committee led the campaign for a break from the regular Democratic nominees. four states two years ago.

States' Righters Map Bold Dixie Drive For Balance Of National Political Power

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Alabama May Harden

Alabama, one of the four states carried by the Thurmond-Wright ticket two years ago, may harden in 1952. Anti-States Righters won control of the State Democratic Executive Committee there last week.

In 1948 a States Rights-dominated committee led the campaign for a break from the regular Democratic nominees.

Ex-Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, an ardent States Righter, was here to explain that election and to sit as a member of the movement's executive committee.

Control of state Democratic organization was an important factor in each of the four states carried by the States Righters two years ago.

Leander Perez, one of the leaders in the Louisiana committee, also is director of the States Rights National Committee.

FEPC Criticized

The committee adopted a resolution criticizing the proposed Fair Employment Practices Commission before Congress, and said "the State of Louisiana desires very much to be left to its own devices" as to "matters and things embraced" in the bill.

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High Cost Visioned

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States' Rights Strategy Put On Winning Over Solid South

JACKSON, Miss., May 10—(AP)—States' Rights Democrats aiming to "throw the planned economy theorists" out of Washington hinged their strategy today on winning a solid South.

This "plan of action" was announced by Publisher J. Oliver Emmerich, of The McComb, Miss., Enterprise-Journal to the more than 1,500 people from 14 states attending the third annual States' Rights convention here.

"None can deny," Emmerich declared in his address, "that our people are being shackled by the planned economy theorists."

"Our task," Emmerich said, "is to sell the people against deficit spending, creeping socialism and the totalitarian state."

Southern Unity Sought

The States' Righters campaign will seek to weld the South into the nation's most powerful minority by the 1952 presidential campaign, and through that position become a national balance of political power.

To attain that objective, a precinct-by-precinct organization will be created striving for full control of all Deep South states. A proposal by Bob Slimp, a student in Baylor University at Waco, Tex., was incorporated into the plan to use college students as "shock troops" in the door-to-door campaign.

"A united South can be the nation's most powerful and effective minority," Emmerich said. "Once united, the South has nothing to fear ahead. With the South secure, the nation is secure—for the South upholds those principles that will preserve a free America."

Movement Smeared

Emmerich said the States' Rights movement has "been smeared with the charge of bigotry and race hatred . . . but the so-called civil rights legislation is an open door to a police state."

The States' Rights movement is staunchly opposed to the civil rights program and the proposed fair employment practices commission supported by President Truman, as well as national administration deficit spending policies.

"Thus far," Emmerich declared, "the forces that are selling the idea of a welfare state are doing a better job than the forces that are selling the idea and ideal of constitutional government."

"Ours is a selling job," he declared.

Dixon Reports

Former Gov. Frank Dixon of Alabama reported on the defeat of the States' Righters in the Alabama Democratic primary last week. He blamed the results on "falsity and fraud" in contentions by those favoring a return to the national Democratic Party.

In 1948 Alabama's electors were pledged not to cast their votes for President Truman. They joined electors from South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi in supporting the States' Rights ticket of Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina, for president and Gov. Fielding Wright, of Mississippi, for vice president.

The convention today reelected former Gov. Ben Laney, of Arkansas, as chairman of the National States' Rights Executive Committee. Vice Chairman Leander Perez, of Louisiana, and W. W. Wright, of Jackson, Miss., were also re-named. Other committeemen are Palmer Bradley, of Houston, Tex.; Secretary Ed Lewis, of Jackson, Miss.; Treasurer George Wallace, of Jackson; and Dixon.

Thurmond Opens Meeting

Gov. Thurmond opened the meeting with the statement:

"Our fight two years ago has aroused the people to the dangers of centralized government as they never would have been aroused without our efforts.

"Only the rights of the states to regulate their own affairs will prevent a dictatorship in this country. I hope the people will say to Truman and his crowd 'You can go no further because we believe in the American way of life.'"

Socialism Opposed

Gov. Thurmond flew in, made his speech at the opening of the session and then took a plane back to Columbia. He expressed regret that he was unable to stay for the full meeting but added that it was absolutely necessary he be back in Columbia this afternoon.

State Sen. George Warren, of South Carolina, said his state still is strongly against "the creeping socialistic revolution in progress in Washington.

Edgar Waybright, Jr., Jacksonville, Fla., said the election of Rep George Smathers in his state as U S. senator last week came because "we told the people the truth with the gloves off."

14 States Represented

"In 1861 we had the War Between the States. Now we have a cold civil war with the forces of communism seeking to gain control of this nation.

"If we can't defeat this move toward communism in 1952, we won't ever defeat it. It used to be creeping socialism. Now it's galloping communism."

Delegates from the following states stood as the roll of states was called: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida South Carolina, North Carolina Tennessee, Virginia, Texas, Louisiana, Missopri, Indiana, Mississippi, Ohio and Montana.

Georgia's name was called but no one stood. Kentucky was not called.

STATES' RIGHTERS LOOK TO BYRNES

South Carolina Governor-Elect Has No Comment

By JOHN R. HENRY
(INS Staff Correspondent)

Atlanta, July 15 — The telephone jingled in the law office of citizen Jimmy Byrnes at Spartanburg Saturday and South Carolina's governor-to-be picked up the receiver.

He was asked, point-blank, if he would take up and carry the banner of the States' Rights Democrats.

Mr. Byrnes would neither confirm nor deny. Instead, he remarked:

"I have no comment on any speculation. I made my position clear in my campaign, and I have nothing to add just now."

This is the former secretary of state's bland, diplomatic response to the belief he will become the new national leader in the south's revolt against President Truman's domestic policies.

Expect Endorsement Later

It is no secret that the States' Rights faction places what may be a last ray of hope on statesman Byrnes.

Frank Mayerhoff, a spokesman for the States' Rights headquarters at Jackson, Miss., said Byrnes is "expected" to endorse the movement eventually, but not before he won the South Carolina governorship.

As everybody now knows, South Carolina Democrats gave Byrnes an overwhelming nomination which guarantees election.

Political observers, therefore, are anxious to see if the once friend and now foe of fair deal policies will breathe new life in the States' Rights movement.

All the 1950 elections in the South indicate the people prefer the middle of the road. They are no more in favor of radical conservatism than radical liberalism.

The States' Righters sustained a major blow in the defeat of Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, who hoped to carry States' Rights banner into the US Senate from South Carolina. Earlier, they were defeated in Alabama. They thought they could sweep both states.

Revolt Future Not Bright

The liberal Sen. Frank Graham was defeated, meanwhile, in North Carolina, and Sen. Claude Pepper was badly beaten in Florida.

If these election trends are regional weather vanes, then the future for any all-out States' Rights revolt is no brighter than the prognosis for incurable, die-hard liberal politics.

Various southern leaders see in the South Carolina election a significant possibility.

Some prefer to describe the results as a death knell for the States' Rights faction.

Others hopefully foresee a rebirth of the States' Rights movement, equipped with dynamic leadership and stripped of local issues that weakened its chance of survival.

Byrnes is not likely to make a pitch for States' Rights simply on the basis of such items as "the southern way of life," "state control of off-shore oil," and other phrases commonplace in Thurmond's 1948 presidential campaign.

Thurmond, beaten in his bid for the United States Senate seat by the incumbent, Sen. Olin Johnston, lost not only the election but whatever prestige was left in his fashion of being top men among the States' Righters.

Thurmond Mournful

On election night, when his defeat seemed imminent, Thurmond may have told the tale of the States' Rights organization as he knew it. He mournfully remarked in the past tense:

"We have fought a good fight for a good cause. We have fought for principles which people will remember when they've forgotten us."

The 71-year-old Byrnes, despite his age, is regarded in States' Rights circles as a better potential leader than any who have espoused the movement.

He is one of the world's best-known men. He was not only a secretary of state but also a supreme court justice, war-time mobilizer and "assistant president."

Byrnes was an intimate in fair deal circles. He emerged from Washington to deliver scathing denunciations against the same "welfare state" programs which the States' Righters so bitterly attacked.

He remained aloof from petty business. Byrnes steered clear of such entanglements as the race issue and tideland oil. In fact, he also has shied away, thus far, from any open alliance with the States' Rights forces.

However, Byrnes obviously has not closed the door on the States' Righters nor has he listed himself among the Democratic party loyalists who subscribe to "the party-right-or-wrong" theory.

Byrnes Would 'Hold Line'

Before he opened his campaign for the governorship, Byrnes said he would seek the co-operation of other governors "to hold the line against encroachment upon the rights of the states by the federal government."

When he addressed the Southern governors at Biloxi, Miss., last fall, he cannonaded the basic fair deal philosophy as "the road to statism."

W. W. Wright, who attended that session of the governors as a States' Rights observer, thought the South Carolinian should have used stronger words. Wright was persuaded that Byrnes' talk was as tough as it was then appropriate for him to be.

It is evident, meanwhile, that Byrnes would be especially welcomed as a leader by States' Righters who are not adherents to that cause for any selfish motive but because they see in it a bulwark against leftist extremes.

So, if Jimmy Byrnes declines to lead them, the States' Righters will be rightfully a gloomy lot.

Wright, who helped organize the fight against increasing federal power, frankly discussed the status of States' Righters even before Byrnes became South Carolina's governor. Wright said:

"If we fail in 1952, I believe it is hopeless. We are through, finished . . . and we might as well face it."

Carolina Moonshine

The late Senator Bilbo was the most insulting speaker in his time but his record is threatened today by Senator Olin Johnston of South Carolina.

In the hot primary election fight in South Carolina recently, Senator Johnston established a new low for dirty, name-calling, mud-slinging, slanderous race baiting.

Some 4,000 voters in a ball park in Charleston, including 400 Negroes in the bleachers, heard the two Senatorial candidates, Dixiecrat J. Strom Thurmond and Olin D. Johnston, compete against each other in making the most insulting remarks about Negroes.

Time magazine reported Johnston as saying: "Had I been Governor Thurmond, I would never have appointed the Nigger physician of Charleston, Dr. T. C. McFall, to displace your beloved white physician (on the Medical Advisory Board)." At that point, sounds of dissent rose from 400 Negroes in the bleachers. Johnston bellowed: "Make those Niggers keep quiet."

This outrageous performance clinched the votes for Johnston and the U. S. Senate will be disgraced by his presence for another six years. That this should happen in 1950 is a sad commentary on our times. Things sure change slowly under that old Carolina moon.

34d 1950

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

Dr. DuBois Denies He's Foreign Agent

9-2-50

PARIS — Charging that the order of the U.S. State Department that the Peace Information Center which he heads and all of its officers register as foreign agents is an attempt to silence peace advocates, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois here last week declared that those Americans who hate war "will not be still."

Although the Government did not specify the foreign principal the center is said to represent, it was apparent that the order stemmed from the group's distribution of the Stockholm Peace Petition.

The appeal, which demands that atomic weapons be outlawed was characterized by Secretary of State Dean Acheson as part of the Soviet Union's "spurious peace offensive."

Non-Compliance Means Jail

The State Department's order that PIC officers register as foreign agents was made in a letter dated Aug. 11, signed by William E. Foley, chief of the department's Foreign Agents Registration Section.

Denies Foregin Sponsor

In a caustic reply to the order, Dr. DuBois, 82-year-old Massachusetts-born Harvard graduate, who is the only colored member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, stated:

"As chairman of the Peace Information Center since its inception in April of this year, I can state categorically that there is no basis, in fancy or in fact, for the charge that the center is a representative in any way of a 'foreign principal.'

The center is an entirely American organization whose sole objective is to secure peace to prevent a third World War. The fantastic absurdity of the Justice Department's request is demonstrated in the failure of the department even to indicate on whose behalf we are supposed to be acting.

"Since there is clearly no justification in fact for this demand by the Department of Justice, I must assume that the department's action, which comes suddenly after several months of normal activity by our organization, is a further move by the Administration to frighten into silence the voices of peace in America.

"This is only the latest of a series of attacks first launched by Secretary of State Acheson on the World Peace Appeal and on those who would save the American people from the horrors of atomic warfare.

"These attacks have but one purpose—to intimidate those working for peace, whether in support of the World Peace Appeal, the International Red Cross statement calling for banning atomic weapons or the teachings of the Prince of Peace, Himself.

"It will not erase the two million signatures already secured for the World Peace Appeal. I am sure that these two million signers and countless millions of Americans who hate war will defend the right to speak and work for peace."

That Coalition Again

That old saw about politics making strange bedfellows was never more pointed than in last week's coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans on the House Rules Committee.

By a vote of 9 to 2, this strange alliance teamed up to force through a motion asking the House to restore the committee's power to bottle up bills and prevent them from coming to the floor for a vote.

Last January this committee lost some of its power by passage of a new rule permitting chairmen of other committees to bypass the rules group and bring legislation to the floor after 21 days.

Increased pressure for a return to the "good old days" came last week following a wrangle over the administration's Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) Bill. The motion requesting the change was made by Rep. E. E. Cox, Georgia Democrat, and rabid foe of the measure.

Voting with him were three Dixie Democrats—Howard W. Smith of Virginia, William M. Colmer of Mississippi and John E. Lyle Jr., of Texas; one Northern Democrat, James J. Delaney of New York, and four Northern Republicans—Lee E. Allen of Illinois, Clarence Brown of Ohio, Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts, and James W. Wadsworth of New York.

Voting against the resolution were two Democrats, Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois, committee chairman, and Ray J. Madden of Indiana. Rep. John McSweeney, Ohio Democrat, twelfth member of the committee, was absent.

Had the four Northern Republicans on the committee voted against the motion, it could have been beaten by a 6 to 5 vote.

There is no question about it but that the Southern Democrats who seek a return of the committee's former power did so largely because they are opposed to President Truman's civil rights program despite their insistence that they are primarily interested in economy.

That they were joined by Republicans, who also would like to sabotage the President's program, is indeed regrettable.

As long as the Rules Committee can keep legislation from coming up for a vote, it is possible for legislators coming up for election this year to keep from going on record with their votes.

Since the platform of the two major parties contained planks pledging civil rights legislation, it would be embarrassing indeed for some of the doubletalkers if their votes were recorded.

If the committee motion prevails, and there is belief in some quarters that it will, it will then be necessary to revert to the old 218-signature petition method to get a bill out. There is still the possibility that the FEPC bill can be brought out on January 23.

As long as both parties stoop to such crude tactics, making a political football out of the civil rights program and other social legislation, there is little hope for passage of any of these measures.

Only through non-partisan or bi-partisan effort, with neither party seeking the glory, can we hope to get such bills passed. If Congress can forget partisanship on foreign policy, why not do the same with domestic matters which are equally important?

The voters should keep this in mind when election time rolls around again, but, should they forget, we'll remind them.

Report From Washington

WASHINGTON — In order to counter balance the Democratic party's "Americans for Democratic Action" adjunct, a group of influential Republicans here are considering formation of an organization known as the "Republican Committee for American Action," with the civil rights issue as a rallying point.

The group would function inside the GOP in an attempt to "liberalize, modernize and humanize its approach to current problems."

The movement is being led by Russell W. Davenport, who was associated with Wendell Willkie in the 1940 campaign. He now works for Fortune Magazine.

* * *

WASHINGTON—The threat of a Harry Truman for President and William L. Dawson for Vice President ticket in 1952 is being widely used in the state of Alabama by Dixiecrats there who are fighting a "smear and fear" campaign to keep control of the state Democratic party machinery.

This fact came to light last week when a widely circulated letter marked "personal and confidential" and "destroy it as soon as you read it lest it fall into the hands of the enemy" was revealed to reporters here.

Gessner T. McCorvey, Mobile attorney and chairman of the Alabama State Democratic executive committee accidentally exposed the Dixiecrat strategy as he made frantic last minute attempts to win Alabama for the Dixiecrats in the coming May 2 primaries.

Alabama was one of the four Southern States to cast its electorial votes for Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of North Carolina for President in 1948.

* * *

WASHINGTON — Among the top ten "hookey playing" Democratic Congressman of this session—those who are continually absent from the floor of the House of Representatives—Drew Pearson in his Washington Merry-Go-Round listed the two Negro solons, Adam Clayton Powell of New York and William L. Dawson, Illinois.

Out of the 368 aye-and-nay votes and quorum calls since the Eighty-first Congress began in January, 1949, Pearson said that Powell was absent 227 times and Dawson 162 times.

Negro Groups Warned Against Anti-Communist Hysteria

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

The country's Negroes and all other groups working for the "eventual effecting of democracy in the United States" have been warned against being content merely maintain an anti-Communist attitude" by the National Urban League, a leader among the Nation's interracial organizations. In addressing the league's 40th anniversary meeting, Lester Granger, its executive secretary, said:

"Anti-Communism is effective in a democratic sense only when it is motivated by a driving conviction that the practice of democracy is possible, practical and vitally important to the development of sound community life in America. To take any other position leaves individuals and organizations exposed to the hysteria which has swept through so many communities driving ordinarily fair-minded American citizens into acts of flagrant injustice against their fellow citizens and violation of their constitutional rights under the game of fighting Communism."

'IMPLACABLE ENEMY'

The organization took a positive stand against Communism as an "implacable and aggressive enemy which plans not only to defeat the United Nations forces in Korea but also utterly to destroy any possibility of democratic advances in any nation throughout the world." However, the league's leaders, representative of every major Negro community in the country, said a double vigilance must be maintained, because "some of our bitterest enemies" have already infiltrated American ranks.

"Those Americans of any race," Granger said in outlining the organization's policy, "who spread dissension and suspicion, bigotry and hatred between groups of citizens, who insist upon propagating racist ideas and seek to impose citizenship restrictions upon fellow Americans because of their race, are every bit as dangerous to the cause of democracy as members of Communist forces who infiltrate behind our lines in Korea."

WARNS OF ALL ENEMIES

In the light of that conviction, the Urban League, usually mild-mannered regarding the positions it assumed at the point of interracial conflict, opened its 40th conference on the note that minorities must oppose Communism but not relax in any sense against similar enemies in the United States.

The renewed efforts of pro-Communists to "take over" the strongest of the country's Negro and inter-racial organizations, were admitted to have concerned many groups. The technique, according to Urban League spokesmen, is doubly difficult for units operating in the interracial field due to the fact that all Communists work under the guise of "helping to right a great wrong."

Once included, however, it is not long before attempts are made to "improve the effectiveness" of the organizations attacked. This, according to the league's observation of the practice, eventually comes into the open as direct bids for leadership. Charges that leaders who will not follow the Communist line are "appeasers," usually precede such flanking movements, it was pointed out.

Equally as retarding as the Communist who seeks to take over the organization and twist it to Moscow standards, however, is the "joiner" who gives time and money but who "seeks a stubborn continuation of the racial status quo." Giving a warning to all units in its field, the league said that while the two types of sabotage were as "similar in their sinister persistence as they are different in their methods," it was not always easy to recognize the type encountered.

Over-all, the organization told its affiliates that the prevailing trend of race relations was encouraging as far as industrial opportunities were concerned. Establishing something of a peacetime precedent, upward of 14,000 Negroes were placed in selected positions through Urban League activities, last year. Emphasizing the consistency and scope of this service, Granger said:

"Not a week passes when I do not pick up a report from some local league showing progress in this business of developing equal opportunity. Included has been information announcing the appointment of a Negro sanitary engineer in the health department and Negro meter readers in the public utilities department of the city of Richmond, Va. In Chicago barriers in the public employment service against the referral of qualified Negroes to aircraft manufacturers have been removed."

Granger said the opening of a $135,000 swimming pool in Jacksonville, Fla.; adoption of an ordinance in San Francisco forbidding racial discrimination in the selecton of tenants for any housing project even partly subsidized by public funds; and scores of other instances, were indicative of the fact that resourceful and guided planning was "paying dividends . . . in terms of higher community standards and a greater spirit of harmony between members of different races."

Branded By Un-American Committee

Many Prominent Negro Lawyers In Organization

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The National Lawyers Guild, to which a number of prominent colored lawyers have belonged, was branded as a Communist-front organization by the House Un-American Activities Committee in a report made public last Saturday.

The committee recommended that the guild be put on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. Calling the group "an arm of the International Communist conspiracy," the committee also recommended that the Guild be made to register as a foreign agent, that its members be barred from Federal employment, and that the American Bar Association consider whether Guild membership "is compatible with admissibility to the American Bar."

One of the reasons which prompted colored lawyers to join the Guild was the fact that they were virtually barred from membership in the American Bar Association.

Commenting upon the report, Prof. Thomas I. Emerson of Yale university said it was "another typical demonstration of the fantastic standards, methods and distortions which have earned that committee the disrespect of most thoughful Americans."

The Guild accused the committee of trying to intimidate its members, and asserted that while its views have, at times, coincided with those of the Communist party, it also has taken positions in direct conflict with the Communist party line.

As an example of the latter, it cited a statement adopted by the National Executive Board on September 9, supporting "the action of the United Nations in opposing the aggression of North Korea against South Korea.

The Guild has intervened in a number of cases in the United States Supreme Court, as a friend of the court, in support of the position of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and in opposition to racial discrimination and segregation.

Belford V. Lawson, Jr., chief counsel for Elmer W. Henderson, whose suit against the Southern Supreme Court declaring racial segregation illegal on railroad dining cars, was listed in the report as a member of the executive board of the Guild, and former Municipal Court Judge James A. Cobb was listed as a member of the board of directors of the local chapter.

When the committee's report was called to his attention, Mr. Cobb said, "if the Guild goes on the subersive list, then I go off the Guild's list. I'll have nothing to do with any Communistic or any other subersive organization.

"I resigned from the Guild once a couple years ago, but was prevailed upon to come back because of my deep interest in civil rights cases. I have not been active in the Guild and I did'nt even know I had been reelected to the Board of Directors.

"I'll get a copy of the report and study it, and maybe I'll take some action, if the report convinces me the Guild is subversive before the Attorney General acts."

Wilberforce Prexy Denies Pro-Communist Charges

DAYTON, Ohio — (SNS) — Dr. Charles Leander Hill, president of Wilberforce University, has demanded a retraction from the Dayton Journal Herald which printed a short story alleging that he had pro-Communist sympathies.

Hill had signed a document which charged that the United Nations has broken down morally and that the United States is being made the proverbial "goat" in the Korean war."

Subsequently, the Journal printed a story which Hill said tried "hard by implication, by inference, by the pathology of suggestion, and by a process of guilt of association, to identify and locate me as either a Communist or a fellow traveler."

The Wilberforce president replied categorically in a public letter that "I have never been a Communist, I am not now a Communist, I never intend to become a Communist." Hill continued:

a recreant one. Now these are my political beliefs. If some Communists anywhere share these same beliefs, then I cannot help that."

The Ohio educator said that he is a "plain, good, loyal, old-fashioned American, sprung from the soil of Ohio, cradled in the American ethos, a product of American schools, and ready if necessary, even to bear arms in defense of my country, for neither am I an absolute pacifist."

He declared that if the story were not retracted, the case would be taken to the courts.

"As to the other items quoted in the article on Tuesday, I have this to say. In a democracy one of the rights of citizens is to freething that makes America Amerily express their opinions. The ca is this very freedom to criticize the policies of the government. Whenever we come to the place that we cannot express divergent views about national and international affairs, by that very token we are no longer a democracy but a fascist regimentation. I am still opposed to enslavement of dark peoples of the earth bythe powerful white nations of the earth. Dark peoples want freedom to govern themselves just as white people want and demand it. I am still opposed to the use of the Atomic bomb or the H-bomb by this or any nation, for such a use shows clearly that we are not civilized but savage. I do feel that the United Nations has broken down morally and that the United States is being made the proverbial "goat" in the war in Korea. Who else is there doing the fighting? I still feel that Chiang's government was

OHIOAN JOINS SMEAR PARADE:

Mrs. Bethune Linked With Red-Front Group

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune's name has been linked with an organization termed a Communist-front group by Frank T. Bow, Republican Congress in the 16th Ohio District, who testified that she was speaker at a dinner given for Ferdinand C. Smith.

Currently, Smith is under deportation orders as an alien Communist. Mr. Bow also charged that Mrs. Bethune was national vice chairman of the American League for Peace and Democracy and is listed in an Un-American Activities Committee report as one of 45 persons representing "one of the most impressive aggregations of Communist talent ever assembled in a Communist party organization."

Mr. Bow testifying before a Senate Interior and Insular Affairs subcommittee took full responsibility for charges of communistic leanings against Oscar Chapman, Secretary of Interior, made last week on the Senate floor by Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (Rep., Kans.)

At a public hearing on Aug. 25, 1939. Mr. Bow said a membership list of the Washington branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy was incorporated into the record and on this list was Mr. Chapman's name. He added that the League was known as the American League Against War and Fascism prior to 1937, and both organizations were listed by both Attorneys General Francis Biddle and Tom Clark as "subversive."

Concerning a report in the files of the Un-American Activities Committee that Mr. Chapman had attended with Earl Browder the dinner in honor of Mr. Smith, Mr. Bow directed attention to the record of Mr. Smith, whom he called a 'well known and notorious Communist." Mr. Bow said among the sponsors of this dinner were:

Mrs. Bethune and aPul Robeson, vice chairmen of the Committee of Sponsors; Benjamin J. Davis Jr., John P. Davis, editor of "Our World" magazine; Rep. Vito Marcantonio, ALP, N.Y; Rep. Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, Doxey Wilkerson and Max Yergan. The dinner was given at the Commodore Hotel in New York, Sept. 20. 1944.

HAZEL SCOTT MAKES DENIALS AT INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Hazel Scott, the pianist, today denounced as "guilt by listing" a published compilation of individuals, including herself, having alleged associations with Communist-front groups or activities.

In a personal appearance before the House Un-American Activities Committee, she branded the information "a lie" and the listing "vile and un-American."

Miss Scott, well-known negro concert artist and wife of Representative Adam C. Powell Jr., Democrat of New York, was permitted to answer allegations contained in the publication "Red Channels" issued by the organization known as "Counterattack."

"Red Channels" describes itself as a digest of official reports issued by the House Un-American Activities Committee and similar groups such as the California legislative Un-American Activities Committee.

Miss Scott told the House committee that she wanted to "clear the record that I am a Communist sympathizer," and added:

"I am not a member of the Communist party. I never have been. I have never entertained the idea of being one, and I never will."

She repeated to the committee the same statement she issued publicly last week. In it she denied the truth of pro-Communist associations alleged in a number of instances in which her name figured.

Mrs. Bethune Mentioned In Senate Red Hearing

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The name of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president-emertius, was brought into the hearings of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs subcommittee Thursday by Frank T. Bow, Republican nominee for Congress for the 16th Ohio District, in an effort to sustain charges that Oscar Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, has been a member of subversive organizations.

Mr. Bow, testifying before the subcommittee, quoted from reports of the House Un-American Activities Committee, took full responsibility for charges of Communists learnings against Mr. Chapman made on the Senate floor by Senator Andrew F. Schoeppel, Republican, Kansas.

The subcommittee was investigating charges that Mr. Chapman had taken an oath of office in 1946, from which an affidavit of nonmembership in subversive organizations had been stricken, and that his alleged connections with subversive organizations raise a question of Communist influence in the Interior Department.

* * *

THE NAME OF Mrs. Bethune, president emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women, was brought into the hearings by Mr. Bow, when she testified that she was listed with Mr. Chapman as a speaker at a dinner given in honor of Ferdinand C. Smith, who is now under deportation orders as an alien Communist.

Mr. Bow also charged that Mrs. Bethune was national vice chairman of the American League for Peace and Democracy and is listed in a report of the Un - American Activities Committee as one of forty-five persons representing "what is probably the most impressive aggregation of Communist talent ever assembled in a single organization throughout the long history of the Communist Party."

The records of the Un-American Activities Committee, Mr. Bow testified, indicated that Mr. Chapman has been a member of organizations which have been declared subversive by the Attorney General or branded as Communist - fronts by the Committee.

* * *

AT A PUBLIC hearing on Aug. 25, 1939, Mr. Bow said, a membership list of the Washington branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy was incorporated into the record and on the list was Mr. Chapman's name.

According to Mr. Bow, the American League for Peace and Democracy was known as the American League Against War and Fascism prior to 1937, and both of these organizations were listed by both Attorneys General Francis Biddle and Tom Clark as "subversive."

When he appeared before the subcommittee, Mr. Chapman categorically denied that he was ever a member of the American League Against War and Fascism.

* * *

MR. BOW ALSO quoted from a report of the Un-American Activities Committee that "The most constructive proof of the Communist domination of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is to be found in the organization's strict and unvarying conformance to the line of the Communist Party in the field of foreign policy."

Mr. Chapman had admitted that he was the chairman of the arrangements committee for a dinner given by the Washington chapter of the Southern Conference for Justice Hugo L. Black on April 7, 1947, and declared that this organization had not been listed as subversive by the Attorney General.

Concerning a report in the files of the Un - American Activities Committee that Mr. Chapman had attended with Earl Browder the dinner in honor of Mr. Smith, Mr. Bow directed attention to the record of Mr. Smith, whom he called a "well known and notorious Communist."

* * *

MR. BOW SAID among the sponsors of this dinner were Mrs. Bethune and Paul Robeson, both of whom were vice chairmen of the Committee of Sponsors; Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., John P. Davis, editor of "Our World" magazine; Representative Vito Marcantonion American Labor party, of New York; Representative Adam C Powell, Democrat, of New York, Doxey Wilkerson and Maxergan. The dinner was given at the Commodore Hotel in New York, September 20, 1944.

Deletion of the non-affiliation affidavits had been defended by Mr. Chapman as "common practice" in explaining his own oath of office in 1946, from which the paragraphs concerning non - membership in subversive organizations had been stricken.

Mr. Chapman presented documents to show that he had sworn on two other occasions that he was not a member of an organization advocating overthrow of the government by force or violence.

* * *

HE CONTENDED THAT it was not therefore necessary to repeat such an affirmation when he took a formal oath of office and added that "it was common all over Washington" for top officials to strike the non-affiliation affidavit on ceremonial occasions.

The subcommittee has ordered the Interior Department to furnish a list of officials who, in the last five years, have taken an oath of office after an affidavit of nonmembership in subversive organizations has been stricken.

Josh White Sings "Strange Fruit" Before Activities Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C. -(NNPA)- Disavowing any sympathy for communism, Josh White, famed folk singer, last Friday sang "Strange Fruit," an indictment of lynching, before the House Un-American Activities committee.

Asking the question why shouldn't a colored artist or any decent person raise his voice against lynching, White recited the lyrics of "Strange Fruit," one verse of which goes:

"Southern trees bear a strange fruit; blood on the leaves and blood at the root. Black bodies swinging in the southern breeze; strange fruit hanging on the poplar trees."

Voluntarily appearing before the committee to clean up "some misunderstanding" about himself said he and many other entertainers "have been used and exploited by people who give allegiance to a foreign power."

The artist expressed regret that an "effective exposure" of communistic activities in the entertainment field has not been made before now.

"I have never knowingly belonged to or supported any organization designed to overthrow the government of the United States," White declared.

He admitted, however, that on many occasions he has appeared at benefits and rallies which he believed were for worth-while causes but were Communist inspired. He added that other artists have done the same thing.

Against injustice, discrimination and Jim Crowism, he said, he will go on protesting, wanting the United States to be a better and more tolerant place in which to live.

Tracing his life's history, White said he left his home in Greenville, South Carolina, when he was seven years old to help support himself and his family. His job was to lead a blind man while playing the tambourine. Before he was eight, he said, he knew what it was to be kicked and abused. Before he was nine, he continued, he had seen two lynchings.

When he was about sixteen, he made his first recordings under the name of "Joshua White, the Singing Christian." He said his mother received $100 and no royalties for twenty-eight recordings. Later he went on the radio.

His hand was hurt in an accident and for five years it was paralyzed, he related. The doctors wanted to amputate three fingers, he said, but he refused. In the meantime, he had performed all kinds of jobs, including running an elevator. Then he got a role in the play, "John Henry," in which Paul Robeson had the lead.

White expressed "great admiration" for Mr. Robeson as an actor and great singer, but said Mr. Robeson's statement that colored people would not fight for the United States against Soviet Russia was "both wrong and an insult." White added that he stands ready to fight Russia or any other enemy of the United States.

After "John Henry," White continued, he was pretty well launched. He made two albums, the "Chain Gang" album by Josh White and His Carolinians, and another by himself, called "Southern Exposure."

With his new-found success, White said, he began to receive all kinds of invitations. He was glad to accept invitations from men whom he trusted, or groups wth "fine-sounding titles and lists of prominent citizens on their letterheads," he continued.

He learned the "hard way" 'that many of the organizations were "phony, false-face political rackets, exploiting my eagerness to fight injustice," White declared, but this discovery was not made until about 1947.

He was "horrified" to learn that a number of the organizations, for which he had performed, were on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. "I realized that I had been played for a sucker," he declared.

White said he discussed the situation with Mary Chase, who became his manager in 1947, and they got in touch with a New York newspaper man for guidance. Despite this precaution, he said, he has discovered recently that he has been "taken in" again or his name used without his permission.

Often he sang "Strange Fruit" before subversive groups, White admitted, but he said he always followed it with "The House I Live In" or "What Is America to Me."

While on a concert tour of Europe several months ago, White said, he was "amazed and annoyed' to find that of his dozens of recordings only "Strange Fruit" was being circulated in those countries.

Wherever he appeared, he said, audiences requested him to sing "Strange Fruit," but he refused and tried to make the people understand that America "is the best and freest country in the world."

While in Europe, White said, he got the news that he was being attacked in the United States as "fronting for the Communists." That was quite a blow, considering that he was doing the very opposite White declared.

He cut short his tour in order to return and expose that "lie," and trat is how he happened to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

His appearances for subversive groups "was innocent on my part, and is far in the past," White said, adding:

"I am concerned, however, for my wife and children. The very notion that their father and husband is partial to communism has come to them as a shock. I want to reassure them on this score, in the open and without question."

White disclosed that two years ago his son, Josh, Jr., who was then seven and is very gifted musically, gave a concert at Orchestra Hall in Chicago. Among the numbers he sang were "Marching Down Freedom Road" and "The Lord's Prayer.' Some paper, White charged said the child was communistic.

BEFORE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES GROUP



Singer Josh White and his wife

Josh White Assails Reds

The committee's day opened with volunteered testimony by Josh White, a professional singer of folk songs. Mr. White, a negro who said he had witnessed two lynchings as a youth in South Carolina, told the committee that his zeal for musical preachment against racial discrimination had led him into becoming "a sucker." He had appeared, he said, before numerous organizations which he later discovered to be Communist "fronts."

He never had been a Communist and viewed Communists as enemies of this country, he declared. He had given his talents before subversive groups, he said, because he had not looked "under the label" of organizations bearing patriotic names.

He said that Paul Robeson, negro baritone, "spoke an insult" to their race in holding that American negroes would not fight for their country against Soviet Russia.

"I stand ready," he told the committee, "to fight Russia or any enemy of America. Mr. Robeson is kidding himself when he tries to speak for all fellow negroes."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, NAACP pensioner, still remains with "the Boys" as head of the Peace Information Center, which the Department of Justice warned last week to register as an agent of a foreign power. Guess which one!

MATTERS were not helped for the learned Doctor and his associates when ten major Jewish organizations denounced the Communist-endorsed Stockholm Peace Appeal as "a despicable divide-and-conquer tactic. . . We urge the American people to avoid this trap."

By CLIFF MACKAY, AFRO Managing Editor

Search for Peace 'Un-American', U. S. Charges

IF YOU believe in peace, you had better keep your big mouth closed. That's the conclusion one should draw from the latest action of the U.S. Justice Department in ordering Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and other officers of the Peace Information Center to register as agents of a foreign government. Should Dr. DuBois refuse to comply, he's likely to find himself facing trial under a law that could result in fines up to $10,000 and imprisonment for as long as five years. Curiously, the Justice Department refused to say just what foreign power the former NAACP official is supposed to be representing and just what act he is suspected of having committed. The good doctor and his group are guilty of having secured more than two million signatures to a petition asking for peace and the banning of the atomic bomb. But if that can be called a criminal act, all ideas, all thought with which certain officials do not agree, can be called criminal. You can bet old Joe Stalin is laughing up his sleeve at this official stupidity.



Dr. DuBois

U. S. Ex-Aides Challenge House Unit To Cite Them

From Wire Dispatches

Washington, Sept. 1.—Three former Agriculture Department employees refused for a second time today to say whether they are Communists, and challenged the House Committee on Un-American Activities to cite them for contempt.

The committee gave every indication it would oblige. Representative Walter (D., Pa.) said all three are definite candidates for contempt of Congress."

They are John J. Abt, Charles Kramer, and Nathan Witt, all of New York. They were identified last Monday by former C.I.O. general counsel Lee Pressman as members of the same Communist cell he joined here in 1934.

Offer Same Excuse

They gave the same excuse for not testifying today as they did when they first appeared in 1948—that their testimony might incriminate them.

They were recalled in an effort to solve the "riddles" in the Alger Hiss-Whittaker Chambers Red-spy case. Chambers had said Hiss was a member of their Communist cell. Pressman said he wasn't. The three witnesses refused even to discuss it.

Kramer summed up their attitude when he said he had no intention of surrendering his constitutional right to plead self-incrimination "because a committee of Congress threatens to breach this right by contempt citations."

Hits Robeson's Remark

Josh White, Negro ballad singer, told the committee that Paul Robeson spoke "an insult" by "his statement that Negroes would not fight for their country against Soviet Russia."

"I stand ready to fight Russia or any enemy of America," White said. Robeson, he added, is "kidding himself" when he tries to speak for all fellow Negroes.

He said he admires Robeson as an actor and singer, but "I feel sad over the help he's been giving to the people who despise America."

Associated Press Wirephoto

JOSH WHITE
He's 'ready to fight'

Why Morgan Cancelled DuBois Talk

BALTIMORE

A request to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois to deliver the commencement address at Morgan State College on June 6 later was withdrawn by Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of the college, because of Dr. DuBois' alleged link with the Communist movement.

Upon receiving the invitation on March 23, Dr. DuBois accepted and agreed to talk on the subject, "The Future of the Negro State College." He also was invited to the luncheon for commencement guests previous to the graduation.

However, Dr. Jenkins on April 29, wrote Dr. DuBois and stated in part:

"Your appearance with Paul Robeson at the recent World Peace Congress in Paris and your failure to condemn his treasonable statement at that meeting have linked you publicly with the Communistic movement in this country, and we are withdrawing our invitation.

"I do not deny you the right to your own views. However, if you were to speak at Morgan, it would give the appearance of our being in sympathy with your general views."

Josh White to Testify Today on Exploitation By Communist Party

Josh White, Negro folk singer, was scheduled to go before the House Committee on Un-American Activities today to call for a full exposure of Communists in the theatrical field.

He requested an appearance, a committee spokesman said, to reveal ho whe had been exploited by the Communist Party. He was listed for a hearing yesterday, but at the last minute was held over until today.

In a statement prepared for the committee, Mr. White deplored singer Paul Robeson's assertion that Negroes would not fight for their country against Soviet Russia.

Robeson Stand Called Insult.

He said that "is both wrong and an insult, because I stand ready to fight Russia or any enemy of America." He added that while he admires Robeson as an actor and singer, "I feel sad over the help he's been giving to the people who despise America."

The witness said he never knowingly belonged to or supported any organization designed to overthrow the Government of the United States. He continued:

"In recent years a lot of us have been drawn by our heartstrings into groups fixed up to look like noble causes which later were found to be subversive. I regret, and I suspect that many artists share the same deep regret with me, that an effective exposure of Communistic activities in the theatrical and musical field had not been made long before now."

Mr. White said a folk singer is the "voice of conscience" and as such he seeks to put in words and music the feelings of all who suffer injustice.

"That's Not Communism."

"But," he added, "that's not communism, even if Communists try to use us for their own foul ends."

Scheduled to follow Mr. White to the stand this morning were John J. Abt, Nathan Witt and Charles Kramer, all former Federal employes who were again named last week as members of a Communist cell in the early 30s.

Latest to name the three was Lee Pressman, one-time CIO general counsel and himself an admitted former Red, who made his final break with communism only this month.

In 1948, however, the three were accused by Whittaker Chambers, former Soviet spy courier, whose testimony helped convict Alger Hiss for perjury.

Refused to Answer Questions.

The committee question Abt, Witt and Kramer at that time, but none would state whether they were or had been members of the Communist Party, on grounds of possible self-incrimination. They also refused to answer a series of other questions in connection with the spy ring described by Chambers.

The committee is expected to cover much of the same ground today in the hope that the witnesses will be more co-operative by answering all questions. They will be asked, of course, about Pressman's recent accusations.

Yesterday, Abraham George Silverman, former Army Air Force aide accused of helping a wartime Soviet spy ring, refused to tell the committee whether he was a Communist.

Rebuked by Nixon.

The Polish-born witness, named by Elizabeth T. Bentley, admitted former spy ring courier, drew a sharp rebuke from Representative Nixon, Republican, of California, when he refused to answer question after question on the grounds of possible self-incrimination.

Mr. Nixon suggested that Silverman ought to be stripped of his citizenship.

The witness said he had never knowingly given classified documents to any unauthorized person.

But when Mr. Nixon asked if he had ever given any such documents to Miss Bentley, Silverman refused to answer.

Hazel Scott
Mrs. Adam Clayton Powell-Jr.

No Red Stain On Me: Hazel Scott

WASHINGTON — Appearing voluntarily before the House Un-American Activities committee, pianist Hazel Scott denied she ever knowingly was connected with the Communist Party or any of its fronts.

At the same time she bitterly denounced the publishers of "Red Channels" and "Counterattack" as "profiteers in patriotism who seek easy money and notoriety at the expense of the nation's security and peace of mind."

Miss Scott, wife of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, was listed among 151 radio and television personalities "reported as" Communists or fellow travelers in "Red Channels." She told the committee that she had requested permission to testify because of the listing.

Pointing out that "Red Channels" had her "reportedly as" associated with nine allegedly subversive organizations, Miss Scott denied ever hearing of two of them, said she flatly refused membership in three others; never attended or heard of a dinner where she was guest of honor and accused another group of using her name without her permission.

Listing some of her "positive" activities not mentioned by the two anti-Communist publications, she said she had made $1000 contributions to the Damon Runyon Fund, the Heart Fund and the National Urban League, all headed by leading anti-Communists, and smaller contributions to the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and to scores of religious organizations.

Declaring that "the American entertainment industry has no place for Communists," she urged the entertainment unions to fight subversives and oust them, "but only through orderly procedures presenting opportunity for rebuttal and defense. In fighting totalitarianism, we must not use its own despicable methods."

Miss Scott told the committee that Barney Josephson, former owner of the Cafe Society night clubs where she first gained fame, might have listed her name as an entertainer for some groups later branded subversive.

She said he often signed her name and that of other Cafe Society entertainers for benefit performances.

"It is standard procedure in the entertainment business for an employer to sign up his artists for various causes," she said, "but the fact that I appeared at the United Jewish Appeal Night of Stars and other benefits makes me no more a UJA member than my appearances at a Ben Davis rally made me a Communist."



HAZEL SCOTT

Pianist Hazel Scott Denies 'Red' Charges

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Pianist Hazel Scott Friday denied charges of Communist affiliation made by the booklet "Red Channels" and accused the authors of employing a "technique of half truth, innuendo, and guilt-by-listening."

The wife of Rep. Powell (D) N. Y., issued her denial in a statement prepared for delivery before the House Un-American Activities committee.

Rep. Powell said that his wife had asked to be heard Friday but that Chairman Wood (D., Ga.) informed him that the committee would vote Monday on whether she should be allowed to testify.

Miss Scott said she was listed in "Red Channels" published by a group called "Counterattack" as having been affiliated with nine organizations it considered subversive.

HAZEL SCOTT DENIES ANY RED SYMPATHIES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UP)— Hazel Scott, Negro pianist, went before the House Un-American Activities Committee today, denied she was knowingly connected with the Communist party, and asked for "protection" for her and "others unjustly accused."

Wife of Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat of New York, she presented a prepared statement after Chairman John S. Wood, Democrat of Georgia, said she would have to testify later because his other Congressional duties were too pressing at the moment.

Miss Scott said she had been unjustly accused by "Counter-Attack," an anti-Communist publication, of having been connected with subversive organizations. She said the magazine listed her as a member of nine subversive groups. She said the list included "other prominent artists."

"It is the activity of Counter-Attack which prompted me to ask for a hearing," she said. "I, myself, am one of the victims of their technique of half-truth and guilt-by-listing. * * *

"I, for one, am not ready to hand over America's entertainment industry to Moscow."

HazelScottTells House Inquiry She Is Not Red

Calls 'Red Channels' List Lie and 'Un-American'; Differs With Congressman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP).— Pianist Hazel Scott today denounced as "guilt by listing" a published compilation of individuals, including herself, as having alleged associations with Communist-front groups or activities.

In a personal appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, she branded the information "a lie" and the listing "vile and un-American."

Mis Scott, concert artist and wife of Rep. Adam C. Powell, D., N. Y., was permitted to answer allegations contained in the publication "Red Channnels" issued by the organization known as "Counter-attack."

"Red Channels" described itself as a digest of official reports issued by the House committee and similar groups, such as the California legislative un-American activities committee.

Urges Retaliation

Miss Scott told the House committee she wanted to "clear the record that I am a Communist sympathizer," and added: "I am not a member of the Communist party. I never have been. I have never entertained the idea of being one, and I never will."

She repeated to the committee the same statement she issued publicly last week. In it she denied the pro-Communist associations alleged in a number of instances in which her name figured.

"I never heard of" most of the organizations with which her name was linked, she told the committee. In the other instances, she said, she appeared professionally by direction of her manager without prior knowledge of the nature of her activity.

She also proposed that musicians' and artists' unions in the future boycott radio networks or sponsors which suspend entertainers whose names are listed without proof of disloyalty.

"If an entertainer is dropped from a job because of a mere private accusation, the unions should forbid any other member from filling that job," she said.

Clashes With Harrison

Rep. Burr P. Harrison, D., Va., contended that there was "nothing improper" in compiling a list of names from official documents, such as the House Committee's report. "I see nothing here except that the publication ("Red Channels") printed official statements without any comment at all. I see nothing wrong with it," he said.

Miss Scott disagreed angrily. The mere compilation, she declared, was "blacklisting" without any effort to protect the reputations of individuals or find the truth.

Capitol Spotlight

Dawson Has Real Power In Democratic Party

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Much ado about nothing" amply describes the fuss made over whether Representative Bill Dawson, of Illinois, is vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, or special assistant to Chairman Bill Boyle.

Dawson himself agrees with Shakespeare that a rose by any other name would smell just as sweet.

The fact is he weilds more power in political patronage matters than any colored person has ever exercised in the Democratic party. If you don't believe it, try to get a patronage job. It's dollars to doughnuts you'll be told you'll have to get Dawson's okay.

About three colored persons have wielded similar power in the Republican party when the Republicans controlled the Executive branch of the Government. The late Henry Lincoln Johnson, who was Republican national committeeman for Georgia during the Harding and Coolidge Administrations, bossed Georgia patronage.

BOB CHURCH'S POWER

Although he was never a member of the Republican National Committee, Bob Church had a great deal to say about appointments of United States judges, attorneys, marshalls, collectors of internal revenue and postmasters in Tennessee during the last 12-year reign of the Republicans.

There was the time when he was engaged in a bitter fight over the postmastership at Memphis while Will Hays was the Postmaster General. A man whom Church opposed personally received a commisison in Washington as postmaster at Memphis and boarded a train for that city. But when his train reached Chattanooga, he was handed a telegram from Hays revoking his commmission. Church had won the fight.

Perry Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, also controlled Mississippi patronage during the same period. The Post Office Department sent him the eligible lists from all postmaster examinations in Mississippi, and he made the selection or requested a new examination.

His fight with George Sheldon, former Governor of Nebraska, and with Mable Walker Willebrandt, a former Assistant United States Attorney General, grew out of his refusal to appoint Sheldon collector of internal revenue at Jackson. At the request of the late Senator Pat Harrison, Howard preferred to keep a Democrat in the office rather than name Sheldon, whom he considered an interloper and a lily-whilte in Republican politics in Mississippi.

DEMOCRATS HAVE TRAVELLED FAR

Dawson's position in the Democratic party is indicatvie of how far the party of Andrew Jackson and Woodrow Wilson has traveled in the past eighteen years. Remember when "Cotton Ed" Smith walked out of a Democratic national convention because the Rev. Marshall Shepard prayed, or when colored Democrats attending the national convention in Houston, Texas, were segregated behind chicken-fence wire? That is now history.

Incidentally, Dawson was in excruciating pain when he hobbled to the well of the House the other night and urged passage of the Powell FEPC bill. He was to have been honored by his political coworkers at a dinner in Chicago the night of the filibuster, but he stayed on the House floor all day and skipped the dinner.

During the Southern filibuster against FEPC, Speaker Sam Rayburn observed a visitor in the House gallery with a camera. He asked the visitor to either remove the camera or himself from the gallery.

Representative John E. Rankin, Dixiecrat, of Mississippi, made the parliamentary inquiry of whether the gallery shouldn't be cleared. But Rayburn stuck to his ruling that the visitor remove himself or the camera.

Demos To Clear Up Dawson Title

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The question of what title Representative William L. Dawson, of Illinois, will be given for his work with the Democratic National Committee will be settled shortly.

A spokesman for the committee said last Monday that the hair-up over Dawson's title will be cleared up as soon as William M. Boyle, Jr. committee chairman, and Dawson have an opportunity to get together.

Val J. Washington, assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, had charged that Mr. Dawson apparently is not vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee as colored people have been led to believe.

Washington said in a press release that if Mr. Dawson is vice chairman the organization found it expedient to leave his name off the list of fourteen assistants to the national chairman printed in the program of the $100-a-plate Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner held in Washington February 16.

MIX-UP ADMITTED

At Democratic National Committee headquarters here it was admitted that there has been a mix-up over titles and that Dawson and Boyle had not had a chance to straighten it out.

During the 1948 Presidential campaign Dawson was designated as an assistant to the chairman and as far as committee records show he has held that title every since.

The Democratic National Committee spokesman said, whether Dawson is called vice chairman or assistant to the chairman, he does the same job for the committee.

It was explained that while Bob Hannegan was chairman, Gayle Sullivan was executive vice chairman and Mrs. Charles W. Tillett was vice chairman. Sullivan was appointed to the post by the chairman and Mrs. Tillett was elected by the committee.

The custom is to have a man chairman and a woman vice chair man from the national committee down through the state, district and county committees.

When Sullivan left the committee, the post he had held was filled by Boyle. It became vacant when Boyle became chairman.

Sometimes back the committee had several vice chairmen. They windled down to the executive vice chairman but a number of individuals continued to use the title of vice chairman. An example was "Boss" Frank Hague, Democratic National Committeeman for New Jersey, who continued to use the title until recently but was not carrying on the duties of a vice chairman.

Unless Boyle decides to name more vice chairmen, the spokesman said, Mrs. Tillett is the only person who has that title now so far as the records of the committee show.

AT HEAD TABLE

"The best answer to Bill Dawson's status," the committee sopkesman said, "is the thing that prompted all of this 'tempest in a teapot,' and that is the fact that he was seated at the head table.

"When something comes along important enough for the chairman himself to decide who rates the head table and who doesn't—Dawson was the assistant chairman who was at the head table and the other assistants were down on the floor."

The spokesman emphasized that Boyle consults with Dawson on policy. "He recognizes him at the dinners," the spokesman said, "and the fact that somebody down in the file room forgot to put his name on the list does not seem to be important."

Republicans were going to make the most of the mix-up, and the Chicago Tribune was going to "milk" it for all it can get, the spokesman added. The Tribune quoted Washington at length.

The spokesman attributed efforts of the Republicans to make capital out of the fact that Dawson was not listed on the dinner program as a vice chairman to the "Republicans guilt-complex."

"UNCOMFORTABLE SPOT"

The way the Republicans voted on the proposal to give the House Rules Committee its old power to bottle up legislation and the way they voted on fair employment practice legislation, the spokesman said, "has got them in a little bit of an uncomfortable spot."

He added that "everybody who is realistic about civil rights knows we have got southern Democrats, and knows how they stand and how the rest of the party stands, and it is out in the open where everybody can see it.

"It is obvious to everybody who thinks about the thing that it is going to take a lot of evolution and education before you are going to have majority of the people from the South to see the thing the same way the rest of the party sees it.

"But when you have got Republicans from northern and midwest ern areas going along and make a deal with the Dixiecrats and southern Democrats to block civil rights, then you have got something that the Republicans will have a hard time explaining.

"The best way for them to explain is to take the initiative in denouncing us. But we may just as well face up to the realities. There are some sections of this country where Jesus Christ Himself could not be elected to the Congress if He was for civil rights legislation, and that cannot be corrected over night.

"But, on the other hand, when a guy comes from a district that wants civil rights legislation and votes with the Dixiecrats and southern Democrats, then you have got a situation that can be corrected in a hurry; it can be corrected in 1950."

'Special Assistant' His Title



Congressman William Dawson (Dem., Ill) who is special assistant to Democratic National Chairman William Boyle and not vice chairman of the committee as reported in an earlier AFRO story.

DEMOCRATS RENEGE:

Giant Hoax: Dawson Not Vice-Chairman

Between Dec. 6 and Feb. 22, the Democratic National Committee changed its mind about appointing Rep. W. L. Dawson of Chicago vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Before Dec. 6, Congressman Dawson was special assistant to the National Committee chairman. Val J. Washington occupied a similar place in the Republican setup.

Promotion Announced

Then came the announcement the Democrats were doing something special. They were advancing Mr. Dawson to the highest position ever held by any colored Democrat. He was to be vice-chairman of the National Committee.

According to the official announcement made at that time, Mr. Dawson was being prompted by Chairman William M. Boyle, Jr. to succeed Boss Frank Hague of Jersey City, who resigned after he had suffered a stinging defeat by Republican forces in the New Jersey gubernatorial election.

The word went out to the press and over the air. It was felt that the elevation would give Mr. Dawson a larger voice in party affairs

Last week the National Committee held a $100 a plate dinner, its annual Jefferson-Jackson dinner.

Not Listed in Program

Congressman Dawson was introduced as a special assistant to the National Committee chairman.

However, Mr. Dawson's name was not listed on the program either as vice-chairman or as one of the four assistant chairmen who handle labor, minorities, agriculture and publicity.

Asked what became of the vice-chairmanship appointment offered Mr. Dawson, one Democratic official said, "The committee never held a meeting to act on it."

Another said, "It was one of those things."

Dixicrats Reaction Blamed

A third said, "Go lightly on that."

Newspaper speculation is that it was intended to offer the post to the popular Congressman, but that the proposition fell through because of the objection of Dixicrats that if anything happened to Chairman Boyle, Mr. Dawson would be head of the committee.

Will Be Clarified

The exact title status for Mr. Dawson is in the process of being clarified, a spokesman for the Democratic National Committee told the AFRO Monday. He said that Chairman William M. Boyle has yet to decide the issue.

Dawson's present duties, it was explained, are the same as an assistant to the chairman, the same job he held during the 1948 Presidential election. Dawson, he said, in actuality replaced New Jersey's political boss, Frank Hague, on the committee, adding that Hague used the title vice-chairman, but actually was not.

The Democratic National Committee, he continued, has only one vice-chairman and that is Mrs. Charles W. Tillette. The custom for several years has been for a woman to serve in this post.

"The best answer to Bill Dawson's statsus is the thing that prompted all this tempest in a teapot and that is the fact that he was seated at the head table while other assistants were at tables on the floor," the spokesman concluded.

Mr. Dawson, who was in Miami Sunday for a speaking appearance, was not available for comment Monday.

Commenting on the revelation, GOP's Val Washington, in a statement to the press, asked how Mr. Truman would explain the situation to the 15 million persons who have been of the opinion that Mr. Dawson was the vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

He also pointed out that four Southerners were the guests of honor at the dinner — President Truman of Missouri, Vice President Barkley of Kentucky, Speaker Rayburn of Texas and Mr. Boyle of Missouri.

Cites Inconsistencies

As Southerners, Mr. Washington said, they have one thing in common — "their curious inability to recognize anyone above the Mason-Dixon Line at this time—where civil rights are involved."

He also pointed out that Mr. Truman "who became strangely silent on civil rights at the Jefferson-Jackson Dinner, heretofore has talked so much about FEPC that he has not found time to locate just a little job for a colored stenographer, clerk or assistant around the White House."

"I supose it is ridiculous for us to expect him to place a colored man in an executive position at the White House," he continued.

"This gesture, I assure the President, would not be an insult to the intelligence of the 15 million colored persons who have been waiting for 17 years for the Democratic Party to turn just a few of the beautiful mirages into civil rights cases."

Report On Rep. Dawson's 'Elevation' Ridiculed

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The widely circulated report stating that Congressman William L. Dawson of Chicago had been named vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was blasted last week as being unture by Val J. Washington, assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The report was given national circulation the first week in December, 1949, leading 15 million Negroes, Mr. Washington infers, to hold the opinion that Rep. Dawson actually was a Democratic national committee vice chairman, "but now find that he is not."

THE SHOCK

The shock, Washington states, came at the big Jefferson-Jackson dinner, when Dawson was introduced and took his bow as special assistant to the chairman." (Not vice chairman)

Continuing the assistant to the chairman of the Republican committee, said: "An examination of the national committee officers in the program showed neither him (Dawson) nor any other Negro among the 14 assistants to the chairman. As a matter of fact, his name does not appear in the roster of the officers and staff of the Democratic National Committee."

Taking a fling at Chairman William Boyle, Washington said: "Mr. Boyle would have us believe that he is greatly concerned about the welfare and advancement of the Negro. Yet he does not have a Negro in a position of importance among the 14 assistants at Democratic National Headquarters in the Ring Building. And now the cat is out of the bag, Mr. Dawson is not even vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Taking President Truman to task, Washington adds:

"President Truman who became strangely silent on civil rights at the Jefferson-Jackson dinner, heretofore has talked so much about FEPC that he has not found time to locate just a little job for a colored stenographer, clerk or assistant around the White House."

Negro Communist Lawyer Nabbed By Policemen In Great Britain

Civil Rights Delegate Stopped From Attending Moscow-Sponsored Sheffield Conference

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON. — On his arrival at the London Airport, William L. Patterson, coloured American lawyer and Secretary of the Communist-controlled Civil Rights Congress of New York, was arrested by British police officers and held in detention for twenty hours.

Mr Patterson flew here from Paris to attend the Moscow-inspired Peace Conference to take place at Sheffield on November 13 to 19.

After consultations between British immigration officials and American Embassy representatives and F.B.I. agents operating in this country to check up on American Communists and "fellow-travellers" visiting Britain, Mr Patterson was released and arrangements made for him to fly back to the United States on a Pan-American plane.

After his release through the intervention of a British lawyer Mr R. T. H. Whitty, Mr Patterson blamed the United States State Department (Foreign Office) and President Truman for bringing pressure on the British Government to prevent telling the British public about the racial oppression of the Negroes in the southern states and from exposing the "imperialist plans of Wall Street" to dominate the coloured races of Asia and Africa and drag the world into war.

"The act of detaining me is chargeable to Mr Truman and the American Government which runs Britain today," asserted Patterson.

He spoke well of the way the British immigration and security officers treated him while held in detention.

"The British Overseas Airways security police, who guarded me in a locked room, showed me every possible courtesy," said the Negro lawyer.

PEACE CONFAB

Like Mr Paul Robeson, Patterson is one of the leading Negro supporters of the World Peace Movement, and before arriving in London completed a seven weeks' tour of European countries visiting Paris, Prague, Belgrade and other "Iron Curtain" countries where he met other Peace Congress leaders.

When questioned by the British police about his Communistic associations. Mr Patterson said that "I have a deep interest in the Sheffield Conference and I hope for its success, but I have no intention or desire of contacting or meeting anyone connected with it."

Mr Robeson, who attended similar peace meetings in this country this year, has been prevented from leaving the United States since his passport has been cancelled by the State Department on the grounds that, "his criticisms of American foreign policy in helping European colonial powers maintain their domination over the darker races is embarrassing to the Truman Government."

Following Mr Patterson's arrest, the Secretary of the British Labour Party, Morgan Phillips, has issued a statement warning all Labour Party organisations and Members of Parliament, against taking part in the Sheffield "Peace Congress."

Dr. DuBois To Head New Peace Information Center

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois has been named the chairman of a new group, the "Peace Information Center," which he states will be available to bring news of peace activities throughout the world to interested New Yorkers.

In the same announcement Dr. DuBois stated that a second World Conference for Peace will be held in Italy in October, similar to the one held in Paris in April, 1949.

The Center plans to issue bulletins on world events, and help in arranging for U. S. delegates who wish to attend the meeting in Italy.

DuBois Says Peace Group Not Foreign

In answer to the Justice Department's demand that the Peace Information Center register under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Act, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, chairman of the Center denied that it was representative of a "foreign principle."

When Center officials reached Dr. DuBois in Paris Thursday he issued the following statement in behalf of his organization:

"As chairman of the Peace Information Center since its inception in April of this year, I can state categorically that there is no basis, in fancy or in fact, for the charge that the Peace Information Center is representative in any way of a 'foreign principle.' The Peace Information Center is an entirely American organization whose sole objective is to secure peace to prevent a third World War. The fantastic absurdity of the Justice Department's request is demonstrated in the failure of the Department even to indicate on whose behalf we are supposed to be acting.

Charges Coercion

"Since there is clearly no justification in fact for this demand by the Department of Justice, I must assume that the Department's action, which comes suddenly after several months of normal activity by our organization, is a further move by the Administration to frighten into silence the voices of peace in America.

"This is only the latest of a series of attacks first launched by the Secretary of State Acheson on the World Appeal and on those who would save the American people from the horrors of atomic warfare. These attacks have but one purpose—to intimidate those working for peace, whether in support of the World Peace Appeal, the International Red Cross statement calling for banning atomic weapons or the teachings of the Prince of Peace himself."

Dr. DuBois concluded by saying that branding those who work for peace as "foreign agents" will not stem the tide for peace in America, nor will it erase the signatures already gathered for the World Peace Appeal.

TAYLOR SINGS HARD FOR VOTES IN IDAHO

Banjo-Playing Senator Fights for His Political Life as Foes Raise Communist Cry

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOISE, Idaho, July 15—Senator Glen H. Taylor, Idaho's banjo-strumming showman who teamed with Henry A. Wallace on the Progressive party's national ticket in 1948, is fighting for his political life on the street corners, at the crossroads, in the logging camps and in the town halls of his home state today.

Since June 13, driving with his wife and three sons and a three-piece band from a Pocatello night club, he has been conducting what his foes call a "medicine show" campaign tour. He makes a practice of giving at least three and often up to six speeches a day.

By primary election day, Aug. 8, he expects to have covered most of Idaho's forty-four counties at least twice, talking everywhere except in the vast uncharted wilderness areas. He is shaking hands and answering questions wherever possible.

Party leaders declare it is their patriotic duty to see that the Senator is retired to private life. He himself says he is better off today in party backing than he was in his successful campaign for the Senate six years ago. He does have some county chairmen with him today, while then he had none, he says.

Foes Raise Two Issues

If he wins the nomination it will be a tribute to his effectiveness as a campaigner. And nobody discounts his ability in that respect.

If he loses it will be on two issues, communism and the Columbia Valley Administration.

To take successfully the primary hurdles he must beat two Democratic opponents. One is former Senator D. Worth Clark, once a political favorite of the late Senator William E. Borah, Republican. The other is Representative Compton I. White, who has represented the First Idaho District in Congress since 1933 with the exception of one term.

Mr. Clark, member of an old Idaho family and nephew of two former Governors of the state, is campaigning vigorously on the Communist issue. Meanwhile, The Idaho Daily Statesman, a Boise Republican paper which has indicated friendliness toward Mr. Clark, is publishing daily extracts from "The Red Record of Senator Claude Pepper," emphasizing where possible references to Senator Taylor.

One of the series this week contained a reprint of a story from The Daily Worker, New York Communist organ, of July 28, 1947, terming Mr. Taylor one of the "heroes" of the Eightieth Congress.

More Attacks Are Planned

Anti-Taylor strategists say that The Statesman series is only the beginning. They assert that between now and election day, Idaho will be blanketed with attacks on and disclosures about the Senator so well documented that his political career will end on Aug. 8. Their plan is to have him depart from the Senate with his Florida colleague, Mr. Pepper, who was beaten in that state's primary.

Senator Taylor for weeks has seen these attacks coming. Early in June in a radio broadcast he told voters an effort would be made to defeat him with "smear techniques." He said then:

"I don't apologize for running with Mr. Wallace. I think he is a great American and a real patriot if there ever was one. He has no more sympathy for the idea of communism in this country than I have, which is none."

Meanwhile he follows campaign tactics similar to those he employed six years ago in Idaho as he covers in a typical week, such as this one, several hundred miles of town and country districts from the Wyoming border west to the Boise area. Next week he starts north toward Canada.

Usually the band appears ahead of him and plays two or three numbers to drum up a crowd, especially when the meeting is not advertised. The Taylor family joins vocally in the program, customarily contributing a number to the tune of "Dear Hearts and Gentle People." This recites that the people of Idaho have been good to the Senator and that he has done his best, and it asks that he be returned for a second term.

Four of the Family Sing

The singers are the Senator himself, his wife, Dora, and two of their sons, Arod 15 years old, and Paul John 9. Gregory, 4, goes along but does not take part as a vocalist. The Senator swings into his "off-the-cuff" speech, gearing it to community problems.

If he thinks it necessary he explains his 1948 sorties out of the Democratic party, saying that he thought the foreign policy was wrong and believed it was more honest to go out of the party and attack it. But a great majority, he adds, demonstrated support of the policy and he emphasizes that he is supporting President Truman in his domestic program and most of his foreign policy, including that covering Korea.

He issued a statement supporting Mr. Truman right after the Korean crisis started, but many students of Idaho politics believe Senator Taylor's chances are growing less as the Korean war continues.

Senator Taylor has the endorsement of labor generally, including the Farmers' Union, but is opposed by the National Grange and the Farm Bureau Federation, business and industry. Generally speaking, those favoring a Valley Authority are supporting him. There is evidence that although the dry farming, mining and logging areas of Northern Idaho might not be averse to a Columbia Valley Administration, the more populous Southern and Southeastern parts, with their 2,500,000 acres of irrigated land much of it under intensive cultivation, are opposed to it. The farmers believe it would jeopardize their water rights and any real or imagined threat to water rights is a fighting matter to an Idaho farmer. Senator Taylor stands with Mr. Truman for C. V. A.

Of Idaho's dozen daily newspapers, none is backing the Senator although his staff credits a couple of those in the Southeast part of the state with giving him a "fair break" in the news columns.

Progressives Put War Blame on Other Parties

Platform Charges Democrats and Republicans With Responsibility for Conflict in Korea

By a Times Staff Representative

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 5—The Independent Progressive Party conclave took the spotlight today as the several parties met in convention to draw platforms and organize their State central committees.

While the Republicans were getting organized and the Democrats were viewing apprehensively a pending fight between the rightists and the leftists on platform affairs, the IPP came out with a platform that blamed the two major parties for the war in Korea.

"At the birth of our party in 1948," the leftists IPP said, "we pointed out that the American people want peace; that the two old parties obedient to the forces of big business and the military prepare for war in the name of peace.

'Waste U.S. Resources'

"They finance and arm a corrupt Facist government in China, Korea, Greece, Turkey and elsewhere through the Marshall Plan, wasting billions in American resources. They stockpile atom bombs. They spend millions on war preparations and pennies on the peoples' welfare.

"Today the fruition of that policy has involved us in a conflict in Asia, while on the home front the same old parties, grown desperate and fearful of the awakening of the American people, hurry to kill freedom at home."

Further along the platform said:

"The policy of the cold war, including the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic pact and the arms program has failed. It has not brought economic stability to Western Europe. It has not secured greater freedom from want or freedom from fear for the people of America . . .

Peace Main Issue

"The failure of the cold war policy is making it clear to Americans in increasing numbers that a peaceful understanding with Russia is the central international issue of our time, upon which largely depends the maintenance and improvement of the living standards of our people, the preservation of their freedom, the peace of the world and the civilization itself."

The platform said the party felt that the differences between the Socialist and capitalist systems of Russia and the United States does not make war between them inevitable.

The IPP wants the cold war abandoned and a "constructive alternative" substituted.

Urges Program

The platform of the IPP urged along that line that the United States:

Propose within the United Nations a treaty outlawing all atomic weapons so that, pending international agreement on measures for international inspection and control, the use of such weapons can be branded by the United Nations as a crime against humanity.

The United States to take the initiative in holding a top-level conference between America and the Soviet officials, recognize "Red" China and establish normal relations with it, resume normal trade relations with Russia and Eastern Europe, continue demilitarization of Germany so as to prevent re-establishment of any armed forces or military formations in the U.S. zone, abandon all extraterritorial military bases through treaty and the United Nations, vigorous support by the United States of a move to have the United Nations sever all diplomatic relations with Spain and all economic aid to Franco's government.

Henry Wallace: A Tragic Figure

Henry Wallace has resigned from the Progressive Party under whose banner he ran for the presidency less than two years ago. Coincidentally the announcement came on the day after Wallace's running-mate, Glen Taylor, stood for nomination to the Senate on the Democratic ticket. This morning, still declining to admit defeat, Taylor was lagging behind his chief opponent by more than a thousand votes.

Wallace's resignation was not unexpected. Three weeks ago he challenged the Progressive Party's condemnation of the American stand in Korea. If the party took that position officially, said Wallace, he would get out. The party's national committee opposed American action, and state party organizations voted overwhelmingly to back up the national committee. Wallace has been excoriated by his presumed former friends. Finally he said positively that of course he would stand by his country since there was actual fighting and bloodshed.

* * *

But Wallace has not condoned past Korean actions either of Russia or of the United States. He has consistently held that both nations have made grave errors in judgment with consequent dangerous policy. He says:

"All that most Americans know is that a Russian-trained North Korean army launched a well-planned attack on South Korea early in the morning of June 25.

"All that the Russian people know is that the U. S. is using armed force to put down an effort of the Korean people to unify their country and free themselves from exploiters."

Thus Mr. Wallace suggests that the American people have been fed one body of propaganda by their government, the Russian people a contrary one. The inference is clear: that neither government is telling the whole truth. Nevertheless, Mr. Wallace positively puts himself on record as supporting his country's policy in Korea. A good many folk will think he ought not to have found it difficult to reach that decision.

* * *

How to regard Wallace is a puzzle. He has demonstrated himself to be particularly gullible in most political situations. Because he has been a political idealist, he has swallowed completely one line of propaganda while arguing violently against another. Yet it should not be forgotten that he served for years as a respected and valuable public servant, that his administrative ability was amply proved by the way he managed the Commerce Department when he was its head. Furthermore, he has made a great deal of money by shrewdly handling his own business interests. His position in the political limelight for a long time has obscured his prominence as one of the world's leading authorities on the breeding of hybrid corn. Within the last few years he has also hewn for himself an envied position as breeder of a new strain of chickens, an inbred-hybrid strain exhibiting greater sturdiness and egg production than any other breed, variety or strain hitherto produced.

* * *

Wallace was once an honored political figure. What he had to say then was listened to carefully. His unfortunate maneuverings of the last three or four years reduced his influence to nil. Almost anything Wallace does or says politically will be accepted henceforth by his countrymen as the mouthing of a "screwball." That is a sad condition, for Wallace is a man who once more might conceivably have important things to say.

Right now, it seems, there is not much for him to do except to return to his hybrid corn and sturdy chickens, to continue life as a good business man and a precise agricultural scientist. Most men would find such work a full lifetime's job.

THE RETURN OF HENRY WALLACE

Henry A. Wallace is not the wisest man in the world, nor is the sum total of his opinions anything that most of us would like to support at this time of crisis. A month ago he broke with the national committee of the Progressive party on the Korean issue, but he still clung to the somewhat romantic belief that if Russia returned to the United Nations she might somehow reform and be led to work for a just and peaceful settlement of the Korean and other issues. Mr. Wallace also believed, as he does now, in the recognition of Communist China and its admission to the United Nations. Meanwhile, most of the other leaders of Mr. Wallace's Progressive party stuck to their peculiar party line, which had a striking resemblance in many respects to the Communist party line.

But there was one point on which Mr. Wallace did not go with his associates a month ago and which has now led to his resignation from the Progressive party. He would not give aid and comfort to Russia when Russia was manifestly encouraging aggression. He said explicitly that "we must continue our fight against North Korean troops in South Korea until such time as Russia is willing to use her influence to stop the fighting and start through the United Nations negotiations for the settlement of the whole Asiatic problem." He declared stoutly: "When my country is at war and the United Nations sanctions that war, I am on the side of my country and the United Nations."

Mr. Wallace waited a month in the apparent hope that his position would be sustained by the rank and file of the Progressive party. Apparently it has not been so sustained and he has taken the only course that an honorable man could take. His thinking in some respects may still be confused, but the choice he has made is one that restores some of the stature he lost during the past two or three years. He is what we always hoped he would remain, a loyal American at heart.

WALLACE QUITS AS PROGRESSIVE

Resignation Follows Split in Party Over Korea

(The Associated Press)

New York, Aug. 9 — Henry Wallace Tuesday night pulled out of the Progressive party which was formed to run him for President in 1948.

The former vice-president and former secretary of commerce wrote to C. B. Baldwin, Progressive party secretary:

"In view of the actions recently taken by the national committee of the Progressive party and the various state committees, I am convinced that I can more effectively serve the cause of peace by resigning from the national committee and the executive committee of the Progressive party.

"You will therefore take this letter as my formal resignation from the party."

Wallace's action followed a split with other party leaders over the Korean crisis.

Wallace recently issued a statement saying that, although he was not condoning previous actions of either the United States or Russia, he must stand with his country and the United Nations on Korea.

Ont eh same day the national committee issued a statement opposing American intervention in the Korean fighting.

Since then, state party organizations have voted almost overwhelmingly to back up the national committee.

Later, at his South Salem, N. Y., farm home, Wallace said he had "no political plans whatsoever" for the immediate future.

Earl Dickerson To Serve As Co-Chairman

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago attorney, will be co-chairman of the second national convention of the Progressive party to be held here Feb. 24-26, it was announced this week in New York by Elmer A. Benson, Progressive Party National chairman.

Dickerson was formerly a member of the President's Fair Employment Practices commission, and is a past president of the National Bar association. He is president of the Chicago Chapter of the National Lawyers guild. In 1948 he ran for Congress on the Progressive party ticket.

Benson also announced that Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, noted historian and author, will be chairman of the convention's most important committee, the Resolutions committee. DuBois is a national vice chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

O. John Rogge, former assistant U. S. Attorney General, spoke Sunday night as a member of the resolutions committee. He said:

"We should make it clear that we're not the tail to any foreign kite. We are as free to criticize any foreign country as our own, provided the criticism is relevant. When Russia is wrong in our opinion, we shall freely say so."

Progressives Elect Robeson As Co-Chairman

CHICAGO—(INS)—Progressive Party delegates scattered to their homes Monday carrying with them a resolution that called for the outlawing of the atom and hydrogen bombs and "all other weapons of mass destruction."

The party wound up its second annual convention in Chicago Sunday night by electing Elmer Benson, former governor of Minnesota, its national chairman.

Paul Robeson, singer and actor, and Fred Stover of Hampton, Ia., were named co-chairmen.

Other officers are Hugh Bryson of San Francisco, Mrs. Sonora Lawson of Richmond, Mrs. Elinor Gimbel of New York and Christine Walker of Detroit, vice chairmen; Corliss Lamont of New York, treasurer, and C. B. Baldwin of New York, secretary.

Paul Robeson, Mrs. Lawson Elected by Progressives

Wallace Tells Convention Delegates 'Party Stands for Liberties for All'

CHICAGO — Paul Robeson, concert singer, actor and lecturer, was elected co-chairman and Mrs. Senora Lawson, of Richmond, Va., named one of two vice-chairmen among other officers elected at the closing session of the Progressive Party convention held here last week.

Elmer Benson, former Democratic Senator from Minnesota, was re-elected chairman of the party for another two years.

The three-day convention was highlighted by a speech by former Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, who urged delegates to make it clear they are not being run from Moscow.

In his address, aired over ABC network, Wallace said:

"Since the construction of the hydrogen bomb has become the most serious problem in the world today, we must cast aside our normal partisanship in the face of impending disaster. We must make it possible for all those in the country who believe in the necessity of and the possibility of peaceful settlement of the problem of atomic energy as a weapon of war, to rally to one banner where their united voice can be made effective.

Civil Liberties for All

"This rallying point can be the Progressive party .... a new, broader, forward-looking party.

"We must now supersede our prejudices with reason. We must allow our minds to seek new means of achieving the common goals of humanity...."

He reiterated the platform policy that the Progressive party stands for civil liberties for all.

"Civil liberties, like peace, are invisible," he said. "We believe in civil liberties in Eastern Europe, but we recognize that except in the case of Czechoslovakia, there has been on democratic tradition on which to build. We known that civil liberties will rapidly disappear in the United States as the cold war is fanned into a white heat by H-bomb planning."

Robeson Speaks

The keynote address of the convention was delivered by Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, former president of the National Bar Association, who also chaired some of the sessions.

Among other speakers were Elmer Benson, Paul Robeson, Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York, who made a report on the FEPC fight in Congress, and Mrs. Senora Lawson, only colored woman to run for the Virginia House of Delegates.

DuBois Sees Third Party as Key to Real Democracy

CHICAGO—The third party is the hope of a real democracy, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois told the Progressive Party's second annual convention on Feb. 25.

Where there are only two parties, like the Democrats and Republicans, he said, they get to the point where they agree on everything except on leadership.

Only a third party gives voters a chance to vote for what they believe and need he, stated.

Proof of His Statement

The Republicans, as a third party, abolished slavery in 1860. A third party, begun in 1872, forced the election of honest Grover Cleveland in 1892.

Teddy Roosevelt and LaFollette led third party movements which caused the two old parties to change their ways.

Dr. DuBois urged the Progressive Party to work for peace, more government ownership of land, more public housing, an end to slums. and socialized medicine.

Leader Born During Mob Violence In Wilmington Vowed To Support Masses

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

NORFOLK—It seems that fate set the stage where Mrs. Senora Lawson would get her first lesson for the drama of life in which today she is playing an interesting and influential role. She was born in Wilmington, N. C., during mob violence which cost nine colored men their lives. The mob shot her uncle but he saved his life by pretending to be dead.

For ten days, Mrs. Lawson told this reporter in an interview, her uncle lay among the nine dead men as though he were dead. It was an experience the man never forgot and once the episode was told to Mrs. Lawson in later life she never forgot it.

Mrs. Lawson's parents told her how her uncle came to their home after he escaped where he saw the infant girl for the first time. She tried desperately, the family story goes, to speak and some one in the house remarked: "She's starting to talk already. No telling what she will do when she's grown."

NO ORDINARY COMMENT

That was more than an ordinary comment on the young child, for Mrs. Lawson today is an inspiring speaker who easily convinces her audiences that she has a deep interest in her people and in improved relations between the races. She is not satisfied to give lip service to the cause of the masses, white and colored, but she is doing her part to bring more security, equality and justice to these people.

When I asked Mrs. Lawson how she became interested in the Progressive Party of which she is executive secretary for Virginia and in the labor movement, she said she used to listen to her husband talk about the long hours he had to work for just 15 cents an hour when he was a young man. She decided that she one day would try to change such conditions.

Mrs. Lawson also became interested in the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but discovered that during the membership drives many working people were not even solicited.

She went out one day, she said, and wrote up many memberships right on the jobs where men were employed in Richmond. In describing her work, Mrs. Lawson made it clear that she has long had a deep interest in the masses whom she feels are overlooked by some of our organizations.

Mrs. Lawson unhesitatingly put the Democratic and Republican Party in the same bag when she spoke of our political situation. Both parties represent business interests, she said, adding that the only difference is in name.

The Progressive Party, Mrs. Lawson said, is a permanent organization now. Through state and local groups, party leaders intend to keep the party alive, she added.

The party will hold a state convention in Richmond, Va., March 25-26 at the Leigh Street YMCA. Some of the outstanding leaders of the party will appear on the program. Mrs. Lawson is making plans for the meeting. State headquarters for the party is at 119 East Leigh street, Richmond, and Mrs. Lawson has charge of the office.

Virginia Secretary For Third Party



Mrs. Senora B. Lawson, above, is executive secretary of the Progressive Party of Virginia and has an office at 119 East Leigh street, Richmond, Va., where she resides. She was born in Wilmington, N. C., but has been in Virginia since she was about ten years old.

Wallace Quits Progressives Over Korea War

Out of Party After National and State Bodies Reject His Support of U.S. Stand

By Murray Snyder

Henry A. Wallace quit the Progressive party yesterday as the result of virtually solid rejection by the party's national and state committees of his stand supporting the United States and the United Nations in Korea.

Mr. Wallace, who was the Progressives' candidate for President in 1948 and ran on a "peace" platform, said in a letter to C. B. Baldwin, the party secretary, that "I can more effectively serve the cause of peace by resigning" from the national commitee, the executive committee and the party itself.

Reached by telephone at his farm in South Salem, N. Y., he said he had no further political plans, that he had not contemplated a return to the Democratic party, which elected him to the Vice-Presidency ten years ago. He enrolled in the American Labor party in 1948, but said he did not enroll at all last year.

He said he still felt there was a possibility for peaceful settling the tense world situation after "they get through with their chess-playing in the Security Council."

"I don't thin kthe top leaders in any country really want a hot war," he said.

Mr. Wallace split with the Progressives' national committee on the Korean issue on July 15. He issued a statement backing the U. N. fight to drive the Russian-supported North Korean army out of South Korea. The national committee issued its own statement calling on the U. N. to seat Communist China and to order the termination of hostilities in Korea and make provision for an election of a new government embracing both north and south portions.

Mr. Wallace became the target for an immediate deluge of invective from leftists and Communists in various parts of the wrold, and was blasted by "The Daily Worker," which long had supported him, but he withheld a final break with the Progressives, pending reaction from the rank and file of the party on the Korean question.

He got that this week. Mr. Baldwin announced that the twenty-one functioning state organizations had all indorsed the national committee's position. He said that 98 per cent of the vote in the state committees had been against Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Wallace had telephoned newspapers the text of the following letter, which he sent to Mr. Baldwin yesterday:

"In view of the action recently taken by the national committee of the Progressive party and the various state committees, I am convinced that I can more effectively serve the cause of peace by resigning from the national committee and the executive committee of the Progressive party. You will therefore take this letter as my formal resignation from the party."

Mr. Wallace helped organize the party in 1948 and received 1,156,000 votes as the Progressives' entry against President Truman and Governor Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican candidate. He conducted a vigorous campaign across the country, often being the object of local rioting, egg-throwing and bitter attacks as a pro-Communist.

He stuck with the party, even though many of its former leaders quit, declaring its policies were too closely aligned to the Russian foreign policy. In 1949, the American Labor party, its New York branch, sought unsuccessfully to get him to run once more, this time for United States Senator.

Until the split over the Korean issue, he was still the party's principal spokesman and its one major potential vote-getter in any third-party effort.

He said last night that in 1948 he ran for President "because I felt the people should have a chance to vote for peace. I still think they should have, but the picture has changed in the past six months."

He did not specify how he plans to work for peace in the future, but he said his thinking has not changed since he issued his July 15 statement. The highlight of this was the paragraph:

"I hold no brief for the past actions of either the United States or Russia, but when my country is at war, and the U. N. sanctions that war, I am on the side of my country and the U. N."

He also said that Russia could have prevented the attack on South Korea and could stop it whenever she wished.

Two Giants of Progressive Party



Henry A. Wallace, chairman, and Paul Robeson, vice chairman of the Progressive Party, are pictured here left to right with Dr. Robert M. Linder of Baltimore during a Baltimore rally. AFRO President Carl Murphy discusses these two in the second installment of his series on 'Paul Robeson, the Man."

34d 1950

Progressive Party
Paul Robeson- Co-Chairman

Paul Robeson Slaps at NBC For TV Ban

Daily Compass
3-16-50

Paul Robeson, co-chairman of the Progressive Party, snapped back for the first time yesterday at the ban placed on him by the National Broadcasting Company and remarked that it is a "sad commentary on our professions of democracy" that O. John Rogge, Progressive Party leader, was able to address the Supreme Soviet in Moscow last week while "another spokesman" was barred from a television network here.

Robeson had been scheduled to represent the Progressive Party on Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's television round-table next Sunday. But after the program was announced, NBC ordered the scheduled discussion of "The Position of the Negro in American Political Life" off the network.

As he left by plane for a concert trip to Chicago and Cleveland, Robeson said that if the scheduled program had gone on he would have "welcomed the opportunity to lay bare the sorry record of broken promises on civil rights issues, of which both old parties have been guilty in the 80th and 81st Congresses and for the past 74 years."

Robeson aimed a large portion of his statement at NBC and particularly at its executive vice president, Charles R. Denny, who personally announced the ban.

Denny, Robeson said, did not want U. S. Negroes "reminded too forcefully . . . that there is no real hope for my people, American workingmen, or the majority of the population in the two old parties, which are wed to a program of cold war abroad and privation at home."

The Negro artist concluded that "as an American whose fathers toiled and slaved to create the wealth of this great land, I shall continue to make my voice heard for the complete liberation of American Negroes."

Republican Women Blamed for Luncheon Seating Arrangement

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The National Women's National Republican Club was roundly criticized here last Tuesday for the seating arrangement at its annual luncheon which placed all the colored persons attending the luncheon at the same table.

The criticism was levelled by Cornelius McDougald Jr., Harlem Republican attorney, who portested the seating arrangement to Mrs. Ira Campbell, president of the National Women's Republican Club. Mrs. Jane Todd, vice chairman of the Republican State Committee; Mrs. Ogden R. Reid, vice chairman of the luncheon meeting and Mrs. Bertha Diggs, Secretary of the State Department of Labor.

Mr. McDougald wrote to the Republican leaders "from the point of view of a Republican interested in the vote-getting success of the Republican Party." In offering his criticism on the seating arrangement he also offered the Republicans advice on how to "dispel the current notion that the Republican Party is the political home of the rich, white, gentile American. . . ."

Only Six Colored

The luncheon was held at the Waldorf-Astoria on January 28. Only six colored persons attended, one of whom was McDougald. They all were seated at table "53."

Commenting on the seating arrangement McDougald wrote: "It is difficult in these days to know who is and who is not colored, but to my practical eye there appeared to be six colored at the luncheon all seated at table 53.

"I refuse to believe we were deliberately set off by ourselves, but to any person wise in the ways of Americans it would seem this way.

"Forgetting my 'ideas' on the matter I should like to make some observations from the point of view of a Republican interested in the vote getting success of the Republican Party.

"It is an understatement to say that the Republican Party needs votes. It needs every vote it can get and the loss of a Republican vote is a tragedy in minature. Therefore all things that gain votes should be diligently attended to and all things that may lose votes should be avoided like the plague.

Vote Needed

"Colored votes," Mr. McDougald went on, "are alienated by the impression I had that the colored persons at the luncheon are segregated, intentionally or inadvertently.

"To dispel the current notion that the Republican Party is the political home of the rich, white gentile American, these things must be avoided. Minority groups must be wooed. The Negro vote must be actively sought.

"Some of our Congressmen make it difficult and almost immoral for a colored person to be a Republican, with them holding hands with the colored peoples' hated arch enemy, the dixiecrats. But having persevered this long and encouraged by such men as Governor Driscoll and Governor Dewey, we who are left in the party will hopefully remain."

Then, going back to the luncheon, Mr. McDougald said members of the various local Republican Clubs should have brought along some of their colored members and that the committee should have seen that a colored person was seated on the dias.

"We who attended," he concluded, "certainly should not all have been seated together at one of the New York Federation's tables."

Segregation Denied

Mrs. Campbell, president of the Republican Women's Clubs, told the AFRO last Tuesday that the seating arrangements were handled by the New York Federation of Clubs. She emphatically stated that there was no attempt at segregating colored guests because of their race. She said that the people seated at table 53 were members and guests of the Republican Club headed by Mrs. Sadie Williams of Harlem and implied that they all happened to be colored.

LOCAL GOP LILYWHITE LEADERS STILL 1910 MODELS

—An Editorial—

More evidence of the senility of the local Republican leadership has bobbed up. There is a probability that a Negro may file for Congress from the 11th district. But the GOP top leaders are quoted as saying: "No, we dont' want a Negro running for Congress. In the primary he might draw some extra votes, but in the election he would drive votes away."

Can you imagine such warped and antequated political analysis except from the 1910 type of local politician!

Get an earful of that. will you. Here in the 11th District where are congregated the largest block of Negro voters west of the Mississippi River, where the Democrats now have the Congressman, and have had with one term exception of the past 24 years, here wherein the last election the Republicans trailed by ten thousand votes — a representative Negro candidate would "drive away votes". First, what about the 75 percent of the Negroes in the district who voted for the Democrats? Pray, by what means does the local GOP expect to get even a fifty-fifty break from them — surely not by the Dixiecrat strength of Senator Forrest Donnell.

But worst, is the crude admission (which we don't believe) by the GOP old-stylers that white voters will all vote Democratic before they will vote for a Negro on Republican side. If this is really true, then the Party does not deserve to have the winning edge that only the Negro vote in St. Louis and Missouri can now give the Party.

But after a quarter century of ordinary observations of our lily-white Republicans here in St. Louis, the 1910 line of reasoning should not surprise. Just look what a bungle job of "fraidy-cat" they acted all along when in power: There was the very minor business of appointing a single Negro lawyer to act as provisional City Judge — in the long course of Republican Mayorships this minor chance to show good-will occurred year after year, but, like the current Negro candidacy for Congress, it was too much toervation". . . . Such is the mental and moral handicap of our white give just once to a competent Negro Republican. . . . dership here in St. Louis and Missouri among the Then, Presto, Democrat Mayor Darst appoints a Ne- and Old Party. They are still thinking that the gro provisional City Judge, and now the long-stand- ng to do is to get a Negro "leader" lassoed and ing Republican taboo looks foolish. Take the parallel l be a sort of Judas goat to lead all the rest up to case of appointments to the Board of Education. Time he'll be slaughter pen. But that, gentlemen, belongs back after time Republican mayors were begged, petition- the 1910 political limbo. ed, beseeched to appoint just once Colored member in the And what's more, you better be glad to have a com- to the School Board. "Hell no — the time isn't near petent Negro candidate to face the Democratic en- ripe yet," said Mayor Kaufmann. . . . And Mayor cumbent for the 11th district seat in the U. S. Con- Becker before him. But presto again, Democratic gress. And even that will leave you in a hellova fix Mayor Darst simply said, "hell yes," — and he ap- explaining mock-pious Senator Donnell. pointed not one but a second when the first Negro did not accept. . . .

According to the GOP brain-top this should cause the Democrats to lose heap coun white votes and even

Perry Howard GOP Barred

JACKSON, Miss. — The "Black and Tan" faction of the Republican Party in Mississippi, headed by Perry Howard, lost its recognition last week, Secretary of State Heber Ladner disclosed.

Ladner said Wednesday that the "Lily White" Republican crowd led by former Nebraska governor George Sheldon, has been declared the official GOP group in the state by Acting Atty. Gen. George Ethridge.

The "Lily Whites" were not recognized by the National Republican Party. The "Black and Tan" organization, favored by the Party, did not file a petition for recognition, as stipulated in a recently enacted state law.

Pennsylvania Primary Is Called A Republican Signpost for 1952

Duff's Struggle With Grundy for Party Control May Decide State's Line-Up on Presidency

This is the second of two articles on the Pennsylvania Primary.

By Murray Snyder

PHILADELPHIA.

Any direction you look in Pennsylvania's rough-and-tumble Republican primary fight, which goes to the voters Tuesday, you see shadows of the next Presidential election.

First, there is general agreement that if the blood-letting in the struggle over Republican party control between Governor James H. Duff and the Grundy-Owlett old guard results in Democratic capture of the governorship, the state will go Democratic in 1952 also. And the Republicans have never won nationally, they say, without the Keystone State.

Then there is Jay Cooke, the Grundy-Owlett candidate for Governor, who has already declared General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower to be his first choice for the '52 Presidential nomination

Stassen Backing Cooke

Mr. Cooke's choice if the General cannot be had is Harold E. Stassen, president of the University of Pennsylvania, who is making speeches for Mr. Cooke and getting embroiled in a series of clashes with Governor Duff.

There is speculation as to whether a clear-cut commitment may not already have gone to Mr. Stassen from Mr. Cooke's influential backers. Mr. Duff has made it clear that if he wins control, he will skewer any aspirations of the former Governor of Minnesota.

He denounced Mr. Stassen as a "carpetbagger" and as "a reputed liberal who has gone to bed with the reactionary Grundy-Owlett gang." He accused the Minnesotan of using false figures to substantiate a forecast of a $90,000,000 state deficit next year. When asked for an apology, the Governor stuck by his story and said: "I owe him the kind of apology the chicken owes the axe."

Governor Duff, who seeks his party's nomination for Senator Tuesday, is expected to win easily over Representative John C. Kunkel, the Grundy-backed candidate.

The real fight is between Mr. Cooke and John S. Fine, Governor Duff's chosen successor and running mate, and that is why Mr. Stassen's intervention has angered Mr. Duff so. The result, providing a Republican Governor is elected in November, will determine who controls state patronage and, to a great extent, who controls the Presidential delegates.

Duff for 'Average Guy'

Governor Duff says nothing about 1952 candidates, though his opponents charge him with personal ambitions in that direction. All he says is that old guard leaders like former Senator Joseph R. Grundy, who helped swing the nomination of President Harding, won't win a national election again until they advance an "affirmative, progressive and humanitarian" program which will appeal to "the average guy."

He took the lead last February in urging such a program, with five other Republican Governors, for adoption by the national Republican policy group as the basis for the 1950 Congress elections.

The Duff-inspired statement brought from President Truman the joking remark that the program described was practically the Democratic party program and he invited the Governor to become a Democrat. The Duff opposition has repeatedly pinned the New Deal label on the Governor since quoting Mr. Truman.

The first big public break between Mr. Duff and the party leadership came in 1948 when the bulk of the state delegation at the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia was abruptly committed to Governor Thomas E. Dewey and the nominating speech was made by Senator Edward Martin, Pennsylvania's erstwhile favorite son.

Governor Duff participated in several futile stop-Dewey conferences with Mr. Stassen, Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, and others. The nomination of Mr. Dewey was followed by the selection for national chairman of Representative Hugh Scott, of Philadelphia, a choice plum for Mr. Grundy and National Committeeman G. Mason Owlett, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association.

Governor Duff clashed with the Grundy-Owlett leadership over state business almost before he got his chair warm in Harrisburg more than three years ago. Not only did they object to his public works projects; they insisted, he said, that he approve repeal of a tax on manufacturers' capital stocks, a project of great concern to the P. M. A.

This was at the time the new Governor was proposing a rise from two cents to four cents in the tax on cigarettes and a new levy on beer and soft drinks.

"If you think," he told the leaders, "I'm going to give you a free seat in the grandstand when I'm raising the price of the bleacher seats, you're crazy!"

He says the P. M. A. is spending vast sums to beat him and Judge Fine. "It's a fight of men of millions against millions of men," he asserts, but he expresses confidence that "the people understand the issue and they can't be bought."

Kunkel Denies Commitment

Mr. Kunkel, whose race for the Senate nomination has apparently been underemphasized by pro-Grundy leaders in their keen effort to win for Mr. Cooke, was asked: "Do you think the Grundy-Owlett leadership of your party has been good or bad for Pennsylvania?"

He said their influence "has been exaggerated." "I've not been asked for any commitment of any kind," he insisted, "and I'm sure Jay Cooke hasn't.

"Don't forget, also, that Grundy supported for Governor such men as Pinchot. James and Martin, and they were all good Governors. Duff only made Grundyism an issue when he thought he could use it to take over the party."

Nationally, Mr. Kunkel says, the Republicans "have been afraid to stand on principles and risk a defeat" in the past four Presidential elections. Therefore, he said, they met defeat on "me, too" platforms.

"If they had had the courage to give the people a choice between the New Deal and traditional Republican principles of prudent spending and careful management, they might have won," he added.

Pennsylvania's primary, he said, should serve as an important test of how the public stands—for or against sound fiscal policies. He likened it to the recent Florida Democratic primary, in which the conservative George Smathers defeated the Fair Dealer, Senator Claude Pepper.

Mr. Kunkel insists that the voter will have little to choose from in November if Mr. Duff is pitted against Senator Francis J. Myers, Democratic whip and Truman supporter.

Mr. Myers and Richardson Dilworth, Philadelphia city treasurer who is Democratic candidate for Governor, expect heavy labor union support this fall, largely on the issue of repeal of the Taft-Hartley act.

Although Democratic hopes have boomed as the Republican split has widened, the Republican state enrollment is 2,862,112 to a Democratic strength of 1,926,216, a margin of 965,896. A million Republicans are expected to vote Tuesday. For lack of conflict, a much smaller proportion of the Democrats will participate.

Larger Negro Role In Prince Georges Affairs Is Asked

The newly installed Republican Prince Georges County Commissioners yesterday were handed a "blueprint" to guide them in handling Negro affairs in the county.

A letter signed by eight Negro Republicans was sent to each of the new officeholders outlining a seven-point program.

Among the steps recommended by the letter were appointment of Negro deputy sherifs; appointment of at least six Negro police officers; representation on all policy-making boards in the county and "removal of Jim Crow signs" in the courthouse at Marlboro.

Alexander Barnes, general manager of the Capital Times newspaper and one of the signers of the letter, said action on the suggestions could "mean the difference between victory and defeat in the 1952 campaign." Thomas E. Latimer, president of the board, said the letter is under advisement.

White And Howard Row Over Taft

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON — In a blistering letter, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has accused Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committee, of gross ignorance and brazen political dishonesty.

Replying to a three-page "publicity-angled tirade" which Mr. Howard levied against the NAACP last week because of the organization's opposition to Senator Robert A. Taft's bid for reelection in Ohio, White said:



WHITE



HOWARD

"In view of the highly questionable methods by which you retain control of the Republican Party in Mississippi, I find it ironic that you question the democratic processes by which NAACP develops its legislative and political action program.

"Your present concern for Senator Taft," White continued, "prompts me to suggest that the public has a right to know the terms on which you have attempted to line up Southern delegates for him in various Republican National Conventions."

In a letter to White last week, copies for which were released here, Howard denounced the NAACP for its alged "failure" to criticize the Democrats for not carrying out their campaign promises on legislation affecting minority group welfare.

The Republican National Committeeman took particularly strong exception to the organization's opposition of Mr. Taft's candidacy for reelection to the Senate. He charged that White was "making the NAACP an auxiliary of the CIO," which also is making an all-out drive to defeat Taft.

White roundly disputed these charges. He wrote Howard "the NAACP is not a non-political organization. We have a legislative program which can be achieved only through political action. We are, however, non-partisan, in that we are equally opposed to politicians of whatever political faith who oppose, sabotage, or fail to support the legislative program formulated by our national convention. We shall continue this line," White declared, "regardless of what favorites of yours we may need to expose."

Referring to Howards charge that NAACP is an arm of the CIO, White said, "it is interesting to note how faithfully you are folfolwing the Communist Party line. Ever since the CIO purged its ranks of Communists," White disclosed, "these Kremlin stooges have been peddling the lies that the CIO has taken over NAACP."

White took Howard to task for gross ignorance in using the term "late" while referring to Robert F. Wagner, retired U.S. Senator, whom he mentioned in his letter. He charged that it was an example of Howard's "pathetic failure to know what is going on in the world."

White also disputed Howard's claim that the Taft-Hartley Act, sired by Senator Taft, had benefited Negroes. He said NAACP researchers have failed to find "a single instance" in which Taft-Hartley has been invoked to gain or save a job for a Negro worker.

Drive for Votes In South Set By Republicans

Executive Council to Meet Friday to Lay Plans for an Intensive Campaign

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UP).— The Republican party was getting set today to make its strongest bid in history to crack the Solid South in the 1952 Presidential campaign. It will be one of the major projects discussed when the executive committee meets here next Friday. Plans to continue the party's School of Politics and for wider use of television also are on the agenda.

The meeting was called by Guy G. Gabrielson, chairman of the Republican National Committee, to start work at once, without any 1951 let-down, on a campaign to win Congress and the White House in the next election.

Democratic plans so far include only a $100-a-plate fund-raising dinner to be held in New York Dec. 12, with Speaker Sam Rayburn, D., Tex., as the principal speaker.

Democratic Split Cited

Republican strategists are convinced the time is ripe for a successful Southern drive. Part of the optimism grows out of the Republican gains in the November voting. They included election of Republican Governors in Arizona and New Mexico for the first time in twenty-two years, a Senator in Maryland, and the first Republican member of the Texas Legislature since the Civil War.

The Republicans also expect to benefit from the South's split with President Truman, the likely Democratic nominee in 1952. The Southern split with Mr. Truman is over more than the explosive civil rights issue. Many Southern Democrats, including Gov.-elect James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, contend that the Fair Deal program is the high road to Socialism.

Five states in the Solid South—Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia—went Republican in the 1928 election. They bolte dthe Democratic ticket because Alfred E. Smith, the party nominee, was a Catholic and wanted to repeal prohibition.

First step of the Republican drive for votes in the South will be an intense organizational campaign, building upward from the precinct level. In some parts of the South there is no Republican organization at all.

Albert B. Hermann, executive director of the Republican national Committee, spearheaded the drive today with a speech before the twelve-state Southern Council of the Young Republican National Federation, at Winston-Salem, N. C.

The meeting was attended by delegates from Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland.

Help Promised

Mr. Hermann called on the Young Republicans to take the initiative in building up the Republican organization to establish a two-party system in the South.

He pointed out that there are 1,220 counties in the twelve states represented, but that 113 of them lack a Republican county chairman and 849 have no women serving as county vice-chairmen.

It was an invitation to the Young Republicans to get out and organize voters and win themselves a political reputation. He promised plenty of help from national headquarters.

"With the definite swing back to Republicanism, evidenced in the November elections, now is the time to organize the South," he said. "We are going to be completely mobilized in all of your states for the 1952 campaign."

The help he offered included extension of the School of Poltics for training Republican workers at the precinct level. The schools were held in twenty-three states during 1950, and in most of them, Mr. Hermann said, the Republican party made gains in the November election.

Perry Howard's Advice

Perry W. Howard, Republican Committeeman from Mississippi, following an extended conference with Governor Fielding Wright Wednesday, sounded a warning to Negroes of his native state against migrating North. "I cannot too strongly urge members of my race to stay here in their good homes in Mississippi, our own native state where we are understood and hold the friendship of the white people."

Mr. Howard, although a citizen of Mississippi, has done Negro race are radicals, and as such, are doing more harm than good. With that we agree. But we do not and cannot agree with any other conclusion he reached with reference to the lot of the Negro in his state. There are some Negroes who may be better off if they migrated to other sections, rather than remain in Mississippi. But then there are others, probably like Mr. Howard himself, (he spends most of his time away from that state) who would do better if they remained ther

Mr. Howard, although a citizen of Mississippi, has dnoe but little to help advance the Negro and to improve his lot. He manages to go back and forth, much like our Congressmen, to mend his fences and to give out some interview such as he gave last Wednesday, which will help him hold the friendship of the white people and get himself elected to the National Republican Convention. We cannot take seriously Mr. Howard's advice.

THE NEGRO WAS NOT THERE

"Delegates from twelve Southern states" representing "The Southern Council of the Young Republican National Federation," as described in news accounts, met in Winston-Salem, N. C. not so long ago to lauch a campaign to build a two-party system in the South." But the Negro was not there and the meeting was held in a hotel where the customs which prevail would have prevented the Negro from full participation if he had been present, which might indicate that the Negro was not wanted there.

The Republican party was founded upon the proposition that this nation could not prosper half slave and half free. But, like so many organizations which stray from their foundations, the Republican party waxed fat and forgot those early principles upon which it was founded. Does the Winston-Salem meeting mean that the Republican party is determined never to remember again its foundations

List Of Republicans Attending Party Parley

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Out-of - town persons attending the conference of Republican leaders, held here last Friday and Saturday under a call issued by Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman, to take stock of the status of colored Republicans and to devise ways and means of winning back the colored vote in the Republican column, included the following:

ALABAMA — James E. Kelly, secretary of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, Birmingham.

Arkansas—J. A. Hibbler and J. R. Booker, attorneys, Little Rock.

Connecticut—Dr. Carter Marshall, New Haven; Howard Drew, attorney, Hartford.

Florida — David A. Douglas, Miami.

California— Fred M. Roberts, Los Angeles; Mrs. Echo S. Robinson, Los Angeles.

Georgia—William J. Shaw, Atlanta; Mrs. Beatrice Wallace, Augusta.

Illinois—Roscoe C. Simmons, Dr. J. B. Martin, the Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., Charles J. Jenkins, Harris B. Gaines, J. Ernest Wilkins, Mrs. Myrtle Stryker, Judge George S. Barnes, the Rev. Joseph E. Jackson, James T. Cooper, and Mrs. Irene Gaines, all of Chicago; Tom Lew, East St. Louis, and John Hoskins, East St. Louis.

* * *

INDIANA — Mrs. Grace W. Evans, Terre Haute; Judge W. E. Burrus, Gary, and Mrs. Emma C. Hill, Evansville.

Iowa—Archie A. Alexander, Des Moines.

Maryland — Charles Oliver, Annapolis; Mrs. Roy S. Bond, Bishop Albert P. Shaw, Marse Callaway and Mrs. Ruth H. Ayres, all of Baltimore; Charles Cornish and Mrs. Mabel Bennett, Cambridge; Mrs. Florence Seaborne, Baltimore; Mrs. Lydia Wood, Brentwood; Raymond Fletcher, Hyattsville; Andrew Harrison and Mrs. Hilda Imes, Fairmont Heights; Mrs. Phyllis Smith, Cedar Heights; Miss Blanche Baker and Mrs. Lillian Kelsey, North Brentwood; Mrs. Carrie Brooks and Mrs. Eva Savoy, Cedar Heights, and Mrs. Thalia D. Thomas, Landover Hills.

Mississippi—S. W. Miller, Jackson; Lee M. Owens, Vicksburg; C. A. Reading, Chester; Jesse W. Vause, Berwyn.

* * *

T. Butler, Meridian; W. J. Box, Corinth; Dr. L. M. McCoy, Holly Springs; L. B. Patton, Carlisle; James Gilliam, Clarksdale, and Mrs. M. J. Lyells, Jackson.

Missouri—N. A. Swett, St. Louis.

Minnesota — Miss Lorraine Hill and Milton G. Williams, Minneapolis.

Massachusetts — Joseph S. Mitchell, Boston.

* * *

NEW YORK — Harold Burton, William J. Cornelius, J. Finley Wilson and Mrs. Bertha J. Diggs, New Yok City; Mrs. Maude B. Richardson, Brooklyn; Mrs. Frank Ellis, Syracuse; Mrs. Bessie Walker, Buffalo, and Mrs. Sadye J. Williams, Yonkers.

New Jersey—Mercer Burrell, Oliver B. Brown and James Fultz, Newark; Herman Bell, Camden; William A. Dart, Atlantic City, and J. Leroy Jordan, Elizabeth.

Pennsylvania — Hobson R. Reynolds, Theodore Spaulding, Herbert R. Cain, Jr., the Rev. David H. Sims, John Freeman, and Charles McClane, Harrisburg; Mrs. E. H. Copeland, all of Philedelphia; Pauline Reynolds, Harrisburg; Dr. Richard Brown, Harrisburg; Albert

TENNESSEE—Roscoe C. Grant, Nashville; Walter Robinson, Chattanooga.

Virginia—Theodore Nash, Portsmouth; J. E. Kuykendall, Bowling Green.

Washington—Charles M. Stokes, Seattle.

West Virginia— Leon P. Miller, Welch; Harry N. Jones, Wheeling, and Thomas Ferguson, Charleston.

Wisconsin—J. Anthony Josey and Dr. Fred D. Bobo, Milwaukee.

Ohio—John O. Pegg, Mrs. Leathia Fleming, Harold T. Gassaway, Lawrence E. Payne, Augustus G. Parker, Chester K. Gillespie and Clayborne George, all of Cleveland; Thomas E. Green, Akron; Joseph H. Fulton, Cincinnati; William M. Howard, Youngstown; Cora J. White, Columbus, and Mrs. Harriett Bowie, Akron.

34d 1950

Republican

Perry Howard Repeats Charges Against White

Says NAACP Head Is Engaging In Partisan Politics

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Perry W. Howard Republican National Committeeman, repeated his charges that Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is engaging in partisan political activity and following "the New Deal, the Fair Deal, and the CIO-PAC party line."

Repetition of the charges was made in a sharply-worded reply to a letter from Mr. White, which, the national committeeman said, was evasive of the issue and contained "billingsgate" and "vituperation" instead of logic.

The Howard letter was a continuation of an exchange of correspondence between Mr. Howard and Mr. White, containing charges and counter-charges. The letter-writing began after a conference of Republicans, called by Mr. Howard, had sent Mr. White a telegram protesting an attack on Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, which the NAACP secretary made at Lima, Ohio.

In the third round of the exchange, Mr. Howard wrote:

"I do not know what you mean when you say I have retained control of the Republican party in Mississippi by 'highly questionable methods.' I am elected a member of the Republican National Committee in the same way that every other member is elected. And the Federal courts have confirmed the title of the organization which I represent. Perhaps you would have us turn over the Republican party in Mississippi to the lily-whites.

"You twist my statement to make it appear that the national office of the NAACP hand-picks delegates to the annual conference of the organization. I said nothing of the kind. I did charge that the delegates are not representative of the membership, that they are elected by a small clique which enjoys the favor of the national officers, and that a majority of the members of the national Board of Directors are hand-picked. Nothing in your letter refutes this charge.

"I confess my ignorance in the matter of a 'near physical clash' between you and former Senator (now Attorney General) J. Howard McGrath. I do remember that you provoked Mr. McGrath and he gave you a tongue lashing.

"Surely anyone as erudite as you pretend must know that the world 'late' has more than one meaning. I used it in referring to Senator Robert F. Wagner in the sense that he is no longer in the Senate.

"Again you avoid the issue you state that the NAACP is non-partisan. I charged you with being a political partisan, a follower of the New Deal, the Fair Deal, and the CIO-PAC party line.

"You say the NAACP has a legislative program which can be achieved only through political action. Let me point out to you that that program cannot be achieved through the Democratic party. While the Democrats remain in control of the Congress, no civil rights legislation can possibly be adopted.

"I need not belabor this point by citing Democratic skulduggery on the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Genocide Convention, the vote on the Russell amendment to maintain segregation in the armed forces, and the votes on various civil rights proposals, including prohibition of segregation in public housing and public education aided with Federal funds.

"Since I referred to your failure to denounce Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, for favorably reporting from the Senate Armed Services Committee, of which he is chairman, and voting for, the Russell amendment, I do want to refresh your memory as to the vote to strike that amendment out of the bill to extend the draft act.

"The vote was 42 to 29. Of the 42 votes to strike out the amendment, 26 were cast by Republicans and only 16 by Democrats, although there are 52 Democrats in the Senate and only 42 Republicans. Only four Republicans voted against, while 25 Democrats did so.

"Not all the Democrats voting in the negative were from the Deep South. Among them, in addition to Senator Tydings, were such Administration stalwarts as Senators Virgil Chapman of West Virginia, Carl Hayden of Arizona, Lester C. Hunt of Wyoming, Robert S. Kerry of Oklahoma, Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, and Garrett I. Withers of Kentucky, who was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Vice President Alben W. Barkley.

"I also want to refresh your memory as to the fact that both Senators Lister Hill and John J. Sparkman, of Alabama, two others of your political bedfellows, said the hope of defeating civil rights legislation lay in the Dixiecrats masquerading as Democrats.

"In the speech broadcast from Mobile, Alabama, September 17, 1950, Senator Sparkman said the Southern people had to depend on the 21 Southern Senators 'banded together and pledged to use every parliamentary device possible to defeat civil rights . . . I repeat: We must depend upon your group of 21 Senators operating as Democrats inside the Democratic party.'

"I have supported Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio because of his character, courage, and intellectual integrity. Now, what is your reason for aiding 'Jumpin' Joe' Ferguson? (Ferguson is Taft's opponent in Ohio.)

"It is not necessary for me to cite a single instance in which the Taft-Hartley Act has been invoked to gain or save a job for a Negro worker. The law speaks for itself. It prohibits the discharge of any worker under a union shop agreement if the worker is denied union membership because of race, color or religion. That is more than you can say for the Wagner National Labor Relations Act of 1935, to which you want to return.

"I have no fear of being labelled a subversive under the McGarran law for charging you with making the NAACP an auxiliary of the CIO. You stand in greater danger of being so branded by your advocacy of repeal of this law.

"Here again you are lined up with the Truman Administration and the CIO-PAC. If the Administration had cleaned the Hisses and the homosexuals out of the State Department, perhaps Congress would not have found it necessary to pass this law over the President's veto."

Wherry Assures Reporter Of Dedication To Progress

BY ALICE A. DUNNINGAN

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— The Republican party made it known last week that it was still on the civil rights bandwagon when the Senate Minority leader Kenneth S. Wherry last Saturday pledged wholehearted support of all measures in the congress and "all movements among the people designed to effectuate complete equality of opportunity among all people as assured in the Constitution of the United States."

Senator Wherry assured an ANP reporter that he had consistently and enthusiastically supported the platform declarations of the Republican in favor of civil rights and in opposition to intolerant discrimination on account of race, creed, religion or nationality antecedent throughout his entire career, both before and since he has become a Member of the United States Senate.

"Equality of opportunity for every citizen regardless of race, creed, religion or national origin, is a principle firmly embedded in the Constitution of the United States," he declared.

The Republican party has dedicated itself to the principle that "all men are created equal" ever since it was founded in 1854-56 under the guidance of Abraham Lincoln, declared Senator Wherry.

ON ANTI-POLL TAX

Ever since becoming Senator in 1943, Senator Wherry said he had supported legislation to prohibit requirements for payment on poll tax as a requisite or qualification to vote in elections for President, Vice President, and membership in Congress.

In 1948, he said, he voted with the Republican membership in the Senate in adopting a written pledge to [illegible]-poll tax legislation prior to consideration in the 81st Congress, assuming the Republican Party would [illegible] the Majority leadership in this Congress.

He pointed out that he voted for legislation, during the recent war, to enable men and women in the armed services abroad to cast their ballots in elections back home, and has repeatedly advocated equal opportunity regulations for men and women in the armed forces.

ON ANTI-LYNCH LEGISLATION

The junior senator from Nebraska said he had been equally persistent in his efforts to obtain passage of anti-lynching legislation. He said he had actively supported and urged a favorable report by the Senate committee on this bill throughout his service in the Senate.

Supporting the anti-lynch bill introduced by Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican of Michigan, which was reported favorably by the Committee on the Judiciary, Senator Wherry claims to have repeatedly sought senate action on it.

ANTI-LYNCH PRIORITY

The Minority Leader implied that he felt that anti-poll tax and anti-lynch legislation should be given priority because these bills have been thoroughly debated in the Congress and discussed among people for generations. He stated that "constitutional issues and various proposals have been minutely explored until today among advocates of this legislation sentiment has crystalized."

On the other hand, he continued, the Fair Employment Practices bill was reported by the committee to the senate during the closing days of the first session of the 81st congress, and then by a scant majority. And the House of Representatives has never passed on such legislation.

Senator Wherry admitted, however, that he believes there is an urgent need for fair employment practices legislation by the congress

GOP's New Policy Statement Roasted by Both Republicans and Democrats

'Rights' Plank Weak, Ives, Lodge State; 'Box-Lunch Special,' Humphrey Snarls

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Both Republicans and Democrats criticized the 2,500-word Republican policy statement, issued Feb. 7, as falling far short of the party's 1948 platform on civil rights.

Sen. Irving M. Ives of New York joined with Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., of Massachusetts, and other Republicans in opposing the statement which attempted to define the issues of the 1950 Congressional and the 1952 Presidential campaign.

The GOP policy pronouncement was also scored on the Senate floor by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Dem., Minn.), chairman of Americans for Democratic Action.

Good Faith Challenged

Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (Rep., N.J.) warned that it might raise questions of the party's good faith and advised Republicans to stand by the party's "great platform" of 1948.

Senators Ives and Lodge emphasized their dissatisfaction with the civil rights plank of the new GOP policy as did several Republican members of the House.

Ives' Criticism

Senator Ives declared:

"Particularly as it deals wit' the matters of civil rights, labo management relations, and soci returned and came towards him in a threatening manner. responsibility, it falls far short of the provisions of the 1948 Republican party platform.

"It fails to provide adequate and appropriate answers to the problems which are involved."

Senator Humphrey called the civil rights plank in the statement "all things to all men."

He said it was not strong as the civil rights plank in the 1940 Republican platform and is practically what the Democratic platform contained in that year.

He branded the statement "a retreat from 1948."

Senator Humphrey said he wanted to know whether the Republicans stand for their 1948 platform or this "box-lunch special," particularly on the issue of civil rights.

He asked:

"Are the Republicans for FEPC as they stated in their 1948 platform? Are they for the elimination of the poll tax?"

"We cannot tell from this refined language which says all things to all people," he concluded.

The Text of the GOP's statement on civil rights follows:

"The right of equal opportunity to work, to vote, to advance in life and to be protected under the law should never be limited in any individual because of race, religion, color, or country of origin.

"Therefore, we shall continue to sponsor legislation to protect the rights of minorities."

NEGRO IS SLATED BY G. O. P. FOR CIRCUIT COURT

J. E. Wilkins to Battle Tuohy for Vacancy

BY GEORGE TAGGE

Republicans set out yesterday to recapture the Negro vote by nominating a Negro, J. Ernest Wilkins, for the Circuit court. Their action was unprecedented.

The situation seemed made to order fo rthe G. O. P. because the Democratic organization wrecked Mayor Kennelly's plan to nominate a Negro for the Circuit court. He was Municipal Judge Wendell E. Green, third Negro attorney to reach the city bench.

"This will help the Republican party all over the United States," said Edgar A. Jonas [48th], congressman and former judge. "It is about time that we stop merely talking about race problems and give evidence that we know we're all Americans."

"Drove Prescott to Grave"

Jonas said the Democrats "drove Patrick Prescott [a Negro] to his grave" by denying him a place on the bench after former Gov. Green appointed him to fill a vacancy of less than a year. The Illinois Supreme court ruled he should be seated, but by then the term expired.

Besides Wilkins, another Negro was indorsed for the Municipal court on the Republican ticket. He is George Spencer Barnes, who like Wilkins has practiced law here for more than 25 years.

Former State's Atty. William J. Tuohy will be Wilkins' Democratic opponent in the special election April 11 to fill the vacancy resulting from the elevation of Judge Philip J. Finnegan to the United States Court of Appeals.

Lucius to Oppose Marovitz

Edward B. Lucius, 35 years a lawyer and a former state senator, won the G. O. P. nomination for a vacancy on the Superior court. Until recently president of the Beverly Country club, his name was proposed by Harry A. Carlson [19th].

Lucius will run aaginst State Sen. A. L. Marovitz [D., Chicago] in the April 11 special election. Gov. Stevenson set both special elections to coincide with the April 11 primary, when the Democrats normally would have a greater advantage tha nin the Nov. 7 general election.

The Wilkins and Lucius nominations were made by Republican ward and township committeemen comprising a county convention, according to law. District leaders reconvened immediately as members of the party county committee to make Municipal court indorsements.

Two Women Indorsed

For Municipal court, the G. O. P. organization indorsed Barnes and 11 others including two women: B. Fain Tucker and Coule P. Butler. The nine others are Municipal Judge Samuel Heller, Emil M. Caliendo, Walter D. Gainer, Anthony L. Lapinskas, Edward T. Purcell, S. S. Schiller, Harold A. Siegan, Samuel M. Starr, and Harry S. Stark.

Stark replaced former Judge Herbert G. Immenhausen. He was recommended by a slate making group, but refused to run.

MISSISSIPPI LILY-WHITES DENY PERRY HOWARD RECOGNITION.

Washington still insists Upon Authority Despite 30 year absence.

REGISTRATION TRICK MAY PROVE FATAL TO BLACK AND TANS.

Jackson, Miss.-(ANP) - A petition by the Perry W. Howard GOP faction, authorized Mississippi unit of the National Republican party, for official recognition in the state, was refused here Wed. under a ruling from the state attorney heneral's office. The denial was based on registration previously granted another group, called the "Lily-White Republicans."

Under the provisions of a house measure passed by the state legislature earlier this year, any political group desiring to register with the state must do so within 30 days after passage of the bill, and no group may use the name or part of a name of a previously registered organization.

The denial was handed down by Atty. Gen. George H. Ethridge, who said that any recourse sought by a petitioner denied registration should be made through circuit court.

The Perry Howard faction failed to take immediate action in securing registration rights, thus enabling the white group to steal a march on them. There has been a bitter battle between the two groups over which is the rightful GOP representative in the state. According to W.B. Smith, chairman of the Negro group, "We are the party which was organized in 1872 and which has been seated at every national Republican convention since that time."

The opposing faction, originally known as the Independent Republicans, sued the Howard faction in 1948 to prevent their listing candidates on the slate of presidential electors. The Howard group won, however. Later at the GOP national convention, the Howard group was recognized and seated after another contest with the white contingent.

Atty. W. E. Gore, representing the Howard faction, said the organization has not decided as yet what action it will take in view of the attorney general's ruling.

Howard, who has lived in Washington for 30 years, is regarded as the big wheel in Mississippi GOP affairs. He still claims Mississippi as his home and voting residence. He has been GOP national committeeman from the state for most of his 30 years in Washington.

For A Dixie G.O.P.

The Advertiser congratulates Senator Richard B. Russell, of Georgia, upon his sensible and handsomely forthright utterance about the formation of a functioning Republican Party in the South.

Senator Russell said this week he would like to see a "strong Republican Party in the South." He believes, as The Advertiser does, that the one-party system is a costly eccentricity of the South that has weakened it as a national force.

"I think," said Senator Russell in a formal statement, "that we have suffered and been neglected and lost our proportionate strength in the government of the United States because of our devotion to the one-party system.

"If the Republican Party were to go back to a philosophy of defending the rights of the states and protecting business and nominate men on a national ticket in whom the South had confidence, I think that the people of the nation would be utterly amazed by the strength that would be developed for the Republican ticket in the South."

This is a strikingly significant statement coming from a person such as Senator Russell. He is classified as a liberal and he was ardent in the service of the New Deal, whereas his colleague, the splendid senior Senator Walter George, has always acquiesced in the classifications of conservative. Yet we find the liberal-labeled Russell saying that "those labeled conservative" must team up. He sounds as if he is now saying that by current standards he himself is a conservative.

The Georgia senator's statement is further notable in that he scorns the neurotic Dixiecrat compromise with the hard realities of our national political life. The senator sees the Dixiecrat half-war as an asthmatic wheeze.

Like The Advertiser, he believes that the one way for the South to come into its own is for it to become a competitive prize which the Republicans can win. As it is, the Republicans rightfully regard themselves as disqualified in the South to begin with. Like The Advertiser, the senator also believes that there should be a dynamic and powerful Republican Party in the South wherein those of conservative bent may find honor, comfort and congeniality.

To go on voting the Democratic ticket because it is the "party of our fathers" is rot. It is a costly indulgence of prejudice, as irrational as totem pole worship.

And finally it should be pointed out to the credit of Senator Russell that for a politician to urge that public opinion charter and operate a Republican Party is more notable than for, say, an editor or a professor. For a functioning Republican Party would mean that politicians such as Russell would have to run the election gauntlet twice as much—once in the primary and once in the general election.

Eventually, though perhaps not as soon as Russell hopes for, we will have a Dixie G. O. P., if for no other reason than the oncoming of the younger and less prejudiced generations.

Negro Named A Member Of GOP Committee

NEW YORK (NNPA) July 26—Julius J. Adams, 49, author and associate editor of The Amsterdam News, was appointed last Thursday to the executive committee of the Republican State Committee.

Mr. Adams, whose appointment was announced by State Committee Chairman William L .Pfeiffer, is the first colored person to be named to the important state Republican post. He is a native of Macon, Georgia. He has held executive positions on such newspapers as The Chicago Defender and The Chicago World. He is also author of the book, "The Challenge," a study of colored leadership.

Church Tells Party Victory Can Come With Race Support

CHICAGO, Ill.—One-time Republican wheelhorse Robert R. Church, now chairman of the Republican American Committee, has again called on the GOP top echelon for stronger efforts to woo and win back the Negro vote for the GOP. Church has also told GOP National Chairman Guy Gabrielson how to accomplish this feat.

Mr. Church, in a letter to the GOP chieftain, again called attention to the recommendations made to the Republican party by Dr. Ralph Bunche, several years ago when Dr. Bunche made a survey of the national picture for the GOP and reported what he thought was necessary for the GOP to gain favor with Negroes.

IS THIS TRICKERY?

Mr. Church charged that the GOP high command is keeping the Bunche report confidential, along with a letter which Church himself sent to Mr. Gabrielson on the day the latter was elected Republican National Chairman.

The veteran GOP leader from Memphis, Tenn., showed resentment over the exclusion of top Negro Republicans from the recent Chicago policy meeting of the GOP. He told Mr. Gabrielson:

"I was very much disappointed at the meeting of the Republican Strategy Committee last Tuesday, the 13, in the Stevens Hotel (Chicago), to learn that no Republican of color had been invited to appear before the committee, to tell that body just what the Republican party must do to win again the confidence of the colored electorate."

RACE FOE HEARD

Mr. Church further said that he had "learned that an invitation had been extended to Fred A. Virkus, head of the National Republican Round-up Committee, whose organization meeting in the same hotel two or three weeks before, had adopted a platform opposing Civil Rights, FEPC in particular. As I sat in the corridor and saw Mr. Virkus come out of the meeting, it gave me much concern and I wondered why he had been invited to appear, and no member of the colored electorate asked."

Mr. Church further called attention to the importance of the Negro vote in Illinois, California and Ohio and urged that the GOP make special efforts to regain the Negro vote, saying that the Republicans will never be able to win a national election unless it has the support of the Negro vote.

Perry Howard Loses Control

His GOP Group Not Recognized in Miss.

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—The State's Attorney General's office last week denied a petition for official recognition in the State by the authorized unit of the national Republican Party headed by Perry W. Howard, Washington attorney.

A bill passed by the Legislature earlier this year provided that any political group desiring to register with the State must do so within 30 days after passage of the bill. Use of the name or part of a name of a previously registered organization was prohibited.

The colored Republicans' petition was denied on the ground that registration had been granted previously to another group called the "Lily-White Republicans," originally known as the Independent Republicans.

Old Feuds Recalled

The white group sued the Howard faction in 1948 to prevent their listing candidates on the slate of Presidential electors, but the Howard group won.

Later, at the GOP National Convention, the Howard group was recognized and seated after another contest with the whites. Mr. Howard has been GOP national committeeman from Mississippi for most of the 30 years he has lived in Washington.

OUT IN 'COLD' AGAIN:

GOP 'Crucial' Dinner for Md. Whites Only

BALTIMORE

Despite indications that minority group members are gaining a stronger voice in Republican affairs, none will be allowed to attend the annual Lincoln Day dinner at which crucial party matters will be discussed.

Sponsor of the Feb. 4, dinner is the Alexander Hamilton Club of Maryland, a powerful group which has been called the Republican party's "sounding board."

Asked whether colored Republican leaders had been invited to attend, J. Lawrence Greene, newly elected president of the club, declared:

"I don't know what to say about this thing. I've been so busy with my work that I appointed chairmen to handle the various activities."

Never Crossed His Mind

Mr. Greene explained that before receiving a call from a colored leader "the subject had never crossed my mind." He continued:

"After the call, I made inquiries and found it has never been the practice to invite them. In addition, I found that all the 500 tickets have been sold."

Theodore R. McKeldin, former mayor and chairman of the club's speaker's committee, could not be reached for comment on the exclusion policy.

Some uptown leaders suggested that Mr. McKeldin might have been reluctant to become involved in the exclusion controversy since, in some quarters, he is viewed as a possible gubernatorial nominee.

Uptown Leaders Angry

Angered by the Hamilton Club's selection of the Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel for the dinner, one uptown leader said:

"They've always held their meetings where colored guests are excluded. We are tired of this and of them permitting certain groups to select candidates behind closed doors.

"After all, 60% of the city's Republican party is colored. Of the total number of 82,000 we boast 62,000."

According to advance publicity, the Lincoln Day dinner will bring into the open opposing views held by Mr. McKeldin and Jacob France, national committeeman, one of the designated heads of the State Republican party.

Sen. Russell Seeks Strong GOP In South

Southern Devotion To One Party System Hit By Legislator

WASHINGTON, July 2—(AP)—Senator Russell (D-Ga) said Sunday he would like to see "a very strong Republican party in the South."

The one-party system has weakened Dixie's political strength nationally, the Georgian contended.

Russell also predicted that "conservatives — those who believe in constitutional government" will eventually get together politically in the nation.

The senator, interviewed for broadcast by the Gannett News Service, was asked a question based on Republican talk of a strong GOP in the South, or a coalition with Southern Democrats. He said:

"I think that we have suffered and been neglected and lost our proportionate strength in the government of the United States because of our devotion to the one-party system.

States Right Philosophy

"If the Republican party were to go back to a philosophy of defending the rights of the states and protecting business and nominate men on a national ticket in whom the South had confidence, I think that the people of the nation would be utterly amazed by the strength that would be developed for the Republican ticket in the South."

Russell observed that political parties were in a process of evolution throughout the nation. He went on:

"Whether it will be Democrats who will join the Republican party or whether a new party—a constitutional party—will grow out of the present complicated structure of the two parties through the nation, I cannot say."

Conservative Team

But if "those labelled conservatives" do not team up, he said, "if we continue along the present trend to let both of the great major parties be, in effect, controlled by small minority groups, it will be disastrous to our form of government."

Russell in the same interview said also "there has been more irresponsible propaganda about the so-called FEPC (Fair Employment Practice Commission) than any other legislative matter that has been discussed during my tenure in the Senate." He added:

"The only thing fair about this bill is the word 'fair' in the title of the bill. It is not fair to those who through sacrifice and their own abiility have obtained property to have the federal government undertake to tell them who shall operate this property for them.

"This is not a measure that applies only to the South. It affects the whole system of American free enterprise. Think of the effect of this bill upon the construction of other factories. What man would build a plant if he was not to have the right to say who would operate the plant for him."

Russell has proposed in a bill that the federal government assist on a voluntary basis in resettling Negroes in states that have few Negroes and of assisting white persons to move south who wish to go there for business purposes.

Referring to his bill, he said:

"There are some 46 counties in my own state that have a larger Negro population than white and, naturally, the outlook on this issue (segregation) is different there than it is to those who see a Negro about once every two or three months."

Gov. Tom Dewey Cheered at $100-a-Plate Dinner

Says Democrats Just Talk, Republicans Act

Cites Passage of State FEPC Law, Ending of School Segregation Under Administration

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — With the way cleared for the appointment of a colored man as a member of its State Executive Committee, the New York Republican State Committee last Thursday made a strong bid to capture the support of this State's one million colored voters as it staged its second annual $100-a-plate fund raising dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey, himself, set the tone for the bid of minority group support.

In a ringing address to more than 3,000 State Republicans, he scored the Democratic Party for talking about fair play to minority groups but leaving it to the Republicans to do something about it.

Cites State FEPC Law

"The Democrats had 20 years to do something about discrimination in our State," Governor Dewey said.

"It waited for the Republican Party to make New York the first State in the union to pass a law carrying out the fundamental that people have a right to earn a living regardless of who their parents were.

"Since then we have outlawed discrimination in education and publicly aided housing. The Democrats talk about fair play. We believe in it—in action."

Considered for New Post

Seated behind him on the dais as he spoke was Julius Adams, author, editor and newspaperman whom high Republican sources were said to be then considering appointing as a member of the State Executive Committee.

If and when the appointment is announced, it will mark the first time a colored man has been given such a position in New York State.

Also being considered for such an appointment, but not seated on the dais at the dinner, were Mrs. Bertha Diggs, secretary of the State Labor Department, and Harold C. Burton, longtime Harlem Republican leader.

Earlier in the day, the Republican State Committee had cleared the way for such an appointment by voting to raise the membership of the executive committee from its present strength of 28 to 35. The seven new members to be appointed will be members of the committte at-large and will be appointed by State Chairman William Pfeiffer.

Complete Integration at Dinner

It was agreed that at least one of the seven positions would be given a colored man and Mr. Pfeiffer had indicated in a speech last week at Schenectady to the Crispus Attucks Republican League that he would make such an appointment.

Colored persons were thoroughly integrated among the 3,000 taking part in the gala, but expensive, dinner at the Waldorf.

With Mr. Adams occupying a seat on the dais, other leading colored Republicans of the State sat at tables reserved by their county organizations.

These included Mrs. Diggs, of Buffalo; Dr. Myron S. McGuire, also of Buffalo; Mrs. Sadie Williams of Westchester County; St. Clair T. Bourne of Brooklyn and Larry Foster also of Brooklyn.

Three Pictures in Journal

In addition, the official journal of the dinner, a plush 111 page document, carried pictures of Mrs. Diggs, Mr. Adams and Mrs. Williams and statements from Mrs. Williams and Mr. Adams on "Why I Am A Republican."

These statements were published along with those of other State Republicans.

At a reception for the guests of honor prior to the dinner, Mr. Adams, as a guest of honor, was warmly greeted by the Governor and Mrs. Dewey and other State officials in the Perroquet Room of the Waldorf.

After the dinner, the Governor and Mrs. Dewey greeted Mrs. Diggs, Mr. Bourne and Dr. McGuire at a reception in the President Suite of the Roosevelt Hotel given by the Erie County delegation

Governor Dewey did not announce whether or not he will be a candidate for re-election this fall, but when he was introduced, the huge crowd literally stampeded the main ballroom of the Waldorf waving Dewey banners and yelling, "We want Dewey."

Many of the colored Republicans present took part in this demonstration.

Mr. Adams, in his statment published in the journal said he was a Republican because:

"Serious study of U.S. Political parties from 1860 to 1950 has convinced me that the basic philosophy of the Republican Party provides the broadest base for the development of the individual and the maintenance of a free American society.

Sees Protection for All

Mrs. Williams in her statement said in part:

"As a member of a minority race, I am aware of the handicap of unemployment and rejection of my race. I am deeply concerned of those forces that delay full employment, especially in localities and States under the control of the Democratic Party.

"In New York State, under an able Republican governor, all peoples of all races and creeds are protected by a fair employment act, always alert and working to break down discrimination; and educational practice act offering higher education for all."

Miss. GOP Case Again In Courts

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—Open fighting between Negro and white so-called Republicans of Mississippi hit the courts last week when the Negro group filed suit against the whites in Hinds Circuit Court.

Plaintiffs in the suit, led by Perry Howard, are seeking by court action to regain their name, the Mississippi Republican party, from the whites, formerly the Independent Republican party.

The Negro faction is popularly called the "Black and Tan" group, and the whites are termed the "Lily Whites."

NAME USURPED

Although the Black and Tans legally have registered in Mississippi as the Mississippi Republican party since 1872, they lost their name this year because of a new act passed by the State Legislature.

This act prohibits any political group from officially registering under a name or any part of a name of a previously registered party. This year the Lily Whites registered with Secretary of State Heber Ladner under the name previously used by Howard's group.

By registering first, the whites have made it impossible under the state's new law for the Black and Tans to ever register as Republicans. The plaintiffs also are seeking to have this law declared unconstitutional.

For years, according to the plaintiffs, from 1928 until now, the Lily Whites constantly have sought to get the name, Mississippi Republican party, through courts and the National Republican party, but have failed until this registration trick.

Negro Named A Member Of GOP Committee

NEW YORK (NNPA) July 26—Julius J. Adams, 49, author and associate editor of The Amsterdam News, was appointed last Thursday to the executive committee of the Republican State Committee.

Mr. Adams, whose appointment was announced by State Committee Chairman William L. Pfeiffer, is the first colored person to be named to the important state Republican post. He is a native of Macon, Georgia. He has held executive positions on such newspapers as The Chicago Defender and The Chicago World. He is also author of the book, "The Challenge," a study of colored leadership.

Perry Howard Again

We have just completed reading the "Address to the Country," sent out by a conference of Negro Republicans who met in Washington, D. C., Sept. 29, at the call of Perry Howard, Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi.

In the second paragraph of their statement these Republicans announce to the Negroes of the nation "We fly no doubtful flag. We are allied with the party of patriotism and freedom."

To the notion of the Black Dispatch this group of what is commonly called "Yellow Dog Republicans" are certainly flying doubtful flags if they urge and suggest that Negroes in this election support the program of the national Republicans who today are supporters of state rights and local self-government, and we note in their plea to the voters the Perry Howard group avers "Our foundation was laid by the Republican party."

To this we will agree. We will eternally be grateful to Abraham Lincoln and his associates of that period for the Emancipation Proclamation even though they were a long time deciding to take radical position regarding the then legalized human human chattels of the South. But as we read what Perry Howard et al had to say about the virtues of the Republicans of the Civil war period, we recalled the admonition given by an aged man to a young fellow who was attempting to rely upon the record and standing of his father. The elderly man said to the younger:

> "The world don't give a rap who your daddy was. It wants to know who in the hell are you."

This sort of logic and reasoning fits the Republican party of today perfectly. We will agree that Abraham Lincoln finally had the courage to act, based upon the moral convictions he had carried within his breast for a lifetime. But Abraham Lincoln and those who supported him in Congress and the Union army are dead and in their graves. We who live today want to know "who in the hell are 'Rankin' Republicans," and the group at the present moment in coalition with the Dixiecrats? Surely Messrs. Howard and company do not intend to convey the idea there is nothing suspicious about the conduct of Republicans who have during the past two sessions of Congress come out in the open and fused with Dixiecrats on almost every measure presented to that body having to do with the Truman Fair Deal.

It is true that both the Republican and the Democratic parties placed planks in their platforms dealing with civil rights, at the Philadelphia conventions, and it is true that nothing has been done about civil rights in the Congress of the United States. But the thing to do is look "through" rather than "at" this situation and determine what has happened. Following the Philadelphia Democratic convention a sizeable group of Democrats pulled away from the party organization and formed the Dixiecrat wing, and solely because of the majority action in the Democratic convention having to do with civil rights.

Now this group of dissident Southerners would alone have absolutely no weight either in or out of Congress. They secured their subsequent strength through league with a dissident group of Republicans, openly reactionary and opposed to civil rights. Under the leadership of Senator Taft, who Perry Howard seems to worship, this coalition of Democrats and Republicans have had strength enough to disrupt and thwart the Truman program. Perry Howard knows this and every Republican, both black and white, who has sense enough to be on the outside of an insane asylum knows this.

Then too, all Negroes who believe in freedom know that upon the altar erected by the late President Roosevelt, Truman has sought to expand a program of liberalism which includes black people. We all know that the Negro remained static in the Republican party until his vote became worthless and did not have to be reckoned with. It was the mobility and flexibility of the black vote that brought it strength. If the Republican party nationally would elevate to power and direction men like Governor Driscoll, Negroes would have some justification for returning to the party of Lincoln, but we can see no reason why black voters of America should embrace Mundt, Nixon of California, or any one of the reactionaries who when they had the power wiped from the statutes all of the New Deal legislation of the Roosevelt administration that meant so much to the Negroes in the realm of education, farm security, housing and a score of other governmental features such as NYA, CCC, AAA, and WPA which were life-savers for minority groups during the depression years.

Unconsciously, the Perry Howard conference hit the nail on the head when it said, "We must be plain and honest in our efforts to reset the Republican party on its origins and on the principles by which it gained and held dominance." In that statement is vested an acknowledgement that the Republican party has left its traditional moorings, and the Howard crowd is right when it says "without which it cannot ope ever again to succeed."

And then without cataloging the evils existing today in the Republican party the Perry Howard boys dash off to tell about the "conspiracy of the Democratic party to divide the North vs the South," when if they would but pause long enough to analyze what they have said in the premises they could see that it is the Republicans who have attempted, and fairly well succeeded in dividing the North and the South. It is our information that it was northern capitalists (Republicans) who financed the Dixiecrats, and we assure our readers right here and now that we sat in a conference several years ago in Atlanta when white men from Alabama and Georgia openly stated that their politics were controlled and directed by northern industrialists. No one in America knows this better than Perry Howard. We are delighted that Bob Church finally saw the light and quit the cattle.

We can go along with the boys when they talk about staying with Republicans in connection with state issues, but we cannot discover the logic or reason in Negroes who call themselves leaders, suggesting that black men follow the leadership of Taft. We can see our way to support Ferguson here in Oklahoma solely in order to do some things within the state, but we could never see our way clear to support another Republican who shows tendencies towards lining up with the Dixiecrats in Congress.

The argument made by the boys who met in the Washington conference that civil rights will have to wait until the nation elects a Republican congress is a type of wishful thinking that will not hold water. There is an old adage, "No chain is stronger than its weakest link." When we recall that today the Dixiecrats are a part of the evil combination now in control of Congress, we realize, as the infamous Mundt bill suggests that the Republicans are convicted with guilt by association. The Dixiecrats are the weak link in the Republican ranks today which evidences their moral sterility.

Truman reached the presidency without the support of the Black Dispatch, but since he reached that high office he has convinced us of his integrity of purpose and high ideals in government. There has been no man in public life, outside of Henry Wallace, who has taken the bold, fearless stand on stark naked issues having to do with black equality in citizenship as has President Truman, and we do not believe the Perry Howard crowd will be able to make the 15,000,000 Negroes in this country believe differently, and to employ the language of their formal statement, "no oily tongues of opportunism can alter this record."

The thing that makes impotent the black man's strength in citizenship stems from the gullibility of much of his leadership. One can read this declaration of the Howard

PERRY HOWARD CALLS NEGRO REPUBLICANS TO WASHINGTON TO MAP STRATEGY FOR NOV. 7

Chicagoan Voices Protest to Efforts to Bray About Abraham Lincoln and the Past

GOVERNOR DRISCOL IN NEW JERSEY PRAISED

(By Leslie Perry)

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Negro Republican leaders met here over the past weekend to map strategy for next month's elections and GOP victory.

At the call of Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi, 125 leaders from 15 states convened here to discuss ways of strengthening the party and recapturing the Negro vote for the Republicans.

Highlights of the two-day meet were speeches by the three Negro GOP candidates for congress—Archibald Carey, Chicago city councilman; Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia attorney, and the Rev. William Hodge, Cleveland.

Both Ald. Carey and Spaulding agreed not only on advocating a positive program for all GOP candidates, but also declared that Republicans now in office must produce as has Gov. Alfred Driscoll of New Jersey.

In general the Negro Republicans defended the record of the Republican controlled 80th congress. They cited the facts that it increased salaries of postal and other civil service employees, reduced income taxes for low income families, refused to seat Sen. Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi, and defeated the jim crow regional college plan proposed by southern governors.

The Democratic 81st congress, the conference declared, refused to pass fair employment practices laws or any other civil rights legislation, rejected Republican sponsored amendments to bar segregation in federal public housing and education, and raised income taxes on low income persons.

Contending that civil rights laws cannot be passed by a Democratic congress, the group contended that a majority of Democrats in the senate voted against cloture when the FEPC came before the senate while the overwhelming majority of Republicans voted for cloture.

Although the meeting was harmonious in the praise of the Republican party, some criticism was offered against the GOP.

Carey told the group that he felt the party could no longer continue to rest on its laurels for achievements of 1870. He said:

"Your job it to make sure that those who carry the Abraham Lincoln label live up to it. Republicans in office today must produce as has Gov. Alfred Driscoll in New Jersey.

"Because of his excellent work on civil rights in a state that Negroes had voted Democratic for years, he was elected back to office on a wave of 80 per cent of the Negro vote.

"Candidates not in office should make positive promises without qualifications and without hedging."

Spaulding reiterated points made by Carey.

Leaders attending the conference included: Atty. Chester K. Gillespie, Cleveland; J. Mercer Burrell, assistant attorney general, New Jersey; A. A. Alexander, well-known civil engineer, Des Moines, Ia.; Bishop Alexander P. Shaw, Baltimore; Judge Hobson Reynolds, Philadelphia; Roscoe C. Simmons, Chicago; Judge James A. Cobb, Atty. J. Flipper Derricotte, Mrs. Threse L. Robinson, Thurman L. Dobson, Judge W. C. Hueston, Dean George A. Parker, and Elmer Henderson, all of Washington.

SOLID SOUTHERN BLOC WOULD CONTROL BOTH PARTIES---J. O. EASTLAND

By FRANCES BAKER BRIGGS

Consolidation of the South with the Republican party would be the "height of foolishness," U. S. Senator James O. Eastland declared here yesterday.

He called the formation of a solid Southern bloc which would control both political parties the answer to the Southern problem.

Eastland was one of the speakers at the National Affairs forum held here Friday by the Mississippi Economic council.

Other speakers were Governor Wright, six of the seven congressmen, and Frank Smith, of Greenwood, Democratic nominee for Congress from the Third district.

Proposed plans for the States Righters were discussed by Governor Wright and by Rep. Jamie Whitten Second District.

Asked if the States Rights movement was sufficiently organized to continue as an important factor in national politics, Wright answered:

"The States Rights movement has never been efficiently organized. It is a spontaneous movement which arose among those who believe in the principal. It is effectively organized to carry on whatever action would seem proper in 1952."

Congressman Whitten regretted Mississippi's lack of numerical strength, adding:

"If you are wise in this fight, you won't make too many predictions ahead of time, because you are limited in what you can do."

He said a possible solution might be to name electors and allow them to vote as they wished.

Another possible solution might be to name one elector from each congressional district, and two from the state at large.

"In this way we might be able to combat some of the radical groups in the state", Whitten said.

The question of how the state would meet the US Supreme Court's ruling that equal facilities must be provided Negro students, received considerable attention at the forum.

Governor Wright declared that the only way for the state to meet the segregation problem was to provide equal facilities.

"Maybe I'm an optimist," he said, "but I have a firm conviction that the white people and Negroes in the State of Mississippi are going to work this problem out.

"We are going to give them (Negroes) facilities which they are entitled to, and they are going to accept them.

"Of course there are a few Negroes in the state who won't be satisfied with anything except entering our schools," he continued.

"By working together we are going to maintain segregation in Mississippi, but it is going to cost you some money to do it," he stated.

Sen. Eastland said it may be necessary for the federal government to put up money for Negro schools, but that he though that "for operation of the schools we should keep the hand of the federal government out of it.

"It is up to the state to levy whatever taxes are necessary to equalize school facilities."

Congressman John Bell Williams, of the Seventh district, said he favored federal aid to education without control. He added however, that he would have to study whatever bill was proposed before he could endorse federal aid.

Many phases of national and international affairs were considered in the forum, with members of the audience asking questions, and members of the panel answering.

Senator Eastland said he favored an excess profits tax, and that would be made retroactive to July 1.

Rep. Will Whittington, of the Third district, expressed opposition to federal low cost housing.

Senator Eastland and Rep. Williams said that most of the Hoover Commission recommendations which would effect savings had already been placed in effect.

Frank Smith, Democratic nominee for the third congressional post, said he thought the Veterans Administration was justified in its opposition to part of the Hoover report. Smith said sufficient VA hospital facilities should be maintained to provide treatment for all service-incurred disabilities.

Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy predicted the Brannan plan would never be adopted.

Rep. Arthur Winstead, of the Fifth district, said it was "purely speculative" how long the Korean war would last, and that if the Chinese reds enter the war, the allied forces shouldn't withdraw, but should continue the war.

Rep. W. M. Colmer, of the Sixth district, predicted that public sentiment against the Communists, fellow travelers and "pinkos" will be a lessening of their activities inside the United States.

Dean Robert J. Farley of the University of Mississippi law school served as moderator. J. T. Brown, of Jackson, chairman of the MEC National Affairs committee and MEC President A. F. Chisholm, Laurel, presided.

Some 600 persons from over the state attended the forum.

In Letter to Senator

Church Lashes GOP Failure to Act on Rights

Courier Post-9-23-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHICAGO—Robert R. Church, Republican party leader, has lashed his party for its failure to enact civil rights legislation in recent sessions of Congress. Mr. Church's blast came in a letter to Senator William E. Jenner (R.-Ind.), who had said the Democrats were to blame.

Mr. Church told the Indiana Republican Senator that blaming the Democrats now for not doing what the Republicans could have done—but did not do—two years ago, was admitting "our sin by accusing our opponents of doing likewise."

Mr. Church's letter continued:

"In the Eightieth Congress, when we had control of the Senate and the House, anti-discrimination in employment legislation did not even get a hearing in the House. If there was any important human rights legislation enacted in the Eightieth Congress, it certainly escaped my notice. I think the Republican party ought to take the leadership in any and all human rights legislation.

* * *

"Our party platforms in 1940, 1944 and 1948 carried planks favoring human rights legislation. You and every one of the forty-two Republican Senators now in the Senate ran on that platform. Not one of you, not one, repudiated that platform or indicated that you were against that plank endorsing human rights.

"Under these circumstances, for six Republican Senators to vote against closure, not even allowing the bill to be brought up for debate, does not impress me, as anything we should be proud of. You may be proud of this record, but I am not.

"Had we thrown our forty-two Republican votes for closure, and the Democratic party had failed to supply the twenty-two additional votes necessary to invoke closure, the full responsibility and blame for a failure to break the filibuster would have been placed squarely on their shoulders.

* * *

"The fact that six Republican Senators voted with Southern Democrats against closure, and the inescapable fact that closure has been made impossible by the Wherry Amendment, far outweighs the thirty-three closure votes.

"I am sorry that you so strongly resent what I said about the Wherry Amendment which is now the Senate rule, but I believed then, as I now believe, that this Wherry Amendment has nailed the Senate's feet to the floor for the next thousand years, and the sooner this Wherry Amendment is revoked, the better off our great country will be. I think you will see the wisdom of this statement just as soon as the Senate begins treaty making.

* * *

"You tell me in your letter, that there has never been any alliance of Republicans and Democrats, North or South, during your three and one-half years in the Senate. That statement is astounding, and I do hope that you do not think that I am naive enough to believe that.

"How do you think that the Wherry Amendment was enacted March 11, 1949, or that closure was defeated on May 19 and July 12 of this year?

"Please do not insult my intelligence. You say you do not know about any alliance with our party and the Dixiecrats. May I respectfully suggest that you send to the Senate Library and get a copy of the New York Times, issue of March 9, 1950, and on page 23 read "Republicans Woo States Righters'; also get the Washington (D.C.) Star of March 23, 1950, and read 'Gabrielson Nibbles at Forbidden Apple of Dixiecrat' and by all means get the Washington (D.C.) Post of yesterday and read 'Plan for GOP-Dixiecrat Control.'

* * *

"If you do not know about this unholy alliance, I'll bet you are the only member of the Senate who doesn't.

"I am unalterably opposed to this insidious combination of members of my party with Dixiecrats. It is bogus, and means no good for members of the colored electorate. You know this as well as I do. You, Gabrielson nor any other Republican will ever be able to get Mississippi or Alabama to vote Republican. Why under B. L. Noojin members of the colored electorate are not permitted to attend Republican conventions in Alabama. Think of that in 1950. Why don't you write Lonnie Noojin, Alabama member of the Republican National Committee, at Gadsden, and ask him how many 'members of the colored electorate were present at his last Republican convention in Birmingham?

"Then ask him whether there are any members of the colored electorate on his county, district or state Republican committees. What are you, and other Republican leaders doing to remedy this sordid condition within our party?

* * *

"You ask me in your letter, whether the Hon. Perry W. Howard, member of the Republican National Committee, is not in a position to influence policy in the Republican party? No doubt you asked me about Mr. Howard because of my telegram of July 29, to Chairman Gabrielson urging him at his strategy meeting in Salt Lake City at that time, and in Chicago next month to have the Wherry Amendment, making it impossible to invoke closure, revoked, and also urging him to recommend to these strategy meetings that at least six members of the colored electorate be placed on the Republican National Committee, so there would be some colored members in policy forming positions of the Republican party.

"Then I asked Mr. Gabrielson whether those present at Mr. Howard's proposed meeting next month, were going to endorse the unwholly alliance of Republican Senators with the Dixiecrats, or denounce it in unmistakeable terms as traitorous to the party of Abraham Lincoln.

"I asked whether they were going to endorse the Wherry Amendment, making it impossible to invoke cloture, or whether they were going to denounce this nefarious scheme, and demand that it be revolked.

"I also asked whether Mr. Howard and his followers were going to endorse the proposition of Sen. John W. Bricker of Ohio, that the Republicans support the same Presidential candidate in 1952, that the Dixiecrats support, or whether they were going to denounce this scheme as infamous.

"In reply to your question as to whether the Hon. Perry W. Howard influences the policy of the Republican party, the answer is NO. Mr. Howard does not represent my thinking as to what the Republicans must do to gain the confidence of the colored electorate, without whom our party cannot win. Always remember that the Republican party has not won a Presidential election since the colored electorate deserted the party.

"There are many, many, many reasons why Mr. Howard does not represent my thinking about the Republican party and the colored electorate, however, I have picked out just one of the many, only because it is more recent, and one with which you should be entirely familiar.

"Two years ago, you were a member of the Senate Labor and Welfare Committee of the Eightieth Congress.

"Mr. Howard came before your Senate committee begging for the establishing by the Federal Government in the South, of a jim-crow hospital for colored veterans. The Hon. John Rankin, a Congressman from the late Sen. Pat Harrison's state, Mississippi, sponsored this infamous piece of legislation in the House.

"He also appeared before your committee, urging the Senate to enact this jim-crow legislation for colored veterans. Mr. Rankin, a Mississippi Dixiecrat, working for this jim-crow bill in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Howard, a Mississippi Republican, working for the same jim-crow bill in the Senate, to all intents and purpose, gave this iniquitous jim-crow bill bi-partisan, as well as bi-racial support.

"Mr. Howard indicated to your committee that this jim-crow hospital was wanted by many organiations, including the colored Elks These are the facts, as you must remember, and Mr. Howard dares not deny them. I have known Mr. Howard well, even since he bolted our party. I do not know whether Mr. Howard was speaking your views in his testimony, nor, do I know whether he appeared before your committee, by any suggestion or invitation from you.

"However. I do want you to know that I was then, just as I am now, unalterably opposed to Mr. Howard's wishes for a jim-crow hospital for colored veterans because I am opposed to jim crow in any form.

"No, I have never made any request of Democratic Senators, because I am a Republican. However, I have requested over and over again to the Senate leadership of my own party, for around the clock sessions against the filibuster, but they were not as optimistic as you about giving 'plenty of help.'

"I hear that you asked an employe of the Republican National Committee who I am.

"Well, I am a Republican, one who has attended as a delegate, not an alternate, as many Republican national conventions as any Republican alive today. Also, I have attended almost every meeting of the Republican National Committee since 1920, many, many times sitting in and voting on the committee. In view of these facts I feel it my duty to warn my party of the dangers ahead, only because I want to see the Republicans win again.

"The next time I am in Washington, if you so desire, I will be glad to arrange a personal conference with you.

"Since you went to the press with your letter to me, and had it reproduced in its entirety, in fairness, I am asking that you give this reply to the same press, requesting the same thing be done with this answer to your letter."

Sincerely yours,

R. R. CHURCH
6000 Champlain Avenue
Chicago 37, Ill.

Taft Submits Request For Negro Leaders' Meeting

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, believes that it is "high time" that the Republican party take the initiative in assembling the "real colored leaders" for a conference.

Mr. Taft made known his views last Friday in a letter to Perry W. Howard, a member of the Republican National Committee, concerning a conference of colored Republican leaders Mr. Howard has called to meet in Washington September 29 and 30.

Colored Republican leaders should be given a chance to consult with other leaders, present their own views, and take action for Republican success, Senate Taft wrote Mr. Howard, adding:

"The Republican party has consistently worked for the advancement of the Negro and his complete equality in American life. Many colored Republicans have been misled by the left-wing appeal under Communist influence, but it is difficult indeed to show that these left-wingers have made good on any single one of their promises.

"The recent statements of Senators Hill and Sparkman point out clearly that while the Democrats remain in control of Congress, no civil rights legislation can possibly be adopted. It is clear that this objective can only be accomplished if we have a substantial Republican majority in both Houses of Congress."

The reference of Senators Hill and Sparkman were to statements made by the Alabama Senators that Southern Senators were able to block civil rights legislation only by virtue of their position in the Democratic party.

At the same time that he made public Senator Taft's letter, Mr. Howard disclosed that Theodore Spaulding, the Republican nominee for Congress in the fourth Pennsylvania district, has accepted an invitation to attend the conference. The three other colored Republican Congressional candidates — Elmer A. Carter of New York, the Rev. Archibald J. Carey of Chicago, and the Rev. William Hodge of Cleveland — also have been invited to attend the conference.

Judge Francis E. Rivers of the City Court of New York City said he will be unable to attend because of his court docket but wrote that the conference "should have great possibilities. One of such possibilities, which I see, is that of devising means by which we can get the various Republican Congressional candidates to insure that our more important problems shape up as a clear and conspicious issue in the campaign."

McIntyre Faries, Republican national committeeman, Los Angeles, wrote Mr. Howard that "You have an excellent idea and are to be congratulated." Mr. Faries said he is sending two "topnotch" colored leaders — one from northern California and the other from southern California.

Others who have indicated that they will attend the conference include Mrs. Bertha J. Diggs, New York City; Charles P. McClane, Elks' grand commissioner of public relations, Steelton, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Hilda R. Imes, Fairmont Heights, Maryland; E. Washington Rhodes, editor and publisher of the Philadelphia Tribune; Mrs. Beatrice Wallace, Augusta, Georgia, and W. M. Howard, an attorney, Youngstown, Ohio.

Negro Named Asst. To Chairman To Ind. Republicans

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. — (ANP)- Robert Lee Brokenburr, veteran Republican worker and prominent attorney, was appointed recently an assistant to Cale Holder, the chairman of the Indiana State Republican.

Atty. Brokenburr has twice served in the Indiana Senate and has been a speaker for the Republican speakers bureau since 1920.

Republicans State Kansas Has Progressed Under Gov. Carlson; Predict Election In November

TOPEKA.—It is the consensus of opinion of many Kansas Republicans that the election of Governor Frank Carlson to the U. S. senate in November must take place in order to keep Kansas representation in the Congress at a high level and to insure increased efforts to improve the condition of minority groups including the Negroes.

Prentice Townsend, vice chairman of Kansas G.O.P. stated last week that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. He pointed out that Frank Carlson had served two terms as governor and actual results of his administration were sufficient to entrust the Kansas Chief executive with the high responsibility of a position in the nation's highest law-making body.

Attorney Townsend in his key spot as second man in the Republican party in Kansas has been close enough to the governor and those who form his cabinet. The young leader has himself had a hand in many of the developments under Mr. Carlson as governor.

"Governor Carlson has been a governor of all the people," commented Townsend in a recent interview," and he has been zealous in administration of his duties. He has made steady progress in integrating all groups of people into the state government and seeing that benefits were shared by all alike. It is true that Frank Carlson is not a grandstand performer. He has not performed one great big act and then stopped. As governor he has done many things all of them tied into the pattern of integration by evolution not by revolution. In doing this he has made friends not only for himself but for the Negro race.

It is generally known, states Townsend, that Governor Carlson had done a magnificent job in overhauling state hospitals and welfare agencies which were at a low ebb when he took office.

A building program was begun by Carlson which took in personnel as well as buildings. His program for this type of rehabilitation attracted national attention from nationally-circulated magazines, radio commentators and dailies. The University of Kansas Medical Center is well on the road to becoming one of the most famed in the nation for its research and service to state and surrounding territory.

At the state hospital in Topeka Negroes are serving as technicians, aides, ward attendants and in whatever capacities their talents call for. Aside from janitor jobs Negroes never before had been employed in the hospital under such favorable circumstances.

Townsend reports that Governor Carlson stood squarely behind Representative Myles C. Stevens in his proposal of a commission to study job discrimination in Kansas. He okayed funds for the commission to begin and continue its work. Carlson prevailed upon his administration leaders to lend every support for adoption of the resolution which made possible the commission.

Throughout the statehouse dozens of Negro men and women, young men and women may be seen in clerical positions of responsibility. They are working as stenographers, filing clerks, comptometer operators, addressograph operators and typists. New positions have been made in the state highway department and Department of Social Welfare.

It may be added that these are not election jobs. These employes hold their positions under the Kansas Merit (Civil Service) system and upon the taking and passing of examinations are qualified to get better jobs at increased pay.

For the first time several Negroes are traveling throughout the state in capacity of state income tax experts, hotel inspectors and similar capacities.

Probably one of the outstanding achievements of the Carlson regime has been the actual rebuilding of Kansas Vocational school from personnel as well as physical properties, in a sense. The Board of Regents searched the country over and obtained the service of one of the finest Negro educators in the country, Dr. G. Robert Cotton, formerly superintendent of building and grounds, Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., to take over the presidency of K.V.S. Dr. Cotton holds the Ph.D. degree in Education.

The young school head is gathering around him an able faculty. The curriculum has been revised and K.V.S. is in fact becoming an A-1 vocational institution and all of this in the short space of three years. Previously the school had been a political football. This is no longer true. K.V.S. is taking its place alongside high type service educational institutions.

Under Carlson's administration separate banquets for Negro followers on Kansas Day and for other occasions were ruled out. Republicans are just Republicans now.

Governor Carlson also refused to extradite Negroes back to the southland where they faced either long terms in prison or death.

Townsend is of the opinion that a leader of Carlson's vision is needed in Washington, D. C., and he, along with multitudes of Republicans in Kansas predicts a sweeping victory for Carlson as U. S. senator.

LILYWHITE REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS FAIL IN EFFORTS TO BOOT PERRY HOWARD FACTION

National Committee Has Rules Which Preclude Tricky Move of Southerners

TRUMANCRATS ARE NEW POLITICAL GROUP

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A "freak" situation has cropped up in Mississipppi between the two state Republican organizations. One, the white group, is officially recognized by the state; the other, the Negro GOP unit, whose front man is Perry W. Howard, is officially recognized by the National Republican committee.

Last week Howard disclosed, following a conference with the GOP National committee chairman, that the Negro unit in Mississippi is still the bona fied branch of the parent body.

The complicated situation arose earlier in the year when the Mississippi legislature passed a measure providing that any political group desiring to register with the state "must do so within 60 days after passage of the bill, and no group may use the name or part of name of a previously registered organization."

Rebel Group Recognized

A rebel group, known variously as the "Lily-White Republicans, and "Independent Republicans," managed by some mystifying means to gain recognition as the state GOP group within 15 minutes after the meausre was signed by the governor. When the Negro GOP's sought to register, they were denied on the grounds that another organization had obtained the sole right to the use of the name within the state.

Howard, said: "The position of the national committee is that no state can determine the policy of, or the existence of any of its branches. It must be the sole judge of whether or not that branch is acting in accordance with the policy of the national committee.

"Therefore, our state Republican party is fully intact and is the bona fied branch of the Republican National committee."

The white GOP faction in Mississippi has been seeking for some time to gain official recognition from the parent body. In 1948, it sued the Howard group to prevent the latter's listing candidates on the presidential electors' slate. The Howard group won, however. Later at the GOP national convention, the Howard group was recognized and seated after another contest with the white contingent.

Situation To Be Ironed Out

Howard termed the present status quo in Mississippi as a "freak situation that has to be ironed out." W. B. Smith, chairman of the Negro group, said recently:

"We are the party which was organized in 1872 and which has been seated at every national Republican convention since that time."

When the Negro unit was denied registration, Ass't. Atty.-Gen. Geo. H. Ethridge of Mississippi, said that any recourse by a petitioner denied registration should be made through circuit court.

Negroes And Whites In Miss. Take Politico Fight To Court

JACKSON, Miss — (ANP)—Open fighting between Negro and white so-called Republicans of Mississippi hit the courts last week when the Negro group filed suit against the whites in Hinds Circuit court.

Plaintiffs in the suit led by Perry Howard are seeking by court action to regain their name, the Mississippi Republican party from the whites formerly Independent Republican party.

The Negro faction is popularly called the "Black and Tan" group, and the whites are termed the "Lily Whites."

Although the Black and Tans legally have registered in Mississippi as the Mississippi Republican party since 1872, they lost their name this year because of the new act passed by the state legislature.

This act prohibits any political group from officially registering under a name or any party of a name of a previously registered party. This year the Lily Whites registered with Secretary of State Heber Ladner under the name previously used by Howard's group.

By registering first the whites have made it impossible under the state's new law for the Black and Tans to ever register as Republicans. The plaintiffs also are seeking to have this law declared unconstitutional.

For years, according to the plaintiffs, from 1928 until now, the Lily Whites constantly have sought to get the name, Mississippi Republican party, through courts and the National Republican party, but have failed until this registration trick.

The Lily Whites claim their new name from a "regular convention assembled, effective from and after the presidential election of November 2, 1948." Apparently the whites changed their party's name in their own convention and then registered under the new titles.

Plaintiffs in the case, all Negroes, are Howard, national committeeman of the Black and Tan group; Mary Montgomery Booze, national committeewoman; S. W. Miller, chairman of the executive committee, and E. T. Butler, secretary of the committee.

Defendant Lily Whites, all white, are Dr. J. E. Hoskins, chairman of the executive committee; J. A. White, secretary; George L. Sheldon, national committeeman, and Mrs. Paul Gammill, national committeewoman.

Tan GOP Unit Sues Whites for Name in Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP) — Colored Republicans headed by Perry W. Howard, attorney, of Washington, last week filed suit in Hinds Circuit Court to regain their name, "The Mississippi Republican Party," from a white group, formerly the Independent Republican Party.

The colored faction is popularly called the "Black and Tan" group, and the whites are termed the "Lily Whites."

Registered 78 Years

Although the colored group legally have registered in Mississippi as the Mississippi Republican Party since 1872, they lost their name this year because of a new Act passed by the State legislature.

The Act pprohibits any political group from officially registering under a name or any part of a name of a previously registered party. This year the Lily Whites registered with Secretary of State Heber Ladner under the name previously used by Howard's group.

New Law Challenged

By registering first the whites have made it impossible under the new law for the Howard group to ever register as Republicans. The plaintiffs also are seeking to have this law declared unconstitutional.

According to the plaintiffs, from 1928 until now, the Lily Whites constantly sought to get the name, Mississippi Republican Party, through the courts and the National Republican Party, but have failed until this registration trick.

Plaintiffs in the case are Mr. Howard, national committeeman; Mrs. Mary Montgomery Booze, national committeewoman; S. W. Miller, chairman of the executive committee; and E. T. Butler, secretary

Randolph, On Tour, Hits Robeson, Reds

RICHMOND, Va. — Terming Paul Robeson a "Johnny come lately" and Henry Wallace "an innocent," A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, told an audience here that "anyone who says the American Negro would not fight for the United States in a war with Russia simply does not know the Negro."

Randolph, who is making a nationwide tour, spoke at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, to an audience of about 300. About 25 were whites.

The announced subject of his address was, "Should Negroes Fight for the U.S.A. in a War with Soviet Russia?"

Democratic Processes

Randolph said he believed the Negro had been "historically selected to prove that democracy will work in America."

Randolph said that Robeson is wealthy and had not had to emerge the victor in a struggle to occupy the place he now holds. For that reason, he said, Robeson cannot speak for all the Negroes; nor, he continued, can any one man speak for all Negroes.

The Communists are engaged in the old Fascist-Nazi game of "divide and conquer," the labor leader said, and have succeeded in dividing the liberal political groups in this country.

"On one hand we have Mrs. Roosevelt and the Committee for Democratic Action, and on the other we have Wallace and his Progressives," Randolph said. He predicted that Wallace will "leave the Reds."

Outside the church a white woman distributed leaflets of the Communist Party of Virginia before the meeting.

Randolph said he was opposed to the loyalty oath, to outlawing the Communist Party, and insisted that all groups must enjoy freedom of assembly.

Paul Robeson Gets Civil Rights Plaque



A bronze plaque honoring him as "the most outstanding fighter for civil rights in 1949" was presented to Paul Robeson recently by an independent group of New York citizens. From left, Weldon Yokley, Miss Bertha Simms, Mr. Robeson, Thomas Dover and Samuel Taylor at the Council on African Affairs office where the presentation was made.

WHAT MAKES ROBESON TICK?

Paul Gave Up Riches to Fight for Freedom

By CARL MURPHY

Paul Robeson is, next to Henry Wallace, the top leader of the Progressive Party.

Just being seen at his meetings or talking with him can cause the loyalty of Government workers to be called into question. Then they are in danger of losing their jobs.

The Progressives polled a million votes in the last election. There was not the slightest chance of electing their candidates to office.

Why Press Futile Fight.

So why was the Progressive campaign pressed so zealously?

Why were Robeson and Wallace able to tour the country and draw crowds everywhere nearly as large as those attracted to the Dewey and Truman meetings?

Robeson Is Big

Physically and mentally, Paul Robeson is one of the nation's first citizens.

He reminds me of Boss Kelly and Sonny Mahon. He is such good company, it doesn't make any difference what he talks about. You enjoy listening, whether he talks or sings.

And you recall that the people in show business average a higher IQ than any other group.

At Rutgers College, Mr. Robeson was All-American in football and Phi Beta Kappa in his classes.

He was among the top four concert singers who regularly commanded $3,000 for a single performance.

As an actor, he starred in Shakespeare's "Othello" and the show grossed a million dollars on Broadway, and another million dollars on the road.

In Europe he is the same big attraction he is here. The reason is that he is a good natured giant, an intellectual with an attractive personality, and he possesses one of the truly great singing and speaking voice of this generation.

Critics are agreed that Paul Robeson has the ability, personality, and the will to succeed in any career he puts his mind to.

How does it happen that political parties like the Democrats and Republicans have nothing to offer him?

Why is Robeson willing to desert one of the best money-making jobs in America and devote his life to the Progressive cause?

Compared With Marian

Here is a singer more colorful than Marian Anderson or Roland Hayes—more versatile, more intelligent, a tremendous human being.

He can be as silent on politics and the question of racial equality as they. Why isn't he?

That's what I asked Paul Robeson, Saturday.

What makes you tick?

What gives the Progressive Party its zeal, its stubbornness, its unbending demands for an end to segregation now, not next week or next year; its absolute contempt for the Uncle Toms, who counsel "patience," and for the gradualists, who say "let's go slowly?"

Robeson Converted

The conversion of Paul Robeson to the Progressive cause was as dramatic as that of St. Paul to Christianity.

Here he was in 1947 ranking among the first four as a singer or as an actor, with 86 concerts scheduled which would average between $2,500 and $3,000 per concert.

Then he came to himself.

He was being exploited as a symbol of a racial equality in the United States which doesn't actually exist.

That's exactly what's being done to Jackie Robinson and Joe Louis today.

"See," white Americans say, "we treat the colored people right. Look at Paul, Jackie and Joe—full equality—no jim crow."

Would Quit Kidding

So Paul Robeson said he must quit kidding himself.

He wouldn't sing before segregated audiences.

He would say at every opportunity that American democracy does not exist for the common people who happen to be colored.

He would advocate racial equality for all the little people, not just for Paul and Jackie and Joe.

He would be a crusader for the kind of human dignity that would enable black people to be men too.

Concerts Canceled

Robeson's manager, howled. His friends pleaded; but he wouldn't recant.

Of 86 concerts booked, 86 were canceled.

Money isn't everything.

Says Mr. Robeson:

"I am willing to make a sacrifice for my people, because I cannot be happy otherwise.

"I fel that I have to speak out against injustice as I see it.

Source of Strength

"The Zest, the earnestness, the persistent crusading spirit of the Progressive Party is as American as the Abolitionist Party of 1850.

"We know we are in the minority.

"But we also know that on the question of human dignity and human equality, we are right."

Is Russia the Only Place Where You Can't Shoot Off Your Mouth?

Afro-American Balt. 3-18-50 Baltimore, Md

Paul Robeson Compares English, Russian and American Treatment of Minorities—Finds Difference

34 A

By CARL MURPHY

When Paul Robeson was in college, a wealthy man called him aside and promised him the leadership of the colored people if he would agree to a 49th State to which all colored people should be moved. The Senators and Congressmen of that State would be white.

He reminded the rich man that he had been in college with his (the rich man's) son and excelled him in his classes and in athletics

How could he be expected to let that boy or any other boy represent him and his people simply because the boy is white.

Would Have Forfeited Trust

In England, representatives of Oxford students asked him to be a candidate for the Rector of the University, a coveted place in lives of elder statesmen, and a position of high honor held by Winston Churchill among others.

He consulted first with an educated African who advised him to take it.

A second African friend, a dock worker, remarked that if he did, he need never speak for African people again, because they would not trust him.

The dock worker figured that, by accepting an office, Mr. Robeson would be joining the crowd that exploits the Africans and takes four pounds of profits out of every five the Africans produce.

Son Didn't Always Understand

"My boy attended Cornell University," Mr. Robeson said.

He could not understand me once.

"'I can shoot my mouth off in America,' my boy said. 'So can you, Pop, but you can't in Russia."

"Wait a minute," Paul senior said. "Can you shoot your mouth off in America? We have a comfortable home in Enfield. You haven't worked hard to get it.

"Your mother and I did that and I'd like to save you from some of the heartaches and muscle strain I had as a common laborer to get this far."

Try It in Birmingham

"If you think you can shoot your mouth off in America I'll pay your plane fare to Birmingham. Go down there and try it.

"In fact, go right out in the public streets here and shoot your mouth off on some issues and see what happens to you.

"You talk about Russia," said Paul Sr., "What is Russia?"

Answered young Paul, "A country with one-sixth of the world's surface and 200 million people."

"With whom would you compare Russia," said Paul Sr.

"With England," said Junior.

"No," said Paul Sr., "There are only 50 million in England, Scotland, and Wales. But with the British Empire, yes."

Notes Treatment Under British

"That would include Africa, wouldn't it?"

"Would you say that the Georgian people in Russia, where Stalin comes from and where many Russians are as dark as I am, are exploited as are the British West Africians and the South African natives?"

"You have lived in Russia."

"Were you treated like everybody else, were you barred from this place or the other?"

"Were you jim-crowed?"

"Were you made to feel unwelcome or inferior?"

Russia Straight on Race Issue

"Isn't the humblest Russian told that Russia is his country and isn't racial discrimination barred by a law which is rigidly enforced?"

Mr. Robeson feels that no matter what other disadvantages Russia may have, it is straight on the race problem.

Therefore, when a showdown comes between Russia and other nations which exploit and degrade people on account of color, only a fool would fail to take Russia's side.

Warns Complacent Whites

To the influential Americans who think Robeson was too radical and too sensitive, he said, "Don't be misled by colored people."

You may be having your shoes shined by a bootblack whom you consider an inferior, but if he thought he could get away with it he would break your neck, because for 300 years you have treated him like a dog and denied him elementary human dignity.

Tells Why Wallace Changed

Why have Henry Wallace's views changed since he was Secretary of Agriculture?

The Southern trip changed Henry Wallace, said Mr. Robeson.

"He is deeply religious and for the first time he learned for certain that his own people were eager to lynch him because he advocated an end to segregation."

"And to think," said Wallace, "that colored people have to go through that every day of their lives!"

ROBESON SAYS HE HAS MADE MILLIONS OF FRIENDS FOR BLACKS DURING HIS WORLD TRAVELS

Black Newspaper

Says He Loves the Kind of America That Stands Up and Fights For Human Rights

Wheatland Tribune Okla.

IS HONORED AT WASHINGTON PARTY

Sat 5-6-50

(By Alice A. Dunnigan)

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — "From below the people of this country understand what the struggle in America is all about," proclaimed Paul Robeson last Wednesday night.

Addressing the approximate 200 Negro and white guests attending a party given in his honor by Mr. and Mrs. William J. Hays, Robeson expressed his delight to be honored by a group of people who represent the type of democracy that enables "all of us to walk in common equality and human dignity."

The famous singer compared this demonstration of democracy with the kind exemplified at Peekskill during the riot when thousands of Jewish and other people stood side by side with the Negro people, willing to die if necessary, for the rights of American citizens and the freedom of speech and assembly.

"This," he emphasized, "is the kind of Democracy I love. The unity demonstrated at Peekskill represents the kind of America I love."

Apologizing for his lack of modesty, the great artist informally styled himself as sort of an ambassador of good will, stating that he had helped to bring millions of friends to the Negro people. Through his travels and appearances, he implied, a friendly relationship for the American Negro has been developed among the peoples of China, Hungary, the Soviet union and other foreign countries.

Pointing out that he is planning to go to Hungary this summer, Robeson made it clear that he didn't expect to stay there or in any other foreign country. "It would be easy to go into another country to live," he said, "but I will stay here to fight for the Negro people and for American democracy as a whole."

In spite of all the fear and hysteria in this country today, Robeson continued, the American people still want to hear—they are anxious to have strong leadership. He pointed out that an anormous crowd had always turned out to hear him, including his recent appearance at Carnegie hall, and apparently weren't afraid.

His wife has recently made a coast to coast tour lecturing on China and Africa as well as conditions in this country, and a large crowd always turned out to hear her, he said. Even in Minneapolis where there was some objection, they took a vote in the right wing CIO and she won, he declared.

Robeson recently returned from Winston-Salem, N. C., where he attended the funeral of Mrs. Moranda Smith, who was regional director of the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers.

In spite of the note which had been sent to the FTA workers by the Klan forbidding his appearance in Winston-Salem, he said, it was in spite of the fact that she has been developed by a group of men and women who has kept her great paper alive at heartening to be met at the plane by a great sacrifice caused by the surrounded him defying the KKK a threat.

She has, through the pages of her newspaper, stood firmly on her beliefs and the ideals of democracy which Mrs. Bass has on this historical news-

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He was also high in his praise for Mrs. Charlotta Bass who has used her newspaper, the California Eagle, as a spokesman for the progressive movement in America, moving a great sacrifice caused by the withdrawal of advertisers who were not in agreement with her ideals and expressions. For this reason threat.

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IS PAUL ROBESON AFRAID?

How Does This Giant Star Feel to Be Followed by the FBI?

Will He Recant What He Said About Russia? Why Does He Feel That He Really Speaks for the Common People?

By CARL MURPHY

When Paul Robeson stepped off the train in Baltimore, recently, he was followed by an agent of the FBI. He is constantly under surveillance.

It has gotten to the point where he recognizes plainclothesmen, although he doesn't let on to his friends. He's been told they follow him for his protection, but it isn't comfortable sometimes.

During the Presidential campaign he spoke in Houston, Texas. There was an unsegregated audience and the crowd was large. Robeson sang and spoke. There was a tenseness in the air.

Then Henry Wallace arose to speak. An egg flew through the air. Quietly the colored members of the local committee arose from their seats and stood in front of the platform to protect the speaker. There was no more trouble.

At Peekskill, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1949, where Robeson was scheduled to sing, a mob of 1000 persons broke up the meeting before it started and blocked the roads so that Robeson could not get to the meeting place.

A second concert was staged at Peekskill on Sept. 4. This time 900 policemen saw to it that the crowd of 25,000 could hear Robeson sing.

But when the program was over, policemen were unable to prevent violence. Some 145 persons were beaten and required medical attention. At least 16 automobiles were overturned. Fifty buses and innumerable autos had their windows smashed.

Undeterred by such violence Mr. Robeson scheduled a string of meetings across the country.

In Cleveland and in Los Angeles, he never saw so many policemen in his life. Announcement that he is to speak or sing in some cities causes most public halls to close their doors. Private meetings bring the police out by the dozens.

So he is uncomfortable sometimes. He realizes that at any of these meetings somebody can take a pot shot at him.

Mr. Robeson has known what it means to be a popular star of stage, screen, radio, and the concert stage.

$1000 a Game

Playing pro-football in Akron, Ohio, in 1922, he was paid $1000 a game. Friends wanted to train this 210-pound giant to defeat Jack Dempsey. He wouldn't listen.

He got his first chance to sing in "The Emperor Jones" in 1923. Friends urged him to give a concert. He became famous overnight.

In 1928, he went to England and lived for 11 years. When he returned home he sang the "Ballad for Americans," and every U.S. city clamored for Robeson concerts.

$45,000 for "Showboat,"

For the movie "Showboat" he earned $45,000.

For concert appearances he made $2,000 to $3,000 a night.

For the play "John Henry" he received $1500 a week.

So, down to 1947, he was on top of the world. After 20 years of work, he had earned and spent several fortunes. But he was not happy.

Doors were open to him but were closed to other colored people. He would take up their fight.

In Russia, where he sent his son to school, he suffered no racial discrimination.

Gradually, he realized that Russia had banned all racial discrimination by law.

Who Could Be Champion?

Why couldn't the U.S. do so too? Maybe it would, but somebody would have to champion the little people.

He could.

Why shouldn't he?

He had been born poor. He has done menial work. He got through school because his father stinted and got help from influential people, whom Robeson himself has sought out and paid back.

To the credit of many of them, he says, they declined to take the money and told him to give it to a worthy cha[illegible]

So he now dedicates his life to fighting segregation and Jim-crow.

In his speeches he says frequently that Russia treats colored people better than the U.S. does.

The Paris Speech

In Paris he said he wouldn't go to war against Russia.

That sentence taken from the context of the Paris speech made Mr. Robeson the most unpopular man in some U.S. circles.

The reaction saddened him. A smart-aleck at a Congressional hearing referred to him as a Black Stalin. At home he gets threatening telegrams and phone calls.

"They can shut me up. I'll gladly shut up tomorrow," said Mr. Robeson, "if the poor colored worker is freed of discrimination and can stand up with dignity and be a man.

Won't Recant

"I don't expect to recant what I have said about Russia, because I feel too deeply that Russia's program of raising the little people of all races to basic equality in their nation and in the world is the opposite of what our country and England and the Fascists stand for.

"They have said I don't speak for the common people, but I have been comforted and reassured by them at every turn.

"When I walk about in Harlem eight out of ten people stop and shake hands.

The Man Who Winked

"The most striking evidence of interest and understanding among the little people I can recall involved a man who passed me on the street one day. For some reason best known to him he couldn't smile or shake hands.

"He winked his eye and walked on.

"A cabby in New York stopped me as I was about to get into his taxi.

"'I'm not taking any more riders,' he said. Then he took a second glance and added: 'Mr Robeson? Get in. Where do you want to go?'

Red Caps Too

"When I got off the train a few minutes ago in Baltimore, a red cap approached.

"'That's all right,' I said. 'I can carry this. It's light.'

"'Mr. Robeson,' said the red cap, 'I consider it an honor to carry your bag.'

"I never feel alone.

"In the most unexpected places there is someone to pat me on the back, or shake my hand, or give me a friendly smile."

3,500 Listeners Jam Church

'Not Afraid,' Paul Tells Audience at UNIONIST'S RITES

Pleads for Human Dignity for All

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. — Defying a threat of violence, Paul Robeson came here April 16 to speak at the funeral service for Mrs. Moranda S. Smith, international representative of Local 22, FTA.

And adding their defiance to his was a crowd of some 3,500 persons who jammed Goler AME Zion Church and milled around outside to listen to him. It was termed the largest crowd ever to gather for a funeral in this area.

'Not Afraid,' He Shouts

Referring to a note which he had received warning him, "he had better not come," Mr. Robeson asserted:

"I am not afraid, just as Mrs. Smith was not afraid to toil for the masses of the people."

He added that he came as a representative of the Progressive Party and of other progressive organizations as well. He continued:

"My visit here is symbolic to me because this is the State where my people were born and reared where my father was in bondage and where my cousins are tobacco workers in the Eastern part of the State."

Symbol of Land

The famed singer then lauded Mrs. Smith as a person who had done a great deal for the colored worker and as a symbol of the best in the land.

He told his audience that they must dedicate themselves in the struggle just as she did—"to see that this will be a bounteous, peaceful world where all people can walk in full human dignity."

Mr. Robeson reiterated that he would continue his concert singing for the masses; that he no longer expects to sing in concert series because those groups do not represent the masses of the people.

His musical contribution at the funeral was, "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot."

Three days later Robeson addressed approximately 200 colored and white guests attending a party given in his honor by Mr. and Mrs. William J. Hays in Washington.

Robeson expressed his delight at being honored by a group of people who represent the type of democracy that enables "all of us to walk in common equality and human dignity."

Kind of America He Loves

The singer compared this demonstration of democracy with the kind exemplified at Peekskill during the riot when thousands of Jewish and other people stood side by side with colored people, willing to die if necessary, for the rights of American citizens and the freedom of speech and assembly.

"This," he emphasized, "is the kind of democracy I love. The unity demonstrated at Peekskill represents the kind of America I love."

In spite of all the fear and hysteria in this country today, Robeson continued, the American people still want to hear—they are anxious to have strong leadership. He pointed out that an enormous crowd had always turned out to hear him, including his recent appearance at Carnegie Hall, and apparently weren't afraid.

Praises Owner of 'Eagle'

Robeson was also high in his praise for Mrs. Charlotte Bass who has used her newspaper, the California Eagle, as a spokesman for the progressive movement of America.

She has, through the pages of her newspaper, stood firmly on her beliefs and the ideals of democracy in spite of the fact that she has suffered severe consequences.

She has kept her great paper alive at a great sacrifice caused by the withdrawal of advertisers who were not in agreement with her ideals and expressions.

For this reason he appealed to the audience to contribute something toward removing a deficit which Mrs. Bass now has on her newspaper.

Within a few minutes, hundreds of dollars were contributed toward the continuance of the California Eagle by removal of the indebtedness under which it now labors.

Is Paul Robeson Through?

Does Radio-TV Ban Bring to Close Fabulous Career of the Greatest Artist of Present Generation?

By CARL MURPHY

Paul Robeson was the star in the observance "I Am an American Day" on May 23, 1942, over a national radio network.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau Jr., wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, introduced Mr. Robeson as one of the greatest artists of our day.

Last week NBC banned Mr. Robeson from a television program.

Making his debut in "Othello" in London in May, 1930, Mr. Robeson gave such an impressive performance that the audience at the Savoy rose in a body at the close of the play, and gave him 20 curtain calls.

Called Greatest

The London Star's critic, W. Keith, called him the "greatest colored man living."

Wherever the King and the Prince of Wales went, they wanted Robeson to sing. Rich Americans besieged him to introduce them to titled Englishmen.

He was a guest in homes where Henry Ford could not go.

He was the foremost Shakespearean actor of his day.

Some five years ago when "Othello," with Robeson in the stellar role, passed Broadway's previous Shakespearean record with its 158th performance, the New York papers said the run of the play is a tribute to a superior artist.

This is the kind of actor who gave up art for politics.

Commencement Address

The crowning achievement of Paul Robeson's college career was his commencement oration.

He wasn't on the program originally despite his 95-point average and his winning the oratorical contests for four straight years.

One of the speakers became ill a week before commencement. President DeMarest selected Paul. "Six days isn't enough time to prepare and memorize a new speech," said DeMarest, "Just give us an old one."

Paul insisted on writing a new one on "Our new Idealism."

Predicted New Day Then

It was to predict a new day for colored people, a day when our contribution to art and music and happy living was to get the appreciation it deserved from the rest of the human race.

Everyone at Rutgers that day remembers Paul Robeson's oration. No commencement oration in the history of old Rutgers has received such long applause from a more appreciative audience.

That was in 1919. In 1931, one of the professors who was there told the AFRO "Paul hasn't disappointed us." Some of them think differently now, but it doesn't matter.

Not Wanted at First

Mr. Robeson had gone to Rutgers in 1915. He was just 17 years old then, 6 ft. 3 in. tall, 215 pounds, bit little clumsy, and maybe yellow, the coach thought.

Rutgers had a great team that year and Coach George Foster Sanford's scarlet warriors had already had six weeks in training camp when Robeson appeared. The squad did not at first want Robeson on it. He was colored—very colored.

On the first day of scrimmage they set about making sure that he did not get on the team. One boy slugged him in the face and smashed his nose—smashed it completely—and it has troubled him as a singer ever since.

While down on his back, another youngster struck him with his knee.

He dislocated Paul's right shoulder.

That night the sorriest boy on the campus was Robeson—broken nose, shoulder out of place and numerous other cuts and bruises. He wasn't sure he could take any more.

10 Days in Bed

He had 10 days in bed. His face still cut, his shoulder bandaged, he stood on the sidelines watching the team practice.

His brother came up. "What's the matter with your head? I didn't know you were yellow."

That settled it, Paul went to the coach. He was sent in as end on the scrub team.

In the first play he landed on the ground with his right hand palm down. A boy stepped on that hand. He probably meant to break the bones, but he didn't.

Anger Brings Out New Paul

His cleats took out all of the fingernails. Paul was angry for the first time in his life.

A few minutes later a play came around his end, the whole first backfield leading the charge.

"I opened my arms," he said, "and all three men went down. The man with the ball was Kelly.

"I wanted to kill him. I probably would have.

"I picked Kelly up in my two hands. I raised him up over my head. I was on the point of smashing him to the ground hard enough to kill him.

Makes First Team

"It was then that the coach's yell stopped me. 'Robey,' cried the coach, 'you are on the first team.'

"Six varsity men were carried off the field that day. The coach said, 'I will have to take you out, Robeson, before you wreck my squad.'"

Mr. Robeson made the team could have been elected its captain unanimously, but he was advised to "go slow." Walter Camp chose him as all-American. The giant called yellow had gone a long ways.

What of the future?

Suppose radio and television, concert halls and the legitimate theatre are all closed to him, then he is through, isn't he?

That is what his enemies would like to believe.

Mr. Robeson says no. "I have a gift for languages. I can sing in Chinese, in Russian, in Hindustani, in the African dialect, in Spanish, in Norwegian and French.

"I figure some day I might be shut off from the American concert stage and I would need to be prepared to take my art abroad.

Might Revive "Othello"

"Because the people want to hear me, I can still go to England and other European countries and be paid in dollars for my work when others are not so paid.

"I have been thinking about reviving "Othello," perhaps in Chicago. It grossed a million in New York and another million on the road.

"I can give local concerts under private auspices. I did it in the Brooklyn Academy of Music and filled the place to overflowing. My agents said it could not be done, but we did it."

Regarded as a God

Three years ago Froma Land, Hollywood screen writer, called Mr. Robeson the "Voice of Africa." "There," she said, "he almost attained the status of a diety."

In this country as well as abroad he has a tremendous hold upon the common people. The efforts to ban and muzzle his voice make many eager to hear him.

The singer who packed Carnegie Hall twice in one week, who a year or so ago filled the 8,000 seats of Albert Hall, London Tower, with a five dollar top and put 10,000 into Harringay Arena—yet gives up career and fame and money to campaign for the rights of little people—gives you the impression that he is a crusader of the first magnitude.

What motivates him?

Had to Take Too Much

There was his father who always hal to bend and bow to Wall street millionaires like Taylor Pines. The rich group helped the church. They spread around a little manna now and then.

There was his brother, who was jailed frequently because he fought back when he was pushed off the sidewalk or he saw women of his race insulted. Mr. Robeson said:

"When we moved to Princeton, N.J. almost every colored person in town lived off the college and accepted the lack of dignity that went with it.

"We bowed and scraped to the drunken rich, listened to their vile epithets, acted like Uncle Tom in order to earn a miserable living."

Four in a Bed

"My dad lost his church. Relatives from his family in North Carolina took me in. I slept four in a bed and am thankful today for the greens and cornbread they gave me.

"I am not interested any longer in personal success.

"I am looking for freedom, full freedom, not the inferior brand.

"It's no good just for Marian Anderson, or Jackie Robinson or me.

"It's got to be well-being and opportunities for all the colored people of whom I am a part."

END

STIFLING OF FREE SPEECH HIT BY MRS. ROOSEVELT IN INTERVIEW

Cancelled Talk Was to Cover Position Of Negro in Nation's Political Life

PANEL MAY NOT BE RESCHEDULED

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP) — Paul Robeson was to be only part of a panel discussion on the canceled television show of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, she revealed here last week at a press conference.

Asked to comment on the canceled program, she said:

"I think probably the people who protested Mr. Robeson's appearanec didn't realize that he wouldn't have had unlimited time to express his point of view. It was to have been a general discussion on "The Position of the Negro in American Political Life."

"The idea back of it was that any party with a large group of voters, such as Mr. Robeson's Progressive party should have a say."

If the protest against his appearance is "too great," she said, the program probably would not be rescheduled by the National Broadcasting company.

It has been reported that one of the scheduled speakers on the program was Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York as a representative of the Democratic party.

Down by the Station: PAUL ROBESON, pro-Communist Negro baritone, has put up for sale his fifteen-room house in Enfield, Conn., and will build a six-room home in South Norwalk, Conn., to be within commuting distance of New York. Their Enfield neighbors, said Mrs. Robeson, had been "marvelous . . . Paul is not doing concert work now. He's unable to get a hall in this country and the State Department will not grant him a passport."

ROBESON'S PICTURE BANNED IN BOSTON

(The Associated Press)

Boston, Oct. 11—The banning of a portrait of Paul Robeson from an exhibit of famous Negroes was described Wednesday by the chairman of the local display committee as "regrettable and political."

Mayor John B. Hynes barred the actor-singer's portrait from being exhibited in any public building in Boston on the ground that "his philosophies are destructive to the principles of our land."

William G. Dooley, chairman of the exhibit committee and director of education at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, challenged the mayor's action.

Robeson issued a statement in New York saying, "The mayor of machine-ridden Boston" was attempting to make headlines by "forbidding the free citizens of the proud Bay state to look at my picture."



MR PAUL ROBESON

American Negro Actor and Singer. His Council on African Affairs has drawn attention to the difference between American foreign policy and the views of African and Indian leaders.

Paul Robinson Warns Asia & Africa Of U.S. Economic Rule

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—According to the Council on African Affairs, of which Mr Paul Robeson is chairman, Negro Americans would do well to note the sharp variance between the critical views of American foreign policy being expressed by the peoples of Africa, India, and other Asian countries and the support of that policy by Negro spokesmen in the U.S. such as the leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People who recently endorsed American intervention in Korea.

The council was reviewing the international conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held in Lucknow, India.

Indian opinion as expressed at that conference, the council observes, coincided with the views of African leaders which the council has previously called attention to and quoted in its last issue of New Africa.

As reported by the New York Times correspondent, Robert Trumbull, the Indian and Pakistani professors, editors, and other intellectuals present at the Lucknow Conference maintained "that the United States at best was bent upon some sort of economic imperialism and at worst hoped to use Asian lives as cannon fodder in a war against the Soviet Union of which Asia, they said, wanted no part."

Boston Split On Display Of Paul Robeson Photo

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

BOSTON, Mass. — (ANP) — A ban by Mayor John B. Hynes on the showing of a portrait of Paul Robeson in any public building because he is allegedly an "avowed Communist" last week has led a member of an exhibit committee to brand the Mayor's action as "political and regrettable."

The facts of the case are: In discussing plans to exhibit the portraits of 24 outstanding American Negroes in Boston as part of a nationwide program, Hynes declared the painting of actor-singer Robeson would not be displayed in any public building as long as he could prevent it. Officially the city's chief executive stated, "I am not going to glorify any avowed Communist whether white, Negro or yellow.

"The issue of color in this case has no significance whatever. The issue is whether we are willing to pay tribute to persons whose philosophies are destructive to the principles of our land."

William G. Dooley, director of education at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, chairman of the exhibit committee said publicly that he disagreed with the mayor on the banning of the Robeson picture.

Dooley averred, "While the committee intends to cooperate in every instance in presenting this Negro Hall of Fame, I think it is regrettable that politics is entering into it." Dooley and his committee are seeking a building in which to hold the exhibit scheduled between Nov. 15 and December 15 in any centrally located spot in Boston.

The controversial picture of Robeson is that of the actor in the role of Othello, the Shakespearian character, which he played opposite Margaret Webster at the Cambridge Brattle hall theatre in 1942.

The play showed to capacity audiences and marked the first time a Negro actor had played a title role in an American play. Boston critics at the time greeted Robeson's superb acting enthusiastically.

Curiously enough, according to the exhibit committee, the portraits of the prominent Negroes have already been exhibited in 34 leading American cities and have been acclaimed as leading to improvement in race relations. In each exhibition, it was further learned, Robeson's portrait has been displayed and it has evoked little comment.

Two well-known Negro artists, Mrs. Betsy Graves Reyneau and Mrs. Laura Wheeler Waring, painted the portraits. They include Judge William H. Hastie of the Federal bench, Marion Anderson, the late Dr. George Washington Carver, Mary McLeod Bethune, the late Harry T. Burleigh, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard university, and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, eminent scholar and historian.

The nationwide tour of the life-sized paintings is being sponsored by the Harmon foundation.

Assails Robeson Portrait Ban

BOSTON, Oct. 11 (AP). — The banning of a portrait of Paul Robeson from an exhibit of famous Negroes was described today by the chairman of the local display committee as regrettable and political." Mayor John B. Hynes barred the actor-singer's portrait from being exhibited in any public building in Boston on the ground that "his philosophies are destructive to the principles of our land." William G. Dooley, chairman of the exhibit committee and director of education at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, challenged the Mayor's action. Mr. Robeson issued a statement in New York saying "the Mayor of machine-ridden Boston" was attempting to make headlines by "forbidding the free citizens of the proud Bay State to look at my picture." The life-sized painting is among a collection which has been on tour of principal cities of the nation under sponsorship of the Harmon Foundation.

Paul Robeson's Passport Void.

State Department Mum on Reasons

STEP IRKS WIFE

'Must Bring Lawyer to Get It,' She Says

NEW YORK (NNPA) — Cancellation of Paul Robeson's passport is aimed at preventing him from addressing a series of meetings in Europe on the Communist-backed "Stockholm Peace Petition" for the outlawing of the atomic bomb, it was charged last Friday.

Similar action may be taken, by the State Department, if necessary, to prevent other Americans from taking part in these meetings, it was indicated.

Mr. Robeson's travel plans made public by the Council on African Affairs, of which he is chairman, included the following meetings:

Executive Committee of World Partisans for Peace, Prague, Aug. 17; World Youth Congress for Peace, Nice, France, Aug. 20; World Peace Committee meeting and African Peace Rally in Paris later in August.

Planned Several Recitals

At Washington, last Friday, the State Department declined to set forth specifically whether any or all of these meetings provided the reason for canceling Mr. Robeson's passport, but it was indicated that the department was well aware of his plans when it acted.

The council said Mr. Robeson had also planned to make a singing and speaking tour and had accepted invitations from the Australian Aborigine League and Australian railroad, coal and iron unions to go to that country; from unions in Southwest Africa, and from the sponsors of mass concert and meetings in Scandinavia and Italy.

Mrs. Robeson Aroused

Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson told the AFRO-AMERICAN, Friday night, that if the State Department wants to take away the passport of her famed singer-husband, they will have to "come with a lawyer and get it."

She continued:

"Paul and I have had our passports for 30 years. When you buy a passport, you pay for it and it becomes your legal property. If the State Department accuses Paul of being a criminal and then proves it, why naturally, they will deserve the return of the passport."

Trying to Tie Him Down

Asked her opinion as to reasons for the State Department action, the Progressive Party leader's wife replied:

"The truth is that they just don't know what to do about Paul. They know that wherever he goes, anything he says is tremendously important.

"In this country they can solve that by just not printing what he says and making it impossible for him to speak or sing.

"But in other countries, they cannot control the fact that what he says counts a great deal. Another reason is that they are doing their best to effect his income and livelihood. If they restrict him to this country, of course, he will not be able to give concerts abroad—and at this, he can make a fortune.

"To sum it all up, they are doing their best to tie him down, but my husband is pretty tough to tie down and I don't think they'll find it as easy as they anticipate."

If it had not been canceled, Robeson's passport would have expired on May 7, 1951. Customs and immigration guards at all departure points have been alerted to pick up Mr. Robeson's passport if he tries to leave the country.

Say Rights Infringed

Nathan Witt, attorney for Mr. Robeson, said he had written to Secretary of State Dean Acheson to demand an explanation. Having received no reply, he said, he telegraphed Mr. Acheson, last Friday, "for a conference at which the action of the State Department may be explained to us."

Mr. Robeson was not available to answer questions. Mr. Witt, the Council on African Affairs and C. B. Baldwin, secretary of the Progressive party, insisted that Mr. Robeson's "inalienable right to travel freely" was being infringed.

The State Department said passports are granted to citizens not as a matter of right but of privelege, and that the department has legal authority to grant or withhold passports according to the best interests of the nation.

Council Denounces Action

The council's statement denounced the State Department action as an attack on colored people, an effort to silence Mr. Robeson's demand for justice to colored peopple.

In addition, the statement said, "this action recalls the pre-Civil War refusal to give a passport to any free colored person on any occasion."

Arts Group Hits Step

Secretary Acheson was urged to use the authority of his office in seeing that Paul Robeson's passport is re-issued by the Committee for the Negro in the Arts in a letter signed by its evecutive secretary, Ruth Jett.

In commenting on the marking of Robeson's passport null and void, Miss Jett said:

"We fear this unprecedented action paves the way for preventing colored artists, who detest discrimination and segregation which they meet most often in the UUnited States, from travelling abroad where they find the warmest receptions."

Peace Views Well Known

Mr. Robeson was one of the speakers scheduled to address the peace rally sponsored by the New York Labor Conference for Peace in New York, last Weednesday. The rally failed to be held, however, because pro-Communist demonstrators provoked a riot in Union square and a 1000-man police force was called out to restore order.

Another speaker for the rally was to have been Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, chairman of the Peace Information Center.

Last month, Robeson was the principal speaker at a meeting in Harlem at which he demanded "hands off Korea." Sharing the speakers' roster was former City Councilman Benjamin Davis, one of 11 Communist party leaders convicted, last year, of charges of conspiring and advocating the overthrow of the United States government.

Mr. Robeson was also the central figure in the riots near Peekskill last Aug. 27 and Sept. 4. The disturbances broke out when he attempted to sing at meetings sponsored by left-wing groups.

MRS. ROBESON FOR CONGRESS

NEW HAVEN — Mrs. Paul Robeson was nominated for U.S. "Congressman-at-large" by the Progressive Party during its State convention here Sunday.

Paul Robeson

There has been a lot of talk about sending Ralph Bunche to the Kremlin as proof that the American Negro is free, but to our notion the United States government is losing its best bet, if it is important to esablish the Negro's position in democratic society, before the civilized world, in withdrawing passport privileges from Paul Robeson.

We have always argued that the best way for Americans to convince the world of its sincere intent to grant freedom to all is to simply grant freedom to all of its citizens. No other expedient will work nearly so well, and certainly to permit Paul Robeson to utter his own independent opinions regarding what is today wrong with the world, could in no wise harm the good name of this country, it we are practicing in this country what we preach, and surely it would be striking evidence that we actually have freedom of speech, in this country which we are told is not permitted in the Soviet Union, if we allowed Paul Robeson to talk ad infinitum.

We do not of course believe any citizens of this nation should be allowed to utter statements or commit acts that would affect the internal security of the nation during time of war, and we cannot think of anything that Robeson has previously uttered which could be interpreted as doing just that. Nothing we have said here is a brief for sedition or disloyalty of any character.

But in times of war if nations are not careful they are likely to become ensnared within their own web of violence. War is a state of violence and nations so involved should be careful that fury is contained within its proper borders. During the last war we allowed our fury to overflow and engulf thousands of patriotic Japanese Americans, many of whom had sons who fought and died during the same period for the Stars and Stripes. The concentration camps into which we threw thousands of Japanese Americans, coupled with the confiscation of their property will always remain a dark blot on the conscience of this nation in a moment when war hysteria conquered our otherwise outstanding ability to deliberate wisely and justly.

Paul Robeson in his protest against the invalidation of his passport privileges raises another issue not appearing in the public press which we believe is worthy of serious consideration. Paul Robeson raises the question of the right to work. Because of the caustic criticism visited upon him by the American Legion and other groups in this country, this great international singer has been limited in his right to appear before American audiences in this country. This is the method by which Paul Robeson makes a living for himself and wife. Shall we adopt a rule that any black man who criticizes his homeland shall not only be denied the right to work at home, but also will be halted from working abroad? In actuality this is precisely what we do, when we stage a few Peekskills in the United States and then advise Mr. Robeson he cannot longer travel abroad. Do you recall the character in the Merchant of Venice who said:

> "You take my house when you do take the prop that doth sustain my house.
> You take my life when you do take the means by which I live."

Our voice does not have the far reach and resonance of Paul Robeson, but for thirty-six years we have been criticizing government practices and delinquencies just as earnestly as has Paul Robeson, and we would not want to feel that those fundamental guarantees of the constitution rather than for Paul Robeson. But we realize that any action taken government itself would in anyway contract and narrow the against him because of the exercise of free speech can finalprivilege we have exercised in the defense of the rights of ly result in restrictions placed upon all who exercise the the minority group to which we belong. Likewise all Negro American right of petition and demand redress of grievpublications in this country, along with civil rights organizances.

tions such as the NAACP have followed in the same path. This action against Robeson comes just at a time when The Paul Robeson issue, viewed in its proper perspective, is a movement which pleads for peace. While we are could mean that the right of free speech, movement and as- he heads a

fighting today in Korea there has been no formal declaration of war and Congress has not as yet placed its express approval upon same. There is plenty of ground for loyal citizens to have honest opinion as to whether the war is justified, or whether the strife engendered in Asia can not be settled through diplomatic channels. Premiere Jawaharlal Nehru feels that way about it and has proposed such a plan to this government. We cannot bring ourselves to believe a man is disloyal to his country simply because of his belief that world chaos can submit to the abitriment of peace effort.

But back to our first statement. There seems to be quite a bit of desire on the part of citizens in this country to convince the world this is a land of freedom. Taking Paul Robeson's European passports from him is not the way to prove it.

Other Papers Say

Herald Tribune OKs U. S. Action In Cancelling Robeson's Passport

(From N. Y. Herald Tribune)

THE STATE Department acts correctly in canceling Paul Robeson's passport. Its position is well defined. Passports are granted to American citizens as a privilege, not as a matter of right. When a citizen receives a passport his government acts as sponsor. In each case a judgment is being passed. The question is whether the issuance of the passport, with the implication of guarantee, is in the best national interest. And in Mr. Robeson's case, the State Department is simply stating in full authority that his projected travels are not to the best American interest. Mr. Robeson will have to stay home.

Paul Robeson's record as an agitator and propagandizer for Russia and the Communist cause is well known. His plans call for an extensive series of appearances at European "peace" rallies, followed by ideological traipsings through Africa and Australia. We may be sure that Mr. Robeson, although an American citizen, would speak everywhere with the same old devotion to division. That is something this country can be well spared. The State Department has acted effectively, and is disinclined to debate the matter with Mr. Robeson or his lawyer. Discretion has been ably exercised; this is not the sort of unofficial ambassador we want roaming the world under American passport. Citizenship is a trust, and cannot be used to any purpose. These are perilous times, with the obligation that every individual stands under the mandate of the greater national interest. Paul Robeson need not think that he can have his citizenship both ways. The State Department's realism will be acclaimed by every firm-minded American.

Muzzling Paul Childish

The State Department acts like a child in recalling the passport of Paul Robeson, and announcing that it does not wish Mr. Robeson to go abroad because his utterances are not in the best interests of the United States.

There are many Americans whose expressed opinions are not in the best interest of our country.

Some of them are in Congress.

Some of them have had high places in the State Department.

Funny how Paul Robeson gets in the hair of the government.

He holds no public office. He has stolen no valuable formula or plans for the H or A bombs.

He's been called a Communist and perhaps he is, but no one ever accused him of turning over our secrets to Russia.

Robeson has no newspaper and talks for no radio or television station.

By vocation he is an actor and a singer.

People come out to hear Paul sing and stay to hear him talk. He does both exceedingly well.

And if his words ring of Communism, his heart is simply crying aloud against the oppression of his own people in the United States because of their color.

Paul Robeson says that even the gallant 24th Infantrymen now offering their lives to defend democracy and freedom in Korea will not have either when they return to Mississippi or Georgia or any other of the 16 Southern States.

Keeping Robeson home won't prevent Russian Reds, the yellow Chinese, and the brown Indians from knowing about color and race discrimination in the U.S. All of them read the papers.

If Mr. Secretary Acheson were more active in keeping Russian agents out of this country and out of the State Department, we could applaud his action.

Robeson Must Sell Mansion

Can't Give Concerts Here, Passport Denied

ENFIELD, Conn.—Unable to gag Paul Robeson, renown baritone singer and actor who is outspoken in his disagreement with United States foreign and domestic policies, official and unofficial efforts are being made in this country to starve him into submission because of his civil rights views.

That such efforts are meeting with some success was seen in the fact that last Thursday Mr. Robeson put up his 15-room home for sale here because he has been denied the opportunity to earn a living in the only way he can, through recitals and public appearances.

"We've found obstacles we can't overcome," his wife, Mrs. Eslande Robeson, said; adding: "Singing is Paul's bread and butter, and he is unable to get a hall in this counry. He has hundreds of offers for concerts in Europe but the Statet Department won't grant ihm a passport."

To Build Small House

The Robeson home here on a three-acre plot on the main street of the town contains a bowling alley, billiard rooms, five baths and a 50 by 50 foot drawing room. There is also a swimming pool on the property.

Mrs. Robeson said they plan to build a small house in South Norwalk, Conn., where they can commute to New York.

Riot Suit Bitterly Fought

Prospects that Mr. Robeson and 26 others will benefit financially from the $2,100,000 damage suit brought against Westchester county officials seemed small, Friday, when Federal Judge S. T. Ryan reserved decision on a motion that he dismiss the suit, instituted as a result of the Peepskill riots last year.

In his motion for dismissal, Harry G. Herman, county attorney, argued that there were no "untoward incidents" at the two well policed concerts and that some of the plaintiffs charged they were stoned about three miles away from Peepskill.

He urged that the suit be dismissed because the court lacks jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the persons named in the complaint.

A "bue ribbon" grand jury, named by a county official who is a defendant in the suit, whitewashed the officials of blame for the riots in which some dozen persons were stoned and beaten.

Robeson Rebuffed In Boston But Honored in Poland

BOSTON — (ANP) — Singer Paul Robeson during the past week was given a rebuff in his native country, but honored in Poland.

Here in Boston, Mayor John B. Hynes barred his portrait from a gallery of paintings of famous Negroes on tour of different cities. The tour is sponsored by the William E. Harmon foundation of New York in the interest of improved racial relations.

In Poland, the town council of Lvov has named a street after Paul Robeson, according to a report from Tass, the Soviet news agency.

Mayor Hynes said he banned the picture because it paid tribute to a person "whose philosophies are destructive to the principles of our land."

Robeson answered by calling the ban a publicity move by "the mayor of machine-ridden Boston" behind "a thin hysterical screen of anti-Communism" formed by "politicians and gangsters united to fleece the people."

Robeson's passport was revoked, according to State Department officials, "because his travels abroad were not to the best interest of the United States."

Such a discreditable policy on the part of the United States is a "little unfair," stated the noted baritone, "because it tends to deprive a citizen of the opportunity to earn a livelihood."

Making Records

While waiting the outcome of his suit against the State Department, Robeson will stick chiefly to recordings, including the usual types of music, and a series of popular numbers for juke boxes.

Robeson to Sue State Department

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Paul Robeson, distinguished concert artist, plans to file suit against the Department of State for declaring his passport "null and void" after he refused to return it at the department's request a few months ago.

If he is successful in having it validated, he claims that he will be able to fulfill his worldwide singing engagements which have been arranged to include performances in London, Israel, the West Indies and Brazil.

In the meantime, he says, an American he hopes that the world will have attained peace.

Merited Honors Received

You say you have written to Rutgers, suggestin, that the university cancel Paul's varsity letters and other honors. I shall be most interested to see what they do about that.

There will have to be a lot of cancellations. The university will have to cancel 15 varsity letters won honorably in four different sports, football, baseball, basketball and track. They will have to cancel his Phi Beta Kappa kev.

They will have to cancel his membership in Cap and Skull, the senior fraternity made up of the four men who most truly and fully represent the foremost ideals and traditions of Rutgers.

If and when Rutgers, or any group of person cancels Paul Robeson's place in the football Hall of-honor were won by brilliant, consistent, solid performance, over a period of four consecutive years, before thousands of witnesses.

His record is on the books, in the newspapers and magazines.

Sir," and or "No, Sir," to our government officials, police, and other people currently in power.

Robeson Jr. With Sit-Down Demonstrators



Paul Robeson Jr., (right center, wearing glasses) son of the famous singer, moves cautiously through group of sit-down demonstrators in lobby of United Nations Headquarters at Lake Success, N.Y., Nov. 30. The group, which Robeson headed, described their demonstration as a "Peace Demonstration." One of the group holds sign which reads "Peace, No A-Bomb."

Hotel's Right to Cancel Robeson Honoring Upheld

NEW YORK — Peace award or not, the Concourse Plaza Hotel had a right to cancel a meeting at which Paul Robeson was to be honored, Judge Samuel Dickstein ruled last Wednesday.

The famed singer was scheduled to receive a bronze plaque for his peace efforts. The meeting was sponsored by the American Labor Party and when the hotel reneged on its reservation another hall was selected.

The sponsors sought to have an injunction invoked against the hotel to prevent the cancellation, but the State Supreme Court justice rejected the motion.

Hotel Feared Rioting

Hotel attorneys opposing the injunction explained to the judge that the hotel feared rioting, injury to guests and damage to its property and so canceled the reservation.

They also accused the sponsors of the meeting of canceling the real purpose of the meeting which allegedly was to echo the second World Peace Congress.

Some 500 persons attended the meeting and Robeson was presented with an award which was symbolical of the one he was to receive, but which did not arrive here in time.

The award was voted for Robeson last month by the second World Peace Congress at Warsaw.

Robeson Accuses Acheson Of Bias In Passport Suit

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—As President Truman declared last Tuesday that he will not fire Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, Paul Robeson, noted concert, stage and movie star, filed suit against the Cabinet officer to revoke the cancellation of his passport.

Robeson charges that Acheson's acts in cancelling his passport were "arbitrary, unreasonable, illegal and unconstitutional," and deprive of the right to travel abroad to express his political views, to confer, meet and associate with other persons and groups of like political views.

As a result, he alleges, his right to practice his profession and earn a livelihood also has been interfered with and impeded.

* * *

THE ARTIST ATTRIBUTES Acheson's cancellation of his passport to the fact that he is colored and is "a generally recognized and acknowledged spokesman" for large sections of the colored people in the United States and elsewhere, for other minority groups and for the "working men and women of the United States."

In his bill of complaint, Robeson states that he has been by professian an artist for more than 25 years, specializing in singing and acting, and derives his income entirely from the practice of his profession.

He has practiced his profession not only in the United States but in Europe and other parts of the world, he aods, and a substantial part of his income is derived from concerts and appearances in Europe and other parts of the world.

* * *

SINCE 1922, ROBESON asserts, the State Department has granted him passports. He presently holds a passport, issued May 8, 1947, for a period of two years. This passport has been renewed but is due to expire next Jan. 25. Except for Acheson's acts, Robeson asserts, his passport would still be valid.

Robeson also accuses Acheson of violating the UN Charter as implemented by the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country."

The suit, filed in the District Court, asks the court to render a declaratory judgment that Acheson has no right, power or authority to cancel Robeson's passport, to demand its surrender, or to take steps to prevent his travelling abroad.

THE COURT ALSO is asked to declare the passport valid, that Robeson is entitled to its renewal upon its expiration, and that he has the right to travel abroad, subject only to non-discriminatory and reasonable restrictions applicable to all citizens.

The suit was brought against Acheson individually and in his official capacity. It was filed on behalf of Robeson by Cobb, Howard and Hayes and Parker & Parker, Washington attorneys, and John J. Abt and Witt, New York attorneys. The complaint also is signed by Gloria Agrin, also a New York lawyer.



MR PAUL ROBESON
He has been awarded one of Josef Stalin's four peace prizes.

Paul Robeson Awarded Stalin Peace Prize By Red Russia

Citation Says The Great Negro Artist Has Been In The Vanguard Of World Cause

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON. — The Communist-sponsored International Peace Congress which was banned from holding a conference in Sheffield a few weeks ago, has awarded one of the four Stalin "Peace Prizes" to Mr Paul Robeson, the world famous Afroamerican singer and film actor.

The award was made by an International Peace Prize Jury composed of Professor Jan Mukarovsky, Rector of Prague University; Eugenie Cotton, President of the Women's International Democratic Federation; Professor J. D. Bernal, F.R.S., British expert on atomic physics; Mr Piertro Nenni, General Secretary of the Italian Left-Wing Socialist Party; Dr Kuo Mo-Jo, Chinese scholar; Madam Wanda Wasilewska, Polish authoress; Palamede Borsari, Brazilian intellectual; Gabriel d'Arboussier, French West African Negro member of the French National Assembly, and Rockwell Kent, American artist.

According to the text of the citation made public in London by the head of the British Peace Congress, Dr J. G. Crawther, "Paul Robeson was awarded a prize for the invaluable work he is doing for peace, both as a man and as an artist.

"By his songs and public utterances he helps to spread the idea of fighting for peace, condemns coercion and tyranny, and upholds the cause of his own oppressed people."

Three other "peace" prizes were awarded by the selection jury in the form of gold medals.

One went to the famous Spanish painter, Pablo Picasso, for his painting of a "Dove" to symbolise the Communist peace campaign; another was awarded to Pablo Neruda for his poem, "Lumberjack, Awake," described as "a forceful appeal to the peoples of America not to let themselves be drawn into another carnage.

"Imbued with deep hatred of warmongers, it has been an inspiration of millions of champions of peace throughout the world."

The fourth prize was given posthumously to Julius Fueik, the martyred Czechoslovak writer, for his book entitled "Reporting with the Noose Around My Neck" — "distinguished by its high artistic merit, sincerity, profundity in the portrayal of men and events, faith in the people, love of humanity, and devotion to the cause of progress."

Special prizes were also awarded to a number of other Communists and "fellow-travellers," including the well-known French writer, Jean-Richard Block, for his book: "From France Betrayed to France in Arms."

As Mr Robeson's passport has been cancelled by the United States Government he therefore cannot travel abroad.

His medal will be presented to him in New York by the American Delegation to the recent World Peace Congress, which took place in Warsaw, following the refusal of the British Labour Government to permit foreign Communist agents to enter Britain to attend the Sheffield rally organised by the British Peace Movement last November.

Mrs. Robeson Defends Paul, Says We'll Keep Passports

ENFIELD, Conn. — A strongly worded defense of her husband was given last week by Mrs. Paul Robeson to a New Yorker who had suggested that Rutgers University cancel the noted singer's varsity letters and honors and declare him a disgrace to the college.

Mrs. Robeson, who is a candidate for Congress on the Progressive ticket, identified her husband's critic only as R. W. P.

In addition to berating him for his criticisms of her husband, whose passport has been demanded by the State Department, Mrs. Robeson also announced that neither she nor her husband will give up his passport unless the laws are changed to make such action legal.

The exchange of correspondence follows.

R. W. P.'s Letter

I was a friend and close associate of Walter Camp, who named you on his allpAmerican team of you on his all-American team of 1918.

I have heard tonight, over the radio, that the U.S. Government has denied you passport facilities. I applaud that decision! I consider you an ingrate — than whom there is nothing worse.

Today I have written to Rutgers, suggesting that the university cancel your varsity letters and other athletic honors, as a disgrace to the college, as you certainly are.

Kowing Mr. Camp, as I did, I am sure that he would have cut off his right arm rather than honor a person who acted toward his country as an ingrate, such as you have done.

Called 'Ingrate, Renegade'

I supose Vishinsky, Malik, Dennis, the "Daily Worker" and such creatures cheer for you. But decent people—whether of your an enistry, or mine — have nothing but disgust for you, as an ingrate and a renegade.

MRS. ROBESON'S REPLY

My husband is at present under a great deal of pressure from our government, and from some un-American fellow citizens. I have, therefore, decided to withhold your letter from him for a few days, and to answer it myself, on his behalf.

You say that you were a friend and close associate of Walter Camp who named Paul Robeson on his All-American team of 1918.

Then I hope you believe—along with me and millions of other sports fans — that Walter Camp chose the members of his all-American football teams because of their ability, powers, and sportsmanship on the gridiron, and not because of their political opinions, if any; nor because they went hat-in-hand saying "Yes, the hearts and minds of his fellow students who studied, worked and played with him, and his fellow citizens who watched and applauded him from the stands.

He Did Achieve Greatness

I'm afraid you are going to have to find some other way out from under Paul Robeson. The A grades still stand on the books at Rutgers; the faculty, Phi Beta Kappa, Cap-and-Skull merely observed, recorded, and applauded.

He actually did catch those forward passes and run that interference; Walter Camp and Louis Lee Arms and Charles A. Taylor and George Daley and other sports writers merely observed, recorded and applauded.

He actually is one of the great singers and actors in the world today; music and dramatic critics all over the world merely listened to his concerts, observed, his performances, recorded and applauded.

Has Two Sets, One Abroad

And in case anybody wants to erase, tear up or burn the records, they need not waste the time and effort. I have them all preserved, the newspaper and magazine articles and the official scholastic and athletic records are neatly pasted into scrapbooks.

I read them on rainy days when the going gets particularly rough. And to cover an emergency, I have duplicate scrapbooks in safekeeping abroad.

You say you suppose Vishinsky, Malik, Dennis, the "Daily Worker" and such creatures cheer Robeson. But decent people . . . have nothing but disgust for him as an ingrate and a renegade.

It is this paragraph of your letter which makes me really angry, and forces me to answer you. How dare you call Paul Robeson names? I deeply resent this name-calling. Un-Americans are very quick to call people names, and this litle habit is building hatred against them. The latest example is calling the Korean people "Gooks."

And He Suffered Too

When you speak of gratitude, you forget that the vast majority of my colored people are not free in the free world. You infer that Paul should be grateful to the fellow students who tore out his fingernails with iron cleats when he tried out for the football team at Rutgers;

To the music faculty who did not think his voice was good enough to make the glee club; to the fellow citizens who did not allow him to make films nor play Othello here in his own country until after he had achieved enormous success in them abroad;

Who never allowed him nor any other colored singer to become a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York; who will not he graduated with honors (Eta Kappa Nu and Tau Beta Pi) from Cornell University;

Who will not now allow him to pursue his career nor earn his living as a singer and actor; who tried to kill him at Peekskill last September when he sang a concert there;

Who deny him, his family, his 15,000.000 fellow colored Americans the civil rights which are guaranteed them by our magnificent Constitution and Bill of Rights.

Be reasonable, man. To whom shall Paul be grateful, and for what?

He Appreciates Decency

I believe Paul is grateful to his fellow citizens, white and black, who treat him and all people as human beings, who work and fight and vote to force the carrying out of our sacred American ideals and principles as embodied in our Constitution and Bill of Rights.

I believe that he is grateful to people in all parts of the world who really do believe in and practice living democracy and humanity to all people everywhere.

We'll Keep Our Passports

As for the little matter of the passport and the State Department, Paul and I have had passports for 30 years, and Paul has had one all his life.

We have always bought and paid for them at the prevailing rate, $10 down for two years and 5 for renewal for another two years, and by law these documents have then become our legal personal possessions.

They will remain so until the law is changed.

POLITICS BLAMED:

Boston Bans Display of Robeson's Portrait

BOSTON — Suppression of Communist philosophies was given as the reason for banning the exhibition of a portrait of Paul Robeson at a showing of famous colored Americans here.

However, Robeson speaking from New York declared, "The mayor of machine-ridden Boston is attempting to make headlines by forbidding the free citizens of the Bay State to look at my picture."

The ban was imposed by Mayor John B. Hynes, who said that the issue of color was not involved.

"Robeson's philosophies are destructive to the principles of our land," he stated.

Mayor Challenged

Robeson's portrait may not be displayed at any public building in Boston.

Challenging the mayor's action is William G. Dooley, chairman of the Exhibit Committee and director of education at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He exclaimed,

"While the committee intends to co-operate in every instance in presenting this colored hall of fame, I think it is regrettable that politics is entering into it."

To Promote Understanding

The painting of Robeson is among a collection which has been on tour of principal cities under the sponsorship of the Harmon Foundation.

The famed singer declared that Mayor Hynes would have his headlines, but that if his aim is to erase from the hearts of the people the kind of life for which "I work and speak, he shall not have his objective."

Object of the exhibition is to promote better understanding among racial groups in the United States.

Robeson Has Rough Time Campaigning In Chicago

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Singer Paul Robeson, campaigning on a southside street corner for Progressive Party candidate Sam Parks, had a rough time of it at the hands of the Republicans, Democrats and the fire department here last week.

Approimately 5,000 persons were gathered at the intersection of 39th and Cottage Grove to hear sound units of the three political parties and the perennial oratory of Edgar G. Brown, chairman of the National Negro council extolling the merits of the candidates of their choice.

The Progressives' crew were there first, and the rival parties sought to break it up by drowning out the sound of Robeson's voice. While this was going on, three fire engines rushed through the crowd, parked for a a little while and then drove out again.

Said Parks, who is running for congress from the first district;

"They must be afraid to let people hear what we have to say The only fire around there was Paul Robeson-and the Democrats Republicans and the fire department combined can't put him out."

Mr. Robeson And His Friends

IT is regrettable that white Americans have not learned the facts of Negro life and do not understand that such alleged leaders as Paul Robeson and Attorney Charles F. Howard are looked upon as communist propagandists speak for themselves and not for Negro America.

For decades the Communists have tried to confuse our fight for first-class citizenship with their subversive machinations on behalf of Communism. They have failed miserably.

The truth is that Paul Robeson and his aides command more white followers than colored. As a matter of fact, most Negroes denounce Mr. Robeson's political stand more bitterly than the whites. He is regarded as a trouble-maker who is interested in programs that are more likely to benefit his white friends than the race to which he belongs.

We want first-class citizenship in America and we do not believe it ever will be within the power of any foreign country to give it to us. The Robesons are going one way and the rest of Negro America is going another. It is a pity that Paul prefers to talk rather than sing, particularly since he sings so well and talks so silly.

Religious Leaders Denounce Refusal Of Passport to Paul Robeson Jr.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The State Department was charged this week with exercising a police state action by denying a passport to Paul Robeson Jr., son of the noted singer, and several others seeking to attend Second World Congress in Sheffield, England.

Prof. Joseph Fletcher of the Episcopal Theological seminary, Cambridge, Mass., vigorously denounced the department's action as "a form of house arrest."

"It is an action bordering ominously upon the nature of a police-state arbitrariness of government" he declared.

Prof. Fletcher, speaking as acting chairman of the American Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Second World Peace Congress, was supported by other members of the committee including:

The Rt. Rev. W. Appleton Lawrence, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Western Massachusetts; concert pianist Arthur Schunabel, The Rt. Rev. Benjamin D. Dagwell, Proestant Episcopal bishop of Portland, Ore.; atomic scientist Philip Morrison, the Rev. John Paul Jones, chairman of the New York Civil Liberties Union, and 25 others.

Beside Robeson, passports also were denied Ernest DeMaio of the United Electric, Radio and Machine Workers; Howard Fast and others.

ROBESON ASKS COURT TO LIFT PASSPORT BAN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (UP)— Paul Robeson filed suit against Secretary of State Dean Acheson today in an effort to prevent cancellation of his passport, which he said he needed for a European concert tour.

Papers filed by the singer in Federal District Court described the baritone as one who "has deservedly won for himself respect and recognition throughout the world, not only as one of the great living Americans, but also as one of the world's leading personalities."

Despite this record, the suit said, Secretary Acheson and the State Department declared any foreign travel would be "contrary to the best interests of the United States," and wanted him to turn in his passport. He said he had traveled abroad since 1922.

The singer said he was a co-chairman of the Progressive party, a "spokesman for the working men and women," of the nation, and that the Government's action against him was arbitrary, illegal and unconstitutional.

He asserted he had a "property right" guaranteed under the Constitution to engage in his profession outside the United States and asked the court to force a lifting of the State Department's ban.

He said he was planning a European tour for singing and lecturing which would take him to England, France, Italy, Scandinavia, and Czechoslovakia.

On several previous occasions, he has gone abroad to attend Communist-front rallies at which he has spoken against the United States. He also has attended several similar meetings in this country.

His lawyers in the case were listed as John J. Abt and Nathan Witt of New York and Parker & Parker, James J. Cobb and George E. C. Hayes of Washington.

Robeson Sues Acheson Over Passport Ban

Claiming Right to Engage in Profession, He Tells of Plan for European Tour

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (UP).— Paul Robeson, the singer, filed suit against Secretary of State Dean Acheson today in an effort to prevent cancellation of his passport which he said he needed for a European concert tour.

Papers filed by the baritone in Federal District Court described him as one who "has deservedly won for himself respect and recognition throughout the world, not only as one of the great living Americans, but also as one of the world's leading personalities."

Despite this record, the suit said, Mr. Acheson and the State Department declared any foreign travel would be "contrary to the best interests of the United States," and wants him to turn in his passport. He said he had traveled abroad since 1922.

Mr. Robeson said he is co-chairman of the Progressive Party, a "spokesman for the working men and women" of the nation, and that the government's action against him was arbitrary, illegal and unconstitutional.

He asserted he had a "property right" guaranteed under the constitution to engage in his profession outside the United States, and asked the court to force a lifting of the State Department's ban.

Mr. Robeson, who gave his addresses as 22 East Eighty-ninth Street, New York City, said he was planning a European tour for singing and lecturing which would take him to England, France, Italy, Scandinavia and Czechoslovakia.

On several previous occasions he has gone abroad to attend Communist-front rallies at which he has spoken against the United States. He also has attended several similar meetings in this country.

His lawyers in the case were listed as John J. Abt and Nathan Witt, of New York; Parker & Parker, James J. Cobb and George E. C. Hayes, all of Washington.

Dixie Negroes Out 'To Get' Robeson

COLUMBIA, Tenn.—A group of southern Negroes, Jim Crowned and segregated "to the hilt," are out "to get" Paul Robeson, prominent singer and lecturer, for his pro-Communist activities.

They contend that Robeson is "bringing condemnation on his race" by his affiliation with Communists and placing the American Negro in a bad light before the whites of this country.

Especially is this true, they declare, since some southern dailies printed a large photo showing Robeson attending the thirty-third anniversary celebration of the Russian Revolution held recently in Washington at the Russian Embassy.

To demonstrate their distaste for Robeson's undemocratic conduct," a petition is being circulated by the Mutual Association of Colored people, South, urging signatures to denounce him. The petition will be sent him when it is completed.

Circulating the paper for signatures are James T. Ballanfant of Columbia, general director for the Associaiton, and Orzelle Mason of Birmingham, Ala., national superintendent of the organization.

Both display letters of introduction from Governor Browning of Tennessee and Governor Folsom of Alabama.

Ban on Robeson Lifts Lid On NBC's Jimcrow Policy

By Harry Raymond Worker. Sun 3-19-50

The banning of Paul Robeson from his scheduled appearance on Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's National Broadcasting Co. TV program highlighted charges that the huge radio monopoly has not only established a Jimcrow policy of censorship of achievements of the Negro people, but has barred employment of Negroes in six special studio categories.

Ferdinand Smith, executive secretary of the Harlem Trade Union Council, joining the storm of protest over censorship of the great Negro artist, charge NBC refused to imploy Negroes as technicians, office workers, supervisors, announcers, artists and on program staffs. 34d

Smith's charges were supported by Eugene Konecky, author of "The American Communications Conspiracy," whose survey revealed that out of a total of 50,000 employes of the four major and five regional networks and some 1,000 AM and FM stations only 200 employes are Negroes.

These, Konecky stated, "are employed by radio stations mainly as porters, pages and manual laborers." 3-19-50

"There are no Negroes employed as radio engineers," he said, "although there are about 4,000 in the United States. In New York City here is no Negro writer employed by the networks, agencies or stations."

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ROBESON'S scheduled TV appearance, along with Rep. Adam C. Powell and Perry Howard, was announced at the conclusion of Mrs. Roosevelt's program last Sunday. The three were to debate "The Position of the Negro in American Political Life."

The station announced on Monday it had received 30 telephone calls objecting to Robeson's appearance and that the program was cancelled.

NBC vice - president Sidney Eiges told The Worker he had "no way of knowing" the identity of the 30 persons who called.

He said the number of phone calls objecting to Robeson totaled 119 by Tuesday, 2:30 p.m., and that NBC had in adidtion received 30 letters and telegrams protesting the scheduled program.

Eiges said "some of them represented large organizations," but he declined to name them.

He admitted the number of letters objecting to the program was small, stating NBC receives 500,000 letters a year from listeners.

"I think the thing is washed up," he added lamely.

★

CHARLES R. DENNY, NBC executive vice-president pleaded that announcement of Robeson's scheduled TV appearance was premature," adding Robeson's participation in the debate would "lead only to misunderstanding."



PAUL ROBESON

The Robeson banning highlighted in many ways the overall anti-Negro policy of not only NBC, but all major and regional networks.

The policy of non-employment of Negro singers, musicians and actors is widely applied. The bands of Duke Ellington, Earl Hines, Louis Armstrong and Count Basie have been quietly eased off the networks.

To conceal the Jimcrow policy, CBS broadcast a Teddy Wilson program for thirteen weeks, then cancelled him, pointing to this token program as "proof" against widespread charges of discrimination.

The Dixiecrat "white supremacy" approach to radio "entertainment" is typefied by the "Amos and Andy" program, the Rochester caricature, depicting the Negro as an illiterate, gullible clown. The Phil Harris program last Sunday featured the chauvinistic song "On the Mississippi."

★

ADDED TO THIS is the anti-Negro bias in news broadcasting, slanting news commentary against FEPC legislation, anti-lynching legislation and anti-poll tax measures.

The banning of Robeson brought protests from persons of such varied political affiliation as Rep. Adam C. Powell, Rep. Vito Marcantonio and Acting Secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People Roy Wilkins.

It was denounced as part of a policy of silence about the Negro people, concealing from more than 100,000,000 radio and TV listeners the history and present activity of the Negro people, their struggle for equal rights, their contributions to the national welfare, the sciences, the arts, industry, agriculture, literature, political and philoosphical thought.

ROBESON PROGRAM NOT RE-SCHEDULED

June

Mrs. Roosevelt Tells Group of Left Wingers She Does Not Favor New Date

Wed 3-22-50

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt refused to reschedule a television program with Paul Robeson that was canceled because of hundreds of protests. She spoke sharply to representatives of left-wing groups who questioned her at a meeting at the Park-Sheraton Hotel.

Though she was apparently under the impression that the conferees represented several organizations, it developed later that the persons from most of the organizations were not authorized to speak for those groups.

The meeting, it was learned, was arranged by the Young Progressives of America, a left-wing group, to question her on the reasons for her cancellation of the television forum on "The American Negro's Position in Politics Today," on her Sunday program on NBC. Newspaper 3-22-50

Error on Nature of Meeting

Mrs. Roosevelt had been under the impression that yesterday's meeting was to have been attended by representatives of Junior Hadassah, the Union Theological Seminary and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

None of these organizations was officially represented by any of the seven young men and women at the meeting. Six of the seven at the half-hour session said they had been summoned by the Young Progressives. The seventh person said that he was authorized to participate in the conference by the Wholesale Warehouse Workers Union, Local 65.

The conferees, after Mrs. Roosevelt had refused to reschedule the cancelled program, offered to arrange other auspices for the panel including Mr. Robeson. This suggestion was turned down by Mrs. Roosevelt. 3-22-50

Though she could not be reached for comment last night, conferees said she spoke quite sharply in refusing to participate in a program with Mr. Robeson where it might seem that she endorsed his political views.

Group Calls for Explanation

She was pressed by the conferees to explain why she had cancelled the television program on which Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, and Perry Howard, Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi, were also to have appeared.

She replied, according to the conferees, that the protests had led her to decide that cancellation of the program would be the wisest course.

Mrs. Roosevelt, those at the meeting said, had at first refused to attend the conferences, but then had changed her mind. It had been understood that the conference notified newspapers that Mrs. Roosevelt would hold a press conference after the meeting.

Conerees said later that she had not been informed of the calls to ence was to be closed to the press.

However, while the meeting was in progress, a representative of the Young Progressives who had been instrumental in arranging the con- newspapers and that she had made it clear she had no intention of holding a press conference on the subject of her canceled television forum.

U.S. Denies Passport Also to Robeson's Son

ROBESONS HONORED

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— The Paul Robesons were the center of attraction at the reception held at the Soviet Embassy last Thursday night in celebration of the thirty-third anniversary of the Great Socialist Revolution.

NEW YORK — Denial of passports to Paul Robeson Jr., son of the noted singer, and several other [illegible] sought to attend the Second World Peace Congress in Sheffield, England this week was viewed [illegible] as arousing fresh fears [illegible] house arrest [illegible] and persecution last week.

Robeson Television Appearance With Mrs. Roosevelt Is Canceled

N. B. C. Reports Hundreds of Protests Against Singer's Scheduled Part in Sunday Forum

A scheduled television appearance by Paul Robeson o na program with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt next Sunday was called off yesterday in the face of "several hundred" protests.

Sydney H. Eiges, vice-president of the National Broadcasting Company in charge of press information, said Mr. Robeson's appearance on Mrs. Roosevelt's weekly television forum was "indefinitely postponed" and probably will be canceled. The action was taken less than twenty-four hours after announcement was made that the singer would be a guest on the program next Sunday at 4 p. m.

The forum topic was originally listed as "The American Negro's Position in Politics Today." Mrs. Roosevelt's son, Elliott Roosevelt, and Martin Jones are co-producers of the half-hour show on the N. B. C. television network.

Confirming the calling off of the program, Charles R. Denny, executive vice-president of N. B. C. said:

"We are all agreed that Mr Robeson's appearance would lead only to misunderstanding and confusion and no good purpose would be served in having him speak on the issue of Negroes in politics. The announcement that Mr. Robeson would be a participant in the discussion was premature and I cannot understand why it was made."

Mr. Eiges said that an uncounted number of protests were received yesterday by telephone and mail, objecting to Mr. Robeson's part in the scheduled program. He added that opposition to the appearance "far outweighed" expressions in favor of it.

Mr. Robeson, co-chairman of the Progressive party and active in the party's campaign for Henry A. Wallace in the last Presidential election, has long been critical of American democratic practices, and loud in his praise of Soviet Russia. In a tour of Russia last year he was quoted by the Moscow press as acclaiming that country to be "my second motherland."

N. B. C. announced last night that Mrs. Roosevelt will appear as usual on the forum program on Sunday and that a new panel will be selected to discuss questions of foreign policy.

Others who were originally scheduled to discuss the Negro in politics on next Sunday's panel with Mr. Robeson were Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York, and Perry Howard, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi.

Regarding the "indefinite postponement" of the Robeson program, the company said no date had been fixed for re-scheduling.

Scheduled Is Changed

Mr. Robeson was named to the panel by C. B. Baldwin, national secretary of the Progressive party, at the invitation of Elliott Roosevelt. Mr. Baldwin made public last night a telegram from Mr. Roosevelt, in which the co-producer of the program said the postponment had been necessary because of requests "to schedule another program on an extremely newsworthy subject."

In his reply to Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Baldwin said: "We note that you plan to schedule this program later in the series, and we hope it will be at such a time that Mr. Robeson will be able to appear." He requested that a date be fixed.

Mr. Robeson was the central figure in two disorders last summer near Peekskill, N. Y., in which a number of persons were injured. He issued no direct comment on the television incident last night although the Progressive party made a statement condemning the action as "a threat to civil liberties."

Mrs. Roosevelt could not be reached for comment.

Peace Committee Honors Robeson

BUCHAREST, Rumania — (ANP)—Singer Paul Robeson last week was elected one of three honorary presidents of the Struggle for Peace Committee, an international organization in session here.

Robeson was prevented from attending the meeting when the Government voided his passport unless he agreed not to talk overseas.

Mrs. Roosevelt Calls Program 'Misunderstood' With Robeson

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 15 (UP).—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said here today she feels many persons "misunderstood," the nature of her television program on which Paul Robeson was to have taken part in a discussion group.

The program was canceled by the National Broadcasting Company after a flood of protests against the appearance of the singer.

"My son (Elliott Roosevelt) handles the show with the idea the subjects should be controversial," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "The subject in this case was, 'The Negro in Politics,' and Paul Robeson was to have represented the Progressive party, with the same amount of time to speak as others in the group."

Mrs. Roosevelt described as "utter and complete nonsense," accusations by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, that Communists or Communist sympathizers hold many posts in the State Department.

"Have we really reached the point where we must fear to join any group because at some time or other a person of Communist leanings, or supposed Communist leanings, might also join it?" she asked. "That is a terrible thing and we should be ashamed of it."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she worked with a committee for Yugoslav relief "with open eyes and full knowledge that it included people with Communist backgrounds, and I have so stated on loyalty reports. But I felt we owed the Yugoslavs some assistance for stopping the Germans," she said.

Robeson Home Up For Sale

ENFIELD, Conn.—Unable to get singing contracts, Paul Robeson, internationally famous baritone, hung the "For Sale" sign on his 15-room home here last week.

His wife said, "we've found obstacles we cannot overcome."

Singing is her husband's "bread and butter," she said, but he cannot find a hall in this country for his concerts.

Mrs. Robenson said she and her husband would build a smaller home in South Norwalk, Conn.

Robeson Keeps Rolling Along

By LEON EDEL

Paul Robeson leaned back in his chair, his massive frame relaxed; the big voice, capable of thunderous accents, was modulated and soft. There was no bitterness in what he said, no touch of irony. He stated it as a simple fact that anyone ought to know. "Artists," he said, "cannot be denied their audiences."

He was talking about that TV rumpus last week, about Peekskill and about his second barnstorming tour just completed in which, denied the formal concert stages, he sang wherever he could — in auditoriums, churches, with and without choirs, singing the songs people want to hear, and always to full houses.

Five thousand came through a blizzard to hear him in Chicago. Two thousand walked through a pouring rain in Cleveland. For Robeson was bringing them his voice and personality and conviction that art must not be wrapped up in cushy Carnegies, but can be taken to people wherever they want to congregate. And at prices within their range . . . 35 cents, 60 cents, going up to a top of $1.50.

"Want to get it down lower too," he said.

The man who was "Emperor Jones" in the 1920's, and "Othello" in the 1930's who has sung the songs of the world round the world, has a note of timelessness in his voice and in his frame; he sat talking easily quietly gently; only by looking close and noticing that little shading of gray where the razor line begins were you reminded that Paul Robeson stands at the threshold of his middle years—and stands there foursquare strong in his convictions and in his artist's credo.

Robeson is scheduled to participate in his first Manhattan concert since the Peekskill riots of last summer Tuesday evening in Manhattan Center at what has been called the "shoulder-to-shoulder" program to recall the achievements of the 40 who formed a guard around the women and children at Peekskill and held their line in the face of the rioters. The proceeds will be devoted to the Peekskill fund being raised to pursue the $2,000,000 suits for damages.

The singer said that his tour last year after Peekskill and his tour just completed, were experiments to demonstrate that there are audiences on many levels to be reached who never normally get near the concert halls, whose only



PAUL ROBESON
Art cannot be denied

chance of hearing "Anderson or Heifetz is when they are on the air or when a few of them struggle into the balconies." Robeson's own 86-concert tour was cancelled when the current pressure began to be exerted against him, and what he expects to come out of his experiments are new concert tours that will bring the arts closer to the people.

He said that Peekskill had shocked Americans everywhere; that the shock persists and with it has come a determination that "I and other artists shall be permitted to appear."

"What I feel about my country," he was saying, "what I feel is that America is not the America of the Rankins or the oil or cotton barons who would sacrifice American lives to protect their oil or their cotton . . . Peekskill for me was a heightening of what the land where I was born means; 25,000 stood by American democracy, ready to struggle and suffer, and came the second time, perhaps not to get out alive . . . to defend our rights."

As regards concerts, Robeson said, he felt the hysteria is gone. There were no demonstrations to speak of in the cities where he sang and he felt that the police guards had been needlessly large. As for the pressure which took from the people, Robeson said, and "where the people leave him out of Mrs. Roosevelt's television show, there, he said, he was to have spoken for the Progressive Party and many people feel that this was an attempt to keep truth from them. "The Progressive Party is a part of the truth of our time," he said.

On Tuesday he will sing songs of the Negro people, and songs in Chinese, Yiddish, Russian. Songs of the singer begins."

BOSTON PUPILS EJECT 'ROBESON CLUBS' AIDES

Special to the New York Times

BOSTON, Feb. 17-One Hundred students of the English High School forcibl y escorted two Hand bill passers from the vicinity of their school today after police admitted they had no authority to do so.

The Handbills, labeled as issued by the "Paul Robeson Club, South End Branch," called for support of a free city college in Boston and contained an invitation to attend meetings of the club.

Dr. Walter F. Downey, head master, said two men had appeared earlier this week to pass out hand bills. He said he had warned his students against literature from "any irresponsible organization."

Today he telephoned police, but patrolmen agreed with the hand bill passers that they had a right to distribute the literature.

"Just then", said Dr. Downey, "about 100 students decided to take things into their own hands".

"e said the students threw snow balls at the men, heckled them and then led them by the arms out of the neighborhood, but that no blows were struck. Earlier, in another section of the city, two women who had posted themselves in front of the Boston Trade School to distribute similar handbills obeyed the suggestion of police to move along.

Times
Sat. 2-18-50
New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Video Show With Robeson Put Off

New York, March 13 (U.P.).—The producers of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's television show today called off next Sunday's program, on which Singer Paul Robeson was slated to appear, after receiving a flood of protest calls.

For more than an hour this afternoon the switchboard of the National Broadcasting Co. was tied up with protest calls. Many persons threatened to picket the studio if Robeson appeared.

Mrs. Roosevelt, her son Elliot and Martin Jones, the three producers of the show, decided to call off the roundtable, which had been slated to discuss "The Position of the Negro in American Political Life."

NBC said Mrs. Roosevelt would substitute another topic.

ROBESON FOLLOWERS ASK CHANGE OF VENUE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 27—Westchester is so prejudiced against Paul Robeson and his left-wing followers that a fair trial of damage suits arising from the Aug. 27 and Sept. 4 riots near Peekskill cannot be obtained in the county, Supreme Court Justice Lee Parsons Davis was told here today.

The charges were made by Barney Rosenstein and Mrs. Bella S. Abzug of New York, attorneys for eighty-three New York residents who are demanding property damages of $20,345 from Westchester because of its alleged negligence in permitting the riots. Some Westchester officials and veterans groups were accused today of "whipping up" the public into a prejudicial frenzy that still exists.

The case came before the justice on a motion for a change of venue from New York County to Westchester, on the grounds of statutory right and convenience of defense witnesses. It was contended that most prospective jurors in the county lived so far from the disturbance area that they would be as impartial as any in the state. Decision was reserved.

Veterans Ask More Time

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman signed yesterday three orders to show cause why three veteran groups should not have more time to answer a $2,020,000 civil suit filed by Paul Robeson, the singer, and others arising from last summer's disorders near Peekskill, N. Y. The orders are returnable next Tuesday.

Applicants asked that the time be extended to April 29 so that the case would not "hinder or delay" the grand jury investigations ordered by Governor Dewey. The orders were filed by Samuel L. Slutzsky, commander of the Jewish War Veterans, Peekskill; Cyril T. McDermott, commander of the Catholic War Veterans, Peekskill, and C. Vincent Boyle, chairman of the Associated Veterans Groups of Northern Westchester County.

Robeson Never Got OK, NBC Asserts

The announcement of the now-canceled appearance of Paul Robeson, Negro Communist, on Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's television program next Sunday was "premature," an NBC official said last night.

"I cannot understand why it was made," Charles R. Denny, executive vice president of NBC, declared.

Program Not Cleared.

The announcement was "premature," it was explained, because the program—carried on a sustaining basis—had not been cleared with the broadcasting company.

The announcement of the singer's participation in a discussion of Negroes in politics on Mrs. Roosevelt's show was made at the close of last Sunday's program.

NBC Flooded by Protests.

Protests flooded in and NBC said late yesterday that Mr. Robeson's appearance had been "indefinitely postponed" and probably canceled.

A statement from Mr. Denny said:

"We are all agreed that Mr. Robeson's appearance would lead only to misunderstanding and confusion and no good purpose would be served by having him speak on the issue of Negroes in politics.

Paul Robeson's Ban From Air Seen As Denial Of Free Speech

NEW YORK—"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People believes in free speech for everybody," acting NAACP secretary Roy Wilkins has said in a statement opposing the banning of Paul Robeson from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's program on the National Broadcasting Company television network.

"We believe that no one should be denied free speech because of political beliefs," Wilkins stated.

Paul Robeson Gets Civil Rights Plaque



A bronze plaque honoring him as "the most outstanding fighter for civil rights in 1949" was presented to Paul Robeson recently by a group of New York citizens. From left, Weldon Rokley, Miss Bertha Simms, Mr. Robeson, Thomas Dover and Samuel Taylor at the Council on African Affairs office where the presentation was made.

SAYS AMERICA LOOKS STUPID:

N. Y. Post Laments Banning of Robeson

NEW YORK—Commenting editorially on the banning of Paul Robeson from an NBC television show, the New York Post in an editorial on Wednesday said, under the caption "The Show Must Not Go On:"

"The way things are going, the big news stories about television seem to involve performers who will NOT appear on pending programs. Indeed, it may soon be necessary to run a listing of last-minute "scratches" as we do on the racing charts.

"Dancer Paul Draper is at least tacitly barred from television appearances as a result of the noise raised by Cholly Knickerbocker and other distinguished commentators over his last appearance.

"Now Mrs. Roosevelt's scheduled show on The Position of the Colored Man in American Political Life has been abruptly canceled because Paul Robeson was among those invited to appear and the Hearst papers didn't like it.

Takes Blame Off Producers

"According to the formal announcement, the decision to scrap the production was made by Elliot Roosevelt and Martin Jones, co-producers, but we have no doubt that they were at least coaxed into capitulation.

"We happen to think that the program they had arranged was unrepresentative and unimaginative, not because of the spokesmen chosen but because of those omitted; no outstanding colored liberal consistently identified with anti-Communist progressivism had been selected.

Would Have Included Wilkins

"We should like to have heard and seen a man like Roy Wilkins of the NAACP argue it out with Robeson, whose views, (unlike his voice) reflect the dull orthodoxy of the Communist line.

"We do not believe democracy would have reason to have feared such a debate.

"Instead, the show has been called off because of ideo ogically wet grounds and everybody—including America—looks stupid and undignified, as though we believe the rumble of Robeson's rhetoric could shake the Republic."

Robeson Hits NBC Decision

Powell Also Blasts Denial of Basic Right

NEW YORK — Singer Paul Robeson, in a statement to the AFRO Tuesday blasted the National Broadcasting Company's refusal to permit him to appear on a television show with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Rep., Adam C. Powell and Perry Howard.

In his statement, made as he prepared to take a plane to Chicago where he was scheduled to address members of the Progressive Party, Mr. Robeson said:

"It is not surprising to me that a huge network which practically excludes colored persons from its large army of skilled professional personnel, and which is the medium of so much distortion of their lives should balk at a discussion of the colored group in American politics which professes to present all points of view.

Wanted to Bare Records

As a co-chairman of the Progressive Party, I should have welcomed the opportunity to lay bare the long record of broken promises on civil rights issues of which both old parties have been guilty in the 80th and 81st Congresses and for the past 74 years.

"Mr. Denny of NBC evidently does not want colored Americans reminded too forcibly of the fact which becomes increasingly evident with each Congressional betrayal of FEPC, antilynch, and anti poll-tax legislation; that is, that there is no real hope for my people, American working men, or the majority of the population in the two old parties, which are wed to a program of cold war abroad and privation and suppression of popular dissent at home.

Once Could Speak in Russia

"It is a sad commentary on our professions of democracy that one representative of the Progressive Party, O. John Rogge, could express his ideas of civil liberties before the Supreme Soviet of the USSR last week, while this week another spokesman is prohibited from expressing the same party's view on civil liberties over the facilities of a major American network.

"As an American whose fathers toiled as slaves to create the wealth of the great land, I shall continue to make my voice heard for the complete liberation of colored Americans and all oppressed peoples, for security for American workers, and farmers, and for a world at peace.

U. S. REQUESTS ITALY HALT ROBESON, USING AN INVALID PASSPORT

ROME, Aug. 13 [Reuters]—The United States has asked Italian police to prevent the entry into Italy of Paul Robeson, Negro singer.

A directive sent to all frontier police posts by the Italian chief of police said the American embassy in Rome had informed the Italians that the left wing singer is carrying a passport illegally held and therefore invalid.

Air Not Free at NBC

Paul Robeson did not appear on Mrs. Roosevelt's TV program over NBC Sunday, discussing politics as they affect colored people.

In addition to Mr. Robeson, Mr. Perry Howard, representing the Republicans; and Congressman Adam Powell of New York, representing the Democrats, were the scheduled speakers.

When the list of speakers was made public, NBC received 30 telephone calls the first day and the number rose to some 300 after a New York newspaper had urged its readers to object.

Monday, March 13, Elliott Roosevelt, who manages the program for his mother, asked the Progressive Party to substitute some other speaker for Mr. Robeson.

The party heads declined to do so, stating that there could be no censorship on their right to choose their own representative.

When they thus refused to make a substitution, the program was cancelled. Strikingly enough, this cancellation came at a time when Mr. Robeson, in an interview printed in last week's AFRO, said that the boasted freedom of speech does not exist in America any more than it does in some other countries.

In that story he said to his son, "You can't shoot off your mouth in America today on some subjects."

In a democracy such as ours, every party should be permitted to have its say whether the American legion agrees with it or not. Legionnaires were responsible for most of the protests above mentioned against Robeson's appearing on TV.

If Mr. Robeson had been permitted to speak he certainly would have had both Congressman Powell and Mr. Howard at a great disadvantage.

It would have been impossible for either one of those gentlemen to explain why we have no civil rights legislation on the books, despite the fact that both Republicans and Democrats are committed to it and that the 80th Congress was predominantly Republican and the 81st Congress predominantly Democrat.

Robeson Calls Rogge a Paid Tito Lobbyist

New York Lawyer Admits It as Pair Clash in London Over 'Peace Committee'

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—Paul Robeson, American singer, today attacked O. John Rogge, former United States Assistant Attorney General, as a paid lobbyist for Premier Marshal Tito's Yugoslavia.

Mr. Rogge confirmed that he held such a job, and defended his activities in behalf of Marshal Tito, who is engaged in a struggle with the Cominform donminated by Russia.

The clash occurred after Mr Rogge, a vice-president of the World Peace Committee, offered a resolution to the committee's executive committee here asking that the Yugoslav Peace Committee be readmitted. It was expelled last year, thirteen months after Marshal Tito broke with Moscow.

The committee rejected the resolution in a stormy session. After the meeting both Mr. Rogge and Mr. Robeson addressed a news conference.

"I'm a registered lobbyist for Yugoslavia and for a number of organizations," Rogge said. "I'm a lawyer, and my firm represents a number of clients."

Mr. Rogge has offices in New York. He has visited most of the Communist-governed East European countries in connection with the Russian-backed world peace campaign. In March he was received by Marshal Tito. A short time before, he had been in Moscow in connection with the peace campaign. There he made speeches deploring the fear and suspicion separating East and West. The Soviet government newspaper "Izvestia" took issue with some of his remarks.

Mr. Robeson told the news conference: "Yugoslavia has tied itself firmly to the capitalist camp which, at the behest of the du Ponts and Wall Street, is preparing for a new war."

Most of the hour-long news conference, called by the committee to make public the results of a petition for outlawing the atom bomb, was taken up with sharp exchanges between Mr. Robeson and two Yugoslav newspaper men who asked why the Peace Committee always followed the Russian line. Mr. Robeson did not answer these questions.

Mr. Robeson, Mr. Rogge and Miss Elizabeth Moos, secretary of the Peace Information Center in New York, were the American members of the committee at the session here.

RALPH McGILL

Paul Robeson; Enemy, Failure



The State Department, passport division, has asked Paul Robeson to surrender his passport. He has not complied. On the official records the document now is marked "null and void." If Robeson leaves America he must do so illegally.

The story of Robeson, frantic friend of communism, is one of the puzzling stories of America. Out of its bounty America gave to him honor, wealth, applause, and every opportunity to use his talents and abilities. But something in this immature man drove him to work against his country for communism; to teach hate for his country and love for the Soviets; to deride the institutions of his native land and hail those of the USSR; to remain within his country and do to it all the harm he could.

It is a puzzling story, revealing some deep inadequacy within Robeson himself. His own race, through such athletic leaders as Joe Louis and Jackie Robinson, and others in the intellectual field, have disowned him. He has earned no large Negro following. About his huge physical hulk have gathered others like him, small in comprehension and weak in mature values. All reveal their lack of self-assurance; their obsession that life has somehow cheated them and that it is the fault of the system, never their own.

Story

Paul Robeson was born in Princeton, N. J., on April 8, 1898. His father was a highly respected Methodist minister who, as a boy of 15, had run from slavery in the South.

The father loved his country. It had given him, the unlettered, slave child, not merely freedom, but opportunity to become educated, trained, and to lead a large congregation toward a richer life. It gave to him respect and position. Thousands of its men had died to give him and others freedom.

The father did like any other good father. He sought to give to his child a better chance than he, the father, had had. He saw that his son was well-read and trained. The boy, thus started, won scholarships in high school. On graduation he entered Rutgers University. There he was accepted and encouraged. He won athletic honors in four sports, football, baseball, basketball and track. He was twice on the late Walter Camp's All-American football team and Camp and others described him as perhaps "the greatest defensive end that ever stepped on any football field."

Robeson studied law, but gave it up. He had a talent for singing and acting. He became one of the nation's best-known figures in the fields of concert and stage. Fortune smiled on him. He never lacked opportunity. The movies called him. He became a man of great wealth. His university gave him an honorary degree in 1932. No doors were closed to him.

Change

Shortly thereafter he went to Russia.

In 1936 he gave an interview to the Communist Daily Worker in New York City. He said:

"I've lived in Europe and America and I've almost circled the globe, but for myself, my wife and son, the Soviet Union is our future home. For a while, however, I wouldn't feel right to go there and live. By singing its praises wherever I go, I think I can be of the most value to it."

He sent his son there to school. He himself became an active, almost fanatic propagandist for Russia. No Communist agent has worked harder to destroy America than he. Yet, his patient country continued to give him opportunity He was starred in Othello. Other financial opportunities gave him money. But, more and more he became a troublemaker, following the Communist technique of creating "incidents" in which "discrimination" could be charged. He sought to be "barred" from auditoriums. He helped bring about "riots" in which police and courts could be abused.

Now, apparently, it was learned he was about to go abroad on another of his frequent Communist speaking tours to abuse this country; to charge it with being imperialistic and as against peace in the world.

Hundreds of other Americans have had their passports taken up. His case is not unique. We may expect him to disappear, to escape, and to appear somewhere else shouting accusations against his country—the spoiled crybaby boy who could never grow up; who could never put down within himself the accusing voice which said, "You are afraid of yourself"; who, for all his abilities, fame and wealth, was a failure inside.

Now an enemy of this country, he must live with that inner self and the accusing story of his father's life and hopes.

The Robeson Passport

Action of the U. S. State Department in cancelling the passport of Paul Robeson, strikes us, at first glance, as an unnecessary and unreasonable blunder.

While we hold no brief for Mr. Robeson's beliefs or utterances, we cannot see how the State Department, in justice, can deprive one citizen of his rights while, at the same time, permitting others to move about freely without penalty.

Some of the things that Mr. Robeson has said about the U.S. may not have been palatable, but no one has yet come forward with an official denial of them.

On the other hand, countless white Americans have been permitted to travel the world over with State Department sanction, spewing their venomous views on racial relations wherever they saw fit. Haven't such persons actually done the cause of democracy more harm than can ever be done by a score of Robesons?

Keeping Robeson at home won't stop him from thinking, talking and writing. We dislike the idea of seeing anyone gagged, especially when the basis for such gagging is not clearly based upon proven charges.

There are many others far more dangerous than Paul. What about them?

Said Robeson

Paul Robeson, the Negro singer whose emotional conflicts seem to have played hob with his rationality, is being reminded that last year in Paris he declaimed that American Negroes would not go to war in behalf of their oppressor, the U. S.

No doubt he has seen the pictures and news accounts of the Negro soldiers of the 24th Infantry in action in Korea. It would be worthwhile for Robeson to ponder that picture. As a matter of fact, it would be worthwhile for all of us to look long at that picture.

Robeson Passport Inquiry Canceled by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UP).—The State Department has canceled the passport of Paul Robeson, left-wing singer and admirer of Soviet Russia, to prevent his leaving the country, a department spokesman disclosed tonight.

An agency official said Robeson's passport record was stamped "null and void" a week ago after the baritone refused to surrender the document itself at the request of the department.

He said the action was taken because the department does not consider Robeson's travels abroad "in the interests of the United States."

He added that while the embassies of "certain nations" in Washington might clear Robeson for trips abroad by affixing visas to his passport, he could not leave this country legally.

Robeson Puts His Home Up for Sale

ENFIELD, Conn.—With his golden voice banned from public appearances abroad and in this country, the noted baritone and actor Paul Robeson recently put his fifteen-room home here up for sale.

Mrs. Robeson explained that the State Department's refusal to issue her husband a visa to fulfill contracts abroad, in addition to the inability to get a hall in this country has forced the action. The Robesons are planning to build a small house in South Norwalk, Conn., where they can commute to New York.

Robeson?--WHO'S DISLOYAL!--Talmadge?

34d

Courier Sat. 6-24-50
Pittsburgh Pa.



PAUL ROBESON



GOVERNOR TALMADGE

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

CHICAGO—Governor Herman Talmadge says no colored person shall attend a state university in Georgia while he is the chief executive. This means that he has utter contempt for the Constitution and the United States Supreme Court. It all adds up to his lack of respect for the United States of America.

His attitude discloses the rawest and most brazen brand of disloyalty. Those who set themselves up above the highest court of the land and flaunt the "basic document" appear ready and willing to overthrow the Government. Paul Robeson, under constant fire and bitter criticism, never has defied the land of his birth in such fashion.

No colored American has openly taken a positive stand against our nation. In the famous Red trials, involving Ben Davis and other radical thinkers, the charges were based on "conspiracy to teach doctrines calculated to overthrow the Government." What sort of crimes are Talmadge and the Dixiecrats guilty of? They, true enough, do not seem to be plotting with any foreign power, but they contrive and scheme with their hot-headed followers to defy the Supreme Court and defile the Constitution as if it were no more than a dirty rag.

While scathing and bitter critics like Ruark, Winchell, Pearson, Pegler, George Rothwell Brown and Arthur Krock flay Robeson, they spare Talmadge and the irate Southerners who have openly flaunted their disloyalty and disrespect for the Government.

Robeson has ben seared and scorched far more than admitted and convicted traitors like Alger Hiss, Axis Sally and Judith Coplon. But the worst that Paul has said or done is to compare the treatment of minority races in Russia and America. While he may cleave foolishly to the Moscow line of thought, so far there is no record of him defying the laws.

Talmadge and the rabid, race-hating Southerners are much more of a menace to America than Paul. They supply the Reds with more convincing and provocative propaganda than Robeson. But they seem to have mantles of immunity draped around their shoulders.

Courier 7-1-50

THERE HAS BEEN no bitter denunciation in the press or from the higher places, flaying and denouncing Talmadge. Instead his disloyal and unpatriotic utterances have been accorded dignified reception.

It follows, then, logically, that most American commentators and critics have "understanding" and sympathetic appreciation for the Dixiecrat viewpoint. The fact that their philosophies and opinions are closely parallel to those of Hitler, Goebbels and Goering makes no difference. In fact, America and Western Germany are passively acquiescing to what seems to be a new indoctrination of fascism.

* * *

THAT IS WHAT World War II was fought about. But nazism is no longer considered traitorous and disloyal. That is because Germany has been defeated. But if the Supreme Court and Constitution are defiled, defamed and disregarded by Hitlerites in America, then this nation faces overthrow from within. There has already been one bloody civil war in the United States. History has shown that foes within the Government are as dangerous as those without. Talmadge stacks up as foe of the United States.

If Robeson would rush out and avow that he proposed to spurn the Supreme Court, he would be clapped into jail pronto. They would brand him as a dangerous agent of a foreign power. But Talmadge is not subjected to such harsh treatment. The Dixiecrats are really receiving encouragement from capitalistic finances. It is rumored that funds of Northern industrialists, railroad magnets and banking interests placed Talmadge in Georgia's Governor's mansion and contributed to the crushing defeat of Pepper in Florida.

James Byrnes of South Carolina is now preening his wings to espouse the concepts of the Dixiecrats. South Carolina citizens recently attempted to intimidate Federal Judge Waring because of liberal attitudes but little of condemnation followed.

* * *

ROBESON, HOWEVER, IS the "whipping boy" for the politicians and scribes. Colored Americans have not subscribed in appreciable numbers to Paul's preachments. Correctly, they can not conceive of the Kremlin working out any solution of their problems, but many of them have never been able to understand and comprehend why Paul should be labelled disloyal, while Talmadge and his followers should be exalted and permitted to put the "sovereign State of Georgia" above the law and beyond the Supreme Court.

A penetrating probe into loyalty in this land, made in good faith and with firm intelligence, would result in the branding of others than Robeson. Talmadge perhaps.

Paul Robeson's Passport

Herald-Tribune
Sun. 7-6-50

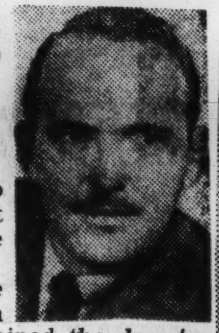
The State Department acts correctly in canceling Paul Robeson's passport. Its position is well defined. Passports are granted to American citizens as a privilege, not as a matter of right. When a citizen receives a passport his government acts as sponsor. In each case a judgment is being passed. The question is whether the issuance of the passport, with the implication of guarantee, is in the best national interest. And in Mr. Robeson's case, the State Department is simply stating in full authority that his projected travels are not to the best American interest. Mr. Robeson will have to stay at home.

New York, N.Y.

Paul Robeson's record as an agitator and propagandizer for Russia and the Communist cause is well known. His plans call for an extensive series of appearances at European "peace" rallies, followed by ideological traipsings through Africa and Australia. We may be sure that Mr. Robeson, although an American citizen, would speak everywhere with the same old devotion to division. That is something this country can be well spared. The State Department has acted effectively, and is disinclined to debate the matter with Mr. Robeson or his lawyer. Discretion has been ably exercised; this is not the sort of unofficial ambassador we want roaming the world under American passport. Citizenship is a trust, and cannot be used to any purpose. These are perilous times, with the obligation that every individual stands under the mandate of the greater national interest. Paul Robeson need not think that he can have his citizenship both ways. The State Department's realism will be acclaimed by every firm-minded American.

34d 1950

Robeson & Bridges



By Robert Ruark

NEW YORK—If the court pleases, I would like to dissect the recent request of the government that Mr. Paul Robeson turn in his passport, and in the same breath the jailing of Harry Bridges.

Robeson, on the record, is a rabid hater of the United States as it stands today, and for years a fervent admirer of the Russian-Communist way.

Bridges, an Australian, head of the CIO Longshoremen's Union, has been convicted of perjury in swearing that he was not a Communist when he was up for citizenship in 1945.

(This is a technical conviction. The perjury gimmick is the only weapon we have today to convict known Communists who slipped under oath. You cannot convict a man for being one, but you can send him up for swearing that he ain't. Bridges also has a long record of sabotage-striking, the latest big one being the lengthy tie-up that strangled Hawaii.)

Robeson, a Negro who has been endowed with more artistic and financial and physical gifts than the average high-living man of any race or creed, has constantly denounced the land of his birth and fomented troubles even among his own people.

He is a stock property on any platform that contains Vito Marcantonio, titular chief of Harried Henry Wallace, the backslid Russia-lover and any admitted or tacit Communists who feel a need to speechify in Mother Russia's cause.

In clapping Bridges in jail (he was out on bail after a conviction) the judge said he considered him a menace to the nation in a time of crisis. The same reasoning is applicable to the State Department stricture of Robeson's passport.

The loud, liberal argument is that this is the land of the free and the home of the brave, where a man can rear back and speak his piece, no matter how vicious or noisy. We therefore deprive Robeson of a civil liberty in curtailing his right, as the passport says, freely to pass frontiers abroad.

Bridges does not count, especially. He is a fraudulent citizen, by court decision, and therefore is entitled to nothing except deportation to a country which won't take him, and you can bury the guy for all anybody cares.

But Robeson is bound to raise a howl about Fascism in our midst, and it might be nice to reflect that the land he so admires issues relatively no passports to its own denizens and fewer to outside peoples, in time of flagrant peace. That is why somebody coined the description "Iron Curtain."

Even the admission of information is denied.

Then you might also reflect that we have been quietly at war with the Russians since all the walkouts and vetoes and Berlin blockades and the Red overrun of China and the Russian-administered war in Korea.

This friction has caused us to revise our economy and reactivate a draft and call out the Marines and send boys to get shot in Korea.

This friction will likely result in a full-scale mobilization of all our resources, from property to manpower. This friction gives the government the right to uproot the pursuit of happiness for everybody in the national interest.

If you can call a clerk from desk to duty I think you can revoke Robeson's right to travel abroad. In Russia he would long ago have been shot, coldly, as a nuisance to the interest of the state. Bridges, who has used labor for sabotage, is worthy of isolation for the duration. Or for at least as long as we extend the draft, depend on shipping, and jail idealists for the sin of draft-ducking.

It is regrettable, extremely, that it is no longer possible for every man to be an anarchist on his own time, but we have long existed in a state of war, which puts down the rights of the individual.

If they can draft Johnny Jones, they can shut up the protagonists of the state that Johnny Jones has been drafted to fight against. Hardships on the individual work both ways—except in the holy land of Russia, where they only work one way.

Paul Robeson (Communist)

Robeson Meets Russian Foreign Minister



Paul Robeson, singer and lecturer (right), shakes hands with Foreighn Minister Andrei Vishinsky of Russia as they meet at the Russian Embassy in Washington, D.C., during a reception celebrating the Russian Revolution last week.

Robesons at Soviet Fete

Shown Marked Honor at Gala Reception

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The Robesons were the center of attraction at the reception held at the Soviet Embassy here last Tuesday night in celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the Great Socialist Revolution.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky hurried the length of the foyer to meet Robeson and greeted the artist with spontaneous warmth. Throughout the evening the senior Robesons and their son and daughter-in-law, Paul Jr., and wife, were surrounded by group after group as they sat in the scarlet-hung, gold-frescoed drawing room of the embassy.

Other Colored Guests

A number of colored persons were among the hugh throng which circulated through the scarlet room the gold room, the huge dining room and the drawing room partaking of the Russian caviar, turkey, ham, creamed chicken, shrimp, lobster and many other delicacies and enjoying the Russian vodka, champagne, scotch and bourbons.

Accompanying the Robesons was William Stanley of New York. Other New Yorkers included William P. Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Collins, trade unionist and Pettis Perry, correspondent for the People's World and the California Eagle.

Among the representatives of the Philadelphia youth group were Misses Stella and June Freeman; from Chicago were Mrs. Alison Burroughs and her brother, Charles Burroughs and from Washington were Edgar Brown, Eugene Holmes of the faculty of Howard University and Dr. T. A. Willis ton.

Genial Vishinsky Is Honored At Russian Embassy Party



STAR GUESTS AT RED RECEPTION—American Singer Paul Robeson (right) gives Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky a big smile as they shake hands at the Soviet Embassy reception last night, where they were the star guests. —AP Photo.

The Russian version of events in Korea rolled smoothly off the usually sharp tongue of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky during a reception at the Soviet Embassy last night.

He told reporters he doubts that Chinese Communist troops have intervened in Korea, although some "volunteers" from Red China may have appeared there.

"The information in the American press on this point is insufficient for me to say anything more definite," Mr. Vishinsky jibed.

He parried questions about whether the Soviet Foreign Office had any more precise information by saying, "I am far from the U. S. S. R."

"But the main point," he insisted, "doesn't concern Chinese troops in Korea but American troops in Korea. The truth for me is that the aggressors in Korea are the troops led by Gen. MacArthur."

Mr. Vishinsky, often the most bitter of Communist assailants of American policies in the United Nations, was all smiles last night in his role of honor guest at Soviet Ambassador Alexander S. Panyushkin's reception celebrating the 33d anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

He said he hoped that "relations between the Soviet and American people will become closer to the good of the cause of peace and of mankind in general," although some "warmongers" might want to "set us at loggerheads."

Asked "who are the warmongers?" he said he often had named them but didn't want to "name bad names at a party."

With fewer guests than in years, the party was shunned by Secretary of State Acheson and other top United States officials although British Ambassador Sir Oliver Frank, French Ambassador Henri Bonnet and other Western diplomats were there.

At one point in his discussion of Korea, Mr. Vishinsky said his American colleagues "do not want to prove anything—they only wish to vote."

Reporters wondered if this was an indirect jibe at Mr. Acheson's excuse for skipping the Embassy party—that he had to go to his farm home at Sandy Spring, Md., to vote late yesterday.

Flair for Wit.

Mr. Vishinsky demonstrated his flair for pointed repartee when he told a reporter pressing questions upon him about the Chinese Communists in Korea that he was asking questions as if he were in school, and the reporter replied "It is a tough school."

"My school would be tougher," retorted the Soviet Foreign Minister who first made world headlines as the ruthless prosecutor in the Russian "purge" trials in the 1930's.

Someone remarked to Mr. Vishinsky that he had lost none of his sharp wit in parrying questions, and he observed that "a knife constantly in use doesn't lose its sharpness."

Aside from Mr. Vishinsky, who came here for the party from U. N. meetings at New York, the "star" guest at the reception was Paul Robeson, American Negro singer known for his sympathy for Russia.

The party was not boycotted entirely by American officialdom. But the highest-ranking State Department officials there were G. Frederick Reinhardt, director of the Office of Eastern European Affairs, and Raymond Muir, assistant Chief of Protocol. Secretary Acheson and Undersecretary Webb sent their regrets. George W. Perkins, Asistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, was out of town.

Mr. Acheson received Mr. Vishinsky for a three-minute "courtesy visit" at the State Department during the afternoon.

Paul Robeson Meeting Cancellation Upheld

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—(AP)—Supreme Court Justice Samuel Dickstein Wednesday upheld the right of the Concourse Plaza Hotel in the Bronx to cancel a meeting at which Paul Robeson, Negro baritone, was to receive a peace award.

The court denied a motion by the American Labor Party to prevent the hotel from cancelling the reservation.

Robeson, known as a left wing advocate, was to receive the award from the second World Peace Conference at Warsaw.

Counsel for the hotel read advertisements of the meeting that appeared in the Daily Worker, Communist newspaper, and told the court the Catholic War Veterans had informed the hotel of the purpose of the meeting.

Hotel Bans Rally for Robeson, A. L. P. Plans Fight on Ouster

An American Labor party meeting scheduled for Wednesday night at the Concourse Plaza Hotel, Grand Concourse and 161st Street, the Bronx, has been canceled by the hotel's management, which described the meeting as "unacceptable," it was learned yesterday.

Stephen J. White, chairman of the Bronx A. L. P., said yesterday that a $25 deposit for the rental of the hotel's ballroom was returned to him on Saturday.

William J. Thompson, executive manager of the hotel, owned and operated by Frank W. Kridel, said the nature of the meeting—at which Paul Robeson was to receive a peace award—was not known to the hotel when the meeting was booked. "The function was unacceptable to the hotel," Mr. Thompson said. "That's all I can say at this time."

Mr. White reported that representatives of the A. L. P. will appear in Bronx Supreme Court at 10 a. m. today to seek a court order requiring the hotel to show cause why the ballroom should not be rented to the A. L. P.

The award to Mr. Robeson, Mr. White said, is the International Peace Prize of the Second World Peace Congress. The congress voted at its meeting last month in Warsaw that Mr. Robeson and Pablo Picasso, the artist, should share the prize of $14,300. The Rev. Edward D. McGowan, of the Epworth Methodist Church in the Bronx, was to present the award to the singer, Mr. White said.

The cancellation by the hotel marked the third time this year that a meeting at which Mr. Robeson was scheduled to appear has been banned. In March, a National Broadcasting Company television program, in which Mr. Robeson was to participate, with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and two other persons, was "indefinitely postponed" by the company on the ground that his appearance would lead only to misunderstanding and that "no good purpose would be served in having him speak on the issue of Negroes in politics."

In August, the management of Madison Square Garden refused to rent the building for a rally which was to be, in part, a protest of the State Department's refusal to grant a passport to Mr. Robeson. The rally, which was to have been sponsored by the Council on African Affairs, was ruled out by Garden officials, who said the Communist control act, then pending in Congress, would make it "illegal to rent to a subversive organization."

34d 1950

Paul Robeson (Communist)

State Department Tells Paul Robeson

'Shut Up, or Stay Home!'

Comm! Sat. 9-2-50 Baltimore Pa

By RIC ROBERTS

WASHINGTON—In what amounts to a "shut up, or stay home," ultimatum, State Department officials told Paul Robeson, last week, that unless he agrees to refrain from criticizing the treatment of Negro-Americans and the American Government's foreign policy during his travels abroad. it would stand pat on its cancellation of his passport.

This was the sum total of a two-hour discussion in the Passport Division, where Mr. Robeson, accompanied by his counsel Atty. Nathan Witt, had requested explanation of the State Department's arbitrary decision to revoke the artist's passport, on the eve of a concert tour abroad, Aug. 4.

'FAMILY AFFAIR'

Two passport officials, H. A. Nicholas and Willis H. Young, told Mr. Robeson that his condemnation of the treatment of American Negroes should be confined to the American scene, as this is a "family affair," and should not be aired abroad.

Mr. Nicholas asked for a statement that Mr. Robeson would not speak if permitted to go abroad. The Department remains firm in its stand, despite widespread protests about the cancellation of his passport.

Two Washington attorneys, Judge James A. Cobb, formerly of the D. C. judiciary, and George E. C. Hayes, once a member of the D. C. Board of Education, were present at the hearing. William L. Patterson, executive-secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, was also present.

ROBESON DENIES DISLOYALTY

Mr. Robeson expressed a deep and abiding loyalty for his native land, but declared intentions of a ceaseless attack on those acts which are the by-products of a foreign or domestic policy which, in any way, curtailed the constitutional rights of the American people generally, or specifically violated the constitutional liberties and human rights of Negro people.

He contended that this was in keeping with his duty as a loyal American citizen and consistent with his constitutional rights.

The conference ended with the State Department refusing to reconsider its action unless Mr. Robeson would sign a statement that he would not speak if allowed to go abroad.

The attorneys present unanimously declared that this matter was of such fundamental character that it must be taken immediately to the United States Supreme Court.

BLAST ARBITRARY ACTION

Judge Cobb declared the State Department has made an indefensible stand, and that "the curtailment of freedom of travel was an arbitrary exercise of power by the State Department in violation of the Fifth Amendment, protecting property rights."

Attorney Hayes asserted his belief that the action "is a further attack upon the privileges of fifteen million American Negroes who are already denied their citizenship rights, without substantial effort on the part of the Government to protect those rights."

WILL CONTINUE FIGHT

After the discussion, Mr. Robeson reaffirmed his determination to tell the whole world how America treats its colored citizens, saying, "I will continue to fight for my right as a citizen to speak freely. It does not matter where free speech takes place — whether it is made in this country or abroad.

"Not having a passport hinders my right to earn a living," he continued. "I am able to earn much higher fees singing abroad than I can in the States.

"They claim I have made certain speeches against the United States, but I have not," he asserted. "When asked to specify what speeches they had reference to, refrence was made to one in which they claim I said the United States is like Nazism."

Mr. Robeson says he asked them, "Are you saying that conditions for my race in Mississippi



Robeson Undaunted

Paul Robeson appears undaunted here just after coming out of the State Department's Passport Division, last week, where he went in an attempt to keep the department from revoking his passport. The State Department denied Robeson's plea. He vowed, however, to continue the fight.

Apr Americana.
Sat-9-2-50
Baltimore, Md.

Robeson Says He'll Fight On

Passport Still Kept by State Department TALKS IT OVER

Told One Speech Not In Keeping

WASHINGTON

With the United States Department continuing to deny Paul Robeson a passport, the noted singer declared here on Wednesday afternoon that he will keep fighting for his rights as a citizen.

He asserted that being unable to travel abroad interferes with his livelihood. He also stated that the only speech which the State Department specifically accuses him of making was one in which he compared life in Mississippi to life in Nazi Germany.

Standing in the driving rain outside the Winder Building on 17th St., N.W., where he and his attorneys had conferred unsucessfully with State Department officials in the Passport Division, Mr. Robeson said:

"I will continue to fight for my right as a citizen to speak freely. It does not matter where free speech takes place—whether it is in this country or abroad."

Mr. Robeson was accompanied by Nathan Witt, his New York attorney, as well as William L. Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress, and James A. Cobb, former judge; George Parker and George E. C. Hayes, Washington attorneys.

Reception Courteous

As the group emerged into the cloudburst which flooded Washington's streets at about 6 p.m., Wednesday, they said they had conferred with Willis Young, acting chief of the division, and Ashley Nicholas, assistant chief.

Prevented From Earning Livi...

They said that they had been received courteously but that the State Department had declined to renew Mr. Robeson's passport privileges.

Mr. Robeson said that he will keep on fighting for his rights as a citizen.

"Not having a passport hinders my right to earn a living," he said. "I can earn much higher fees singing aboard than I can here. They said I have made certain speeches against the United States," he went on.

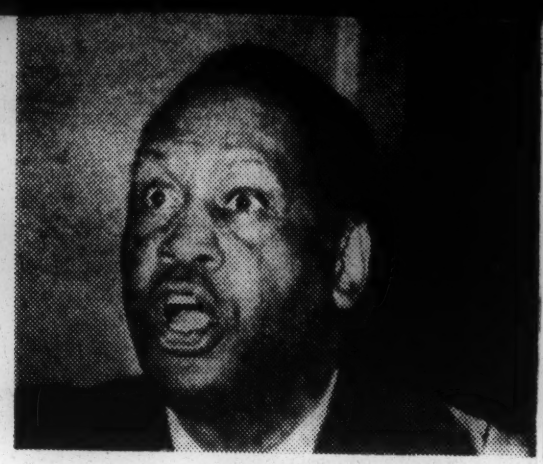
"I have not what speeches, they only referred to one in which they said I said that the United States is like nazism.

I asked them, 'Are you saying that conditions for my race in Mississippi aren't like nazism?"

At the Passport Division, Thursday morning, Mr. Young said he had no comment to make on the conference Wednesday afternoon. He said that the State Department's public relations office would and that he was the only person who would be in a position to make one.



Bridges



Robeson

Ruark Says Liberty Goes Too Far To Protect Robeson, Bridges

By Robert Ruark

NEW York—If the court pleases, I would like to dissect the recent request of the Government that Paul Robeson turn in his passport and in the same breath the jailing of Harry Bridges.

Robeson, on the record, is a rabid hater of the United States as it stands today and for years a fervent admirer of the Russian-Communist way. Bridges, an Australian, head of the C.I.O. Longshore Union, has been convicted of perjury in swearing that he was not a Communist when he was up for citizenship in 1945.

This is a technical conviction. The perjury gimmick is the only weapon we have today to convict known Communists who slipped under oath. You cannot convict a man for being one, but you can send him up for swearing that he ain't. Bridges also has a long record of sabotage-striking, the latest big one being the lengthy tie-up that strangled Hawaii.

Robeson, a Negro who has been endowed with more artistic and financial and physical gifts than the average high-living man of any race or creed, has constantly denounced the land of his birth and fomented troubles even among his own people. He is a stock property on any platform that contains Vito Marcantino, titular chief of Harlem's Black Ghetto, and any admitted or tacit Communists who feel a need to speechify in Mother Russia's cause.

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But Robeson is bound to raise a howl about Fascism in our midst and it might be nice to reflect that the land he so admires issues relativelyy no passports to its own denizens and fewer to outside peoples, in time of flagrant peace.

Then you might also reflect that we have been quietly at war with the Russians since all the walkouts and vetos and Berlin blockades and the Red overrun of China and the Russian-administered war in Korea.

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Paul Robesons Honored at Soviet Embassy Reception

By ALICE DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The Robesons were the center of attraction at the reception held at the Soviet embassy here last Tuesday night in celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the Great Socialist Revolution.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky hurried the length of the foyer to meet Robeson as he ascended the heavy-maroon-carpeted stairway, and greeted the artist with spontaneous warmth.

Throughout the entire evening the senior Robesons and their son and daughter-in-law, Paul Jr., and wife, were surrounded by group after group as they sat in the scarlet-hung, gold-frescoed drawing room of the embassy.

The young Robeson, a Cornell graduate, is now teaching electrical engineering in a school for GIs in New York, and his charming wife, the former Miss Marilyn Greenberg, is teaching a nursery school in that city.

The hundreds of guests were received in the wide foyer by the Soviet Minister Vishinsky and Ambassador Alexander Panyushkin, who was decked out in his black diplomatic uniform with scrools of gold braid about the collar and cuffs.

Coming down to Washington from the UN to attend the annual celebration of the Red revolution, Vishinsky made a courtesy call on Secretary of State Dean Acheson, but denied any discussion on the Korean situation.

A number of Negroes were among the huge throng which circulated through the scarlet room, the gold room, the huge dining room and the drawing room partaking of the Russian caviar, turkey, ham, creamed chicken, shrimp, lobster and many other delicacies and enjoying the Russian vodka, champagne, scotch and bourbons.

Accompanying the Robesons was William Stanley of New York. Other New Yorkers included William L. Patterson of the Civil Rights congress, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Collins, trade unionist; and Pettis Perry, correspondent for the People's World and the California Eagle.

Among the representatives of the Philadelphia youth group were Misses Stella and June Freeman. From Chicago were Mrs. Alison Burroughs and her brother Charles Burroughs. And from Washington were Edgar Brown, Eugene Holmes of the faculty of Howard university; and Dr. T. A. Williston.

In the center of the long table was a huge cake, three feet square and four layers high, covered with the symbolic "red" icing, decorated with the number "33" done in Roman numerals with white icing and edged with a border of tint yellow rosebuds. The cake was cut by Mme. Bonnet, wife of the French ambassador, who was requested to cut the first slice in absence of Mme. Panyushkin. The latter has returned to Russia because the Washington climate did not agree with her health.

Robeson Wins U.S. Trial of His Peekskill Suits

Judge Ryan Denies Defense Plea of No Jurisdiction in $2,020,000 Actions

Paul Robeson, Howard Fast and twenty-six others may proceed in United States District Court in their $2,020,000 civil rights suit against two veterans organizations and fourteen individuals and Westchester County officials as a result of riots near Peekskill last year, it was ruled yesterday by Judge Sylvester J. Ryan.

Under the court's decision, the plaintiff's now have the right to a Federal jury trial. They had charged that the defendants interfered with their civil rights in preventing Mr. Robeson and his followers from assembling at two Peekskill concerts.

The defense had moved to dismiss the action because the court lacked jurisdiction and on the ground that the plaintiffs had failed to state the cause of action under the civil rights act.

In denying the motion, Judge Ryan said: "With respect to the claims which have been upheld, the defendants' answers raise material issues of fact which must await resolution at later stages of this proceeding. It has simply been held that certain valid claims have been stated; no findings, of course, have been made that they have been proved."

Judge Ryan dismissed a separate complaint by Mr. Robeson that the singer, as a Negro, had been denied his constitutional privileges. "The complaint, as a whole, is devoid of a single suggestion that Negroes have been particularized for purposes of discrimination," Judge Ryan said.

At the first concert, Aug. 27, 1949, the plaintiffs charged, the defendant veterans organizations and their representatives denied them their civil rights and that Westchester officials failed to prevent this denial of rights. Regarding the concert on Sept. 4, 1949, the plaintiffs charged a conspiracy to deprive them of civil rights.

Defendants include George N. Fanelli, Westchester District Attorney; Samuel L. Slutzky, commander of the Jewish War Veterans of Peekskill; Cyril McDermott, commander of the Catholic War Veterans, and the Associated Veterans Council and the Veterans Joint Council.

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Socialist Party

Norman Thomas Out as Head of Socialist Party

His Proposal to Abstain in 1952 Presidential Race Beaten by Convention

DETROIT, June 3 (AP).—Norman Thomas lost his leadership of the Socialist party today when the party's twenty-seventh national convention rejected his proposal that it stay out of the 1952 Presidential race.

Some 150 delegates voted better than 2 to 1 against Mr. Thomas's program for concentrating available funds on local elections and educational programs.

Thus it appeared evident that Darlington Hoopes, Socialist national chairman from Reading, Pa., would get the Presidential nomination that Mr. Thomas had in six national elections. Mr. Thomas had said previously he would not be a candidate again.

In the convention, which ends tomorrow, Mr. Thomas told delegates the Presidential races were "breaking our backs" and urged the party to infiltrate other groups to attain Socialist political objectives.

But the Hoopes group rejected his ideas and called for greater political activity by the party, sterner regimentation of Socialists and an expanded educational program. The vote was 70 to 32.

"I am glad that the vote was decisive because it clearly defines the responsibility of the majority to form a real political machine', Mr. Thomas said.

The veteran leader added he would be glad to serve as a minority member of the party's national executive committee "if I am asked." He has long been a majority member on the committee.

The statement of policy accepted by the convention was drawn up by a Hoopes lieutenant, Raymond Hofses, of Reading.

"Either we are Socialists who believe in democracy or we are not," it declared. "To the best of our ability, we must offer a Socialist program to the American people in the electoral as in other areas."

Third Annual States' Rights Convention
Dixiecrats

3rd States' Right Parley To Open In Mississippi

34d

JACKSON, MISS., May 6—(AP)—Reports on the elections in Florida and Alabama will be presented to the third annual States' Rights convention which opens here next Wednesday.

Leander Perez, Louisiana political figure and national States' Rights director, will be keynote speaker.

A report on the Alabama election, in which supporters of the national Democratic Party won control of the state Democratic Executive Committee, will be made by Frank Dixon, former Alabama governor and a staunch States' Righter.

E. H. Ramsey, of Jacksonville, Fla., will discuss the Florida election in which Rep. George Smathers deposed Sen. Claude Pepper as the Democratic nominee.

Other speakers will be Gov. Fielding L. Wright, of Mississippi, 1948 States' Rights vice presidential candidate, who will welcome the expected 3,500 delegates from 16 states; North Carolina State Senator George Warren, and Publisher J. Oliver Emmerich of the McComo, Miss., Enterprise-Journal. Emmerich will detail the national States' Rights committee plan of action for the coming two years.

Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina, the 1948 presidential nominee, is among those expected. Former Arkansas Gov. Ben Laney, chairman of the national committee, will not be present because of his wife's illness.

States' Righters Try To Expand

34d

JACKSON, MISS., May 5—(AP)—States' Righters are seeking to amass enough influence to give them a strong voice in selecting the 1952 Democratic presidential candidate and in writing the platform on which he will run.

Their drive will be concentrated in the South where they will work as Democrats, not as members of a third party, it was stated Friday. State-by-state organizations down to the precinct level and staffed by paid employes are planned.

The strategy was made public here by W. W. Wright, vice chairman of the National States' Rights Committee and a member of the Mississippi delegation that walked out of the 1948 Democratic national convention and later set up the States' Rights movement.

"We hope to weld a solid bloc of Southerners who will exert some strength in shaping party politics," Wright said during a press conference, called to discuss the third annal States' Rights convention here next Wednesday.

"After the '52 convention will be plenty of time to see whether we will have to put our ticket into the campaign again," Wright said.

States' Righters Hinge Their Strategy on Solid South

Emmerich Tells Plan at Jackson Convention

(The Associated Press)

Jackson, Miss., May 10—States' Rights Democrats aiming to "throw the planned economy theorists" out of Washington hinged their strategy Wednesday on winning a solid South.

This "plan of action" was announced by publisher J. Oliver Emmerich of the McComb, Miss., Enterprise-Journal to the estimated 1500 people from 14 states attending the third annual States' Rights convention here.

"None can deny," Emmerich declared in his address, "that our people are being shackled by the planned economy theorists."

"Our task," Emmerich said, "is to sell the people against deficit spending, creeping socialism and the totalitarian state."

The States' Righters' campaign will seek to weld the South into the nation's most powerful minority by the 1952 presidential campaign, and through that position become a national balance of political power.

To attain that objective, a precinct-by-precinct organization will be created striving for full control of all Deep South tates. A proposal by Bob Slimp, a student in Baylor university at Waco, Tex., was incorporated into the plan to use college students as "shock troops" in the door-to-door campaign.

Powerful Minority

"A united South can be the nation's most powerful and effective minority," Emmerich said. "Once united, the South has nothing to fear ahead. With the South secure, the nation is secure—for the South upholds those principles that will preserve a free America."

Emmerich said the States' Rights movement has "been smeared with the charge of bigotry and race hatred . . . but the so-called civil rights legislation is an open door to a police state."

The States' Rights movement is staunchly opposed to the civil rights program and the proposed fair employment practices commission supported by President Truman, as well as national administration deficit spending policies.

Better Selling Job

"Thus far," Emmerich declared, "the forces that are selling the idea of a welfare state are doing a better job than the forces that are selling the idea and ideal of constitutional government."

"Ours is a selling job," he declared.

Former Governor Frank Dixon of Alabama reported on the defeat of the States' Righters in the Alabama Democratic primary last week. He blamed the results on "falsity and fraud" in contentions by those favoring a return to the national Democratic party.

In 1948 Alabama's electors were pledged not to cast their votes for President Truman. They joined electors from South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi in supporting the States' Rights ticket of Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina for President and Governor Fielding Wright of Mississippi for vice-president.

The convention Wednesday reelected former Governor Ben Laney of Arkansas as chairman of the national States' Rights executive committee. Vice-chairmen Leander Perez of Louisiana and W. W. Wright of Jackson, Miss., were also renamed. Other committeemen are Palmer Bradley of Houston, Tex.; secretary Ed Lewis of Jackson, Miss.; treasurer George Wallace of Jackson, Miss., and Dixon.

STATES' RIGHTERS TO STUDY VOTING

Reports to Cover Alabama, Florida Elections

(The Associated Press)

JACKSON, Miss., May 6—Reports on the elections in Florida and Alabama will be presented to the third annual States' Rights convention which opens here next Wednesday.

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Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the 1948 presidential nominee, is among those expected. Former Arkansas Gov. Ben Laney, chairman of the national committee, will not be present because of his wife's illness.

States' Righters Confronted by Three Major Problems

Front Man, Cash, Convincing Voters Held Needs

By JOHN R. HENRY
(INS Staff Correspondent)

Atlanta, May 13 — The States' Rights political faction appears stymied by at least three major problems.

Indications are that the disgruntled Democrats hope to solve these matters before 1952.

Despite fiery optimism that poured from the factional rally at Jackson, however, most political observers agree that the problems remain as prominent as ink splotches on the States' Righters' blueprint.

The organization is still without the front man they need. They expect he get one.

They also are finding it more difficult to convince voters that a ballot for states' rights is anything else but a nod for revolt against and departure from the Democratic party.

And, they need finances.

Emmerich Plea Cited

Editor J. Oliver Emmerich, a down-the-line States' Righter from McComb, Miss., awakened his friends to the necessity of what may be called politely good public relations. This was something the States' Righters apparently did not value too highly in 1948.

Emmerich declared the organization must free itself "from the smear that we are an organization of bigots animated by race hatred, sectional interests and provincial prejudice."

In those words, the McComb editor paid tribute to the effectiveness of propaganda by so-called "party loyalists."

The States' Righters claimed from the outset, that they seek to control the Democratic party by working toward that goal within the party framework. At the same time, the States' Rights delegates to the 1948 national democratic convention walked out of the meeting. Not much effort was expended to explain such an apparent contradiction.

Bolters, Say Loyalists

Spokesmen for President Truman's administration, meanwhile assailed the States' Righters as plain party bolters. Even people who dislike the Fair Deal but cling to party ties, regardless of what the party seems to do, insisted that the States' Rights movement was strictly provincia

They charged that States Righters either would hand over the citizens' vote to the Republicans or purposely splinter America's two-party system.

Frank Mayerhoff, whose experience as a newspaper reporter, wire service correspondent and radio editor told him the value of good public relations, helped convince the States' Rights leaders they "must let their hair down in public — or else." to use Mayerhoff's own phrase.

He launched their publicity program last winter in Washington, and now is in command of the educational campaign outlined by editor Emmerich.

Mayerhoff expects to hammer home to the public that the States' Rights faction does not believe in bolting the Democratic party.

Instead, he will maintain, the States' Righters hope to reform the party to the way they think it should be run.

He will point out that such steps are less objectionable than what Minnesota Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Attorney General Howard McGrath and others did to swing the party toward its present liberal state of mind.

Toward this end, the States' Righters plan to set up political action headquarters in much the same fashion as the Americans for Democratic Action, the CIO and other groups have done.

Specifically, the states' righters will seek to solidify their position in the South first. They will hold what they call regional meetings at Richmond, Va., Macon, Ga.; Memphis or Nashville, and then in Texas, at Fort Worth, Dallas or Houston.

Series of Meetings

Mayerhoff said these meetings will be cast in a pattern similar to the Fair Deal rallies, one of which was promoted at Raleigh, N. C., last winter.

The first political action headquarters will be opened at Little Rock in an effort to elect States' Righter Ben Laney to the governorship over the incumbent, Fair Dealer Sid McMath.

Another is scheduled to be opened in Texas.

Meanwhile, Mayerhoff said the states' rights movement is scheduled to spread to the campuses of the South with paid student workers stirring up the sentiment in colleges and universities.

The states' righters hope they can lure a nationally recognized political chieftain to carry their banners.

They are still flirting with such men as James F. Byrnes, former Secretary of State. They feel that Jimmy Byrnes will climb all the way aboard their bandwagon as soon as he is elected governor of South Carolina.

Look to Byrnes, Byrd

Byrnes, however, has not embraced the states' righters in anything like a do-or-die fashion despite his continual barrage against the Fair Deal.

The states' righters also are winking in the direction of Virginia's Sen. Harry Byrd, who wavered toward them in 1948 only to stand with the national party.

Whether the SR faction can carry out its educational program, depends, of course, on how much money they have in their wallets, and how successful they may be in securing more.

They are asking contributions. They are denying that they are financed by the major oil interests, which is one of the charges levelled against them but not yet proved true by their foes.

South Carolina's Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, who was the states' rights presidential nominee in opposition to the national party's preference of Mr. Truman in 1948, once explained the matter by saying:

"If that (the claim that oil interests are financing the states' righters) be so, then is it any worse than having the labor unions and other organizations finance Harry Truman's campaign."

Some Campaigns Decided

The states' righters may be too late. Only time will tell. Some Southern campaigns already have been decided.

As everyone knows, the States' Rights movement lost ground in Alabama on May 20. Party loyalists won control of the state democratic executive committee.

Best that Chairman Gesner McCorvey could tell the Jackson rally, by letter, was to predict that some of the party loyalists will change their minds or desert their promise by 1952 when the chips are down for selection of a democratic presidential nominee.

Campaign situations are developing fast elsewhere. And, unless the States' Righters move faster than a slow Dixie drawl, they may be too late with too little.



STATES' RIGHTERS WILL SEEK TO WELD the South into the nation's most powerful minority by the 1952 presidential campaign, officials said at the third annual convention. Thus the group could hold the national balance of political power, they said. The meeting was held in the Municipal Auditorium at Jackson, Miss., which seats 3500. An estimated 1500 persons attended the 14-state meeting.

WIREPHOTO by The Associated Press

Assassination Try Claimed Result of U. S. Race Policy

(Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Behind the attempted assassination of President Truman last week lies the story of the fanatic determination of the Puerto Rican Nationalist party to win complete independence for the small Caribbean island.

Both Oscar Callazo and Griselio Torresola, the Puerto Rican zealots, who left a trail of blood and death around Blair House Wednesday, were members of the Nationalist party and followers of Pedro Albizu Campos, the 63-year-old party leader.

Two letters from Albizu were found on the body of Torresola as he lay dead in front of the President's temporary residence following the would-be assasins' gun battle with police.

ALBIZU BITTER

Albizu, a Harvard graduate, and the son of a Spanish merchant, and a Negro mother, has been described as a "twisted, tortured soul," who is full of bitterness and resentment toward the United States.

These sources say he blames his bitterness on racial discrimination which he has suffered, and report that he has fired the Nationalist party with his own zeal to be free of domination.

The party was formed in 1928, and has an approximate membership of only fifteen hundred out of some 2,000,000 Puerto Ricans, but it is made up of men, some very well educated, who are fanatical in their zeal.

ZEALOUS NATIONALISTS

The party regards the United States as an "interloper" and has a deep-rooted hatred for this country which dates back to the island's troubled history before the United States wrested it from Spain following the Spanish-American War.

EARL BROWN SAYS.....

There is a story behind the story of the attempted assassination of President Truman last Wednesday, that probably explains this unfortunate event and the unsettled conditions in Puerto Rico better than anything else.

This story is about Pedro Albizu Campos. He is the leader of the Puerto Rican Nationalist party. It is demanding immediate independence from the United States. Many friends and sympathizers of the Puerto Rican people consider this a wild and harmful idea. For if Puerto Rico were cut loose entirely from the U. S. today, it would no doubt be in a much worse condition than it is, they contend.

Pedro Albizu Campos, however, does not think so. Nor does he care. For he hates the United States. And with good reason, at least insofar as he and many others are concerned.

Campos came to this country as a young man and attended Harvard University. After he was graduated, he joined the United States Army in World War 1. He is a mulatto. Therefore, when he entered the army he was Jim Crowed in a Negro regiment. Campos deeply resented this. He resented it not only because he did not consider himself a Negro but because he hated racial segregation and discrimination.

The longer he had to endure the indignity of Jim Crow in the army the more he hated the U. S. And his hate has never died. When he returned to his native Puerto Rico after World War 1, he immediately began a movement to free his people from what he described as enslavement by the United States. He formed what today is known as the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party.

An embittered, frustrated man, Albizu Campos led a revolt in the '20's against American control of Puerto Rico. It was shortlived, and Campos was sentenced to serve 10 years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. When he was freed he came to New York, and at one time lived on Brook Ave., in the Bronx. Then he returned to Puerto Rico, and began all over again to plot for the freedom of his native land. The revolt there last week and the attempted assassination of President Truman were the results.

Pedro Albizu Campos has a tortured, almost crazy mind. It was made so by the terrible mental suffering he had to endure in the U. S. Army 32 years ago. It was made so by the suffering his people experience partly because they are not accepted as white in the U. S. Albizu Campos is in a way a casualty of America's hateful practices of racial or color segregation and discrimination. If his agents had been successful in their attempt to assassinate President Truman last week, he, too, would have been a casualty of the color bar.

Meantime, if the Nationalist revolt in Puerto Rico and the murderous attempted assassination of the President have no other effect than to emphasize once more the pitiful plight of the Puerto Ricans in the Carribean and in New York City, some good might come of them.

Puerto Ricans are no more revolutionary, murderous or venal than any other people anywhere. On the other hand, they are human beings in need of assistance economically and otherwise. In all probability, if the U. S. and particularly the City of New York had dealt more honestly and fairly with the Puerto Rican problem, there would have been no revolt and no murderous attempt on Mr. Truman's life. Meanwhile, color prejudice has played a major part in making a revolutionist out of Albizu Campos and mess out of the Puerto Rican question.

Leader First Tasted Color Bars in Army

Developed Bitter Hatred of America

MUCH CONFUSION

Father Spanish Mother Colored

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Racial prejudice and segregation which the American white man carries with him wherever he comes into contact with darker peoples, appears now have been the real motive behind the attempted assassination of President Truman.

Pedro Albizu Campos, son of a Spanish father and a colored mother, whose bitterness toward America, has been traced to his being placed in a segregated unit while serving in the Army during World War I. He heads the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, which was behind the attempted assassination of President Truman.

The ironical thing about this, is the fact that Mr. Truman has consistently advocated the removal of racial barriers ever since he sent his special message on civil rights to Congress on February 1, 1948.

Some Pertinent Facts

The established facts are:

1. Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of the Nationalists, who was educated at Harvard University, was embittered when he was segregated in the U.S. Army during World War I. This bitterness was increased when he was placed with colored prisoners at the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta after he was sentenced for revolutionary attempts upon his return to Puerto Rico.

2. The two gunmen, Griselio Torresola and Oscar Collalzo, who attempted to assassinate Mr. Truman, were members of the revolutionary Puerto Rican Nationalist Party.

Attempt Purely Political

The immediate incitement of the attempted assassination was purely political.

The Nationalist Party has for its objective independence for Puerto Rico, which apparently it seeks to achieve through revolution.

Other Parties' Goals

The Popular Democratic Party, headed by Gov. Luis Munoz Marin wants a new constitution with the island remaining a possession of the United States.

The second political organization in strength is the Statehood Party, which wants Puerto Rico to become the 49th American state.

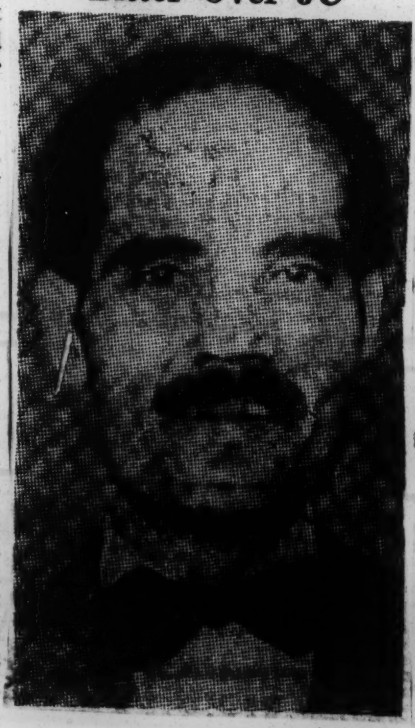
Next is the Independence Party, which wants independence but is not connected with the nationalists.

Uprising Sparked Death Plot

The nationalists touched off an uprising Oct. 31 in San Juan that spread rapidly throughout the island and claimed more than 30 lives.

Two days later, Collazo and Torresola attempted to shoot their way past White House guards and

Bitter Over JC



H. Downs, who is in critical condition with wounds in the chest, abdomen and head. Both policemen are in Emergency Hospital.

Planned Revolution

Collazo told SecretService agents and police, who questioned him, that he and Torresola came to Washington with the idea of killing the President, starting a revolution in this country, and winning independence for Puerto Rico.

Collazo, who is charged with the murder of Pvt. Coffelt, denied that the plot to kill originated in Puerto Rico, but insisted that it was his and Torresola's own idea.

Nationalist Chief JC Victim

To what extent the Nationalist demand for complete independence for Puerto Rico has been motivated by Campos's hatred of the United States, attributable to his being drafted into the Army and put into a jim-crow regiment, cannot be determined.

The NNPA last Thursday sub-

Secret Service agents at the Blair House, where the Presidential family is staying while the White House is undergoing repairs.

Torresola was killed in the gun battl which took plac in front of Blair House. One White House policeman, Pvt. Leslie Coffelt, was fatally wounded in the gun battle with the assassins.

Two others were wounded—Pvt. Donald T. Birdzell, who is not in serious condition, and Pvt. Joseph

Collazo is a prominent member of the Nationalist Party. When Albizu Campos was sentenced to Atlanta Federal Penitentiary for insurrection in 1936, Collazo established a residence in the Puerto Rican Nationalist junta in Manhattan, and later moved to the Bronx and became president of the Bronx chapter of the Nationalist junta.

mitted to the Public Information Division of the Department of Defense three questions relating to this subject.

The first was whether the Army is accepting Puerto Ricans for enlistment and induction. The answer to that uestion was a categorical "yes."

The second question was whether the Army classified Puerto Ricans on a racial basis and separated them into white and colored units. The answer was this:

(1) That the present procedure for all enlistments or inductions into the Army is to require persons entering to fill out a questionnaire, which includes a racial designation, and

(2.) That the Army accepts the person's own classification of himself by the answer he makes to the question, except, of course, where a man might classify himself as white, who obviously through physical features is colored.

(Note There is no racial designation of Puerto Ricans. They are persons of Spanish descent and of mixed blood.)

Campos War I Record

The third question was: Did Pedro Albizu Campos serve in the United States Army?

The answer to that question was "yes." A spokesman said Campos was inducted at Ponce, Puerto Rico, July 10, 1918; race: "colored."

He was honorably discharged Nov. 5, 1918, to accept a commission as first lieutenant of infantry, United States Army, at Camp Las Cassas, Puerto Rico, and was honorably discharged Jan. 15, 1919, at Camp Las Cassas, because of the demobilization of emergency forces.

This reply, however, does not disclose whether Campos resented being put into a jim-crow regiment.

World War II the Same

The question of segregation of Puerto Ricans for service in white and colored units of the Army came up during World War II when protests were made to the office of the Civillian Aide to the Secretary of War.

Representations were made that in some instances whole brothers were put into different categories because of difference in complexion.

Colonel Johnson's Statement

That segregation of Puerto Ricans was practiced by the Army was verified last Friday by Col. Campbell C. Johnson, assistant to Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service. He said

"During the war we did have a situation developing in Puerto Rico where an effort was made to classify men according to race as white and colored and to induct them on that basis.

"This resulted, we were told, in the sending of whole brothers, one to a white regiment and the other to a colored outfit, and it did cause quite a bit of confusion in Puerto Rico."

Campos of Mixed Blood

Under present regulations, Colonel Johnson said, Selective Service is having no difficulty "because we are not making any calls by race. Any racial designation would be after the man passes out of the control of Selective Service."

Campos is said to be the son of a Spainish merchant, but his mother was a colored woman.

Various sources also state that the discrimination and segregation policies of the Army, while he was assigned to a jim-crow regiment, bit deep into his heart.

How much his Army experience had to do with President Truman's narrow escape, Wednesday, Nov. 1, is a question which psychiatrists and historians may well inquire into.

34d 1950

Tuskegee Civic Association

MR.C.G.GOMILLION
TUSKEGEE MAN OF THE YEAR

TUSKEGEE TO HONOR
DR. C.G. GOMILLION

Tuskegee,Ala- The Tuskegee Civic Association will honor Dr.C.G.Gomillion at its meeting here Sunday,Dec. 12 as the "Tuskegee Man of the Year". Mr.Gomillion is Dean of Students at Tuskegee Institute and one of the South's most civic minded educators.

Courier
Sat. 12-9-50
Pittsburgh,Pa.

Tuskegee dean wins double recognition

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 12—C. G. Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee Institute, has been named president of the Tuskegee Civic Association. 12-12-50

Dean Gomillion is a former president of the association and for the past four years has been acting as adviser to the body. 34d

Prior to the election, Dean Gomillion was cited by the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Iota Omega Chapter, as its choice for the title of "man of the year" and was awarded a plaque.

Other association officers named at this time were Mrs. James A. Johnson, Mrs. Cleopatra S. Morse, the Rev. W. E. Carson, and Mrs. Sallie P. Harris, vice presidents; William P. Mitchell, secretary; Mrs. Zelda Belton, assistant secretary, and E. F. Sorrell, treasurer.

Lines Are Segregated Here As Vets Study Registration

Several score Negroes and a smaller number of white people stood in segregated lines today before the Jefferson County Board of Registrars while a veterans' committee investigated registration practices here and over Alabama.

The veterans' committee, composed of representatives of the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the AMVETS, interviewed about 25 witnesses here yesterday.

W. B. Partlow, Jr., chairman of the veterans committee appointed by Gov. Folsom to investigate registration practices, said the group would hold its next hearing in Mobile.

* * *

SAM DOUGLAS, president of the Alabama AFL, told the veterans committee that two members of the Jefferson County Board of Registrars—H. A. (Gus) Thompson, and R. J. Creel—were "deliberately and maliciously doing everything in their power to keep the Jefferson County electorate from growing."

Most of the persons who appeared before the veterans group were Negroes.

Jefferson County came in for most complaints, but criticism was levelled at the Boards of Mobile and Montgomery Counties also.

One Negro from Henry County complained that not a single Negro in that county has been placed on the poll list.

* * *

A UNIFORMED policeman was dispatched to the Courthouse yesterday by Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor to keep the white and Negro registrants in separate lines.

Commissioner Connor said no request for the policeman had come from the Courthouse, but that he sent the officers when he heard complaints that white people and Negroes were "intermixing" in lines.

Despite the large number of applicants only 66 persons were registered here yesterday.

Forty-two white persons and 24 Negroes were accepted as qualified voters.

Fifteen applicants were turned down. They were all Negroes.

About 30 Negro applicants, some who said they had been waiting all day, were turned away when the registration office was closed at 4 p.m.

About four white persons were still in line when the doors were closed.

Questions Make 1 of 5 Applicants Flunk Test

Object Not Only to Disqualify Persons From Voting, but to Delay Registration

By MARCEL HOPSON and BARBARA WHEELER

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Does one have to be a professional person in order to qualify to vote?

That question is being asked here as the registrars board at the courthouse is rejecting about one-fifth of those who attempt to register.

Fourteen out of 50 applicants, 10 of whom were veterans, were rejected by the registrar here last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Irrelevant Queries Cited

Questioned after being rejected, most of the applicants told the reporters that they had been plagued with "silly questions" by board members.

Among some of the questions they were asked were:

"Who is the sheriff?"

"What race are you a member of?"

"What is your nationality?"

"Did you help those other 'boys' fill out their application blanks or did any of them help you fill out yours?"

"What age should a child be before he is able to understand?"

"Give me the exact number of members in the Alabama Legislature."

Delaying Tactics Used

The purpose of asking the silly questions is not only to attempt to make applicants fail to show educational awareness to the point where they may be permitted to become voters, but to delay the registration process.

Reporters on Jan. 12 interviewed 79 colored applicants. Of them, 48 said they were registered, 3 rejected and 28 turned away because the office of the registrars closes at 4 p.m.

Forty-five of those registered identified themselves as veterans. Six who appeared at 3:56 p.m. were denied application blanks.

Applicants who said that they believed that the board had rejected them on Tuesday and Wednesday identified themselves as:

Isaac Head, 816½ Rear 21st St.; Louis Robinson, 410 11th St.; Willie Cummings, 21 15th Ave.; Ernest B. McGarns and William C. McCarns, both of Route No. 7, Box 400; Jerry C. Jones, 1121-A 26th Ave.; Jacob Harris, 1419 Appalachee St.;

Luellen Meadows, 3319 33rd Ave.; T. C. Garner, 2495 9th Ct.; Willie H. Ware, 908 44th Pl.; Roy Howard, Apt. No. 50, 17th Ave.; Siles Williams, 1323 Vanderbilt Pl.; and Henry Carrington, 1738 Center Pl.

Reporters Ousted

On Wednesday morning at the courthouse, these two reporters were denied permission by two of the three executive members of the board of registrars to stand in on some of the interviews given to applicants.

In reply to the reporters' requests, H. A. (Gus) Thompson, associate board member, answered in a befuddled, surprised tone: "It is no law and it doesn't show any sense in allowing anyone to stand in on an applicant's interview.

"I have never heard of such, have you, Mr. Creel?" R. J. Creel is the other associate board member who sks applicants questions. John C. Hosey is chairman of the board.

Professionals Make Grade

While one veteran was filling out his application blank and was observing the sample blank that he had filled out in an effort to aid him in filling out the official applicant's blank correctly, one of the receptionists politely walked over to the veteran and took it from him.

Among those who believe they have been accepted by the board are: Mrs. Annie M. Ross, teacher; Miss Katie Thomas, school registrar; Mrs. Catherine B. Powell teacher; Miss Willie Bell Thomas practical nurse; and the Rev. C. C. Bickerstaff.

Meanwhile, all veterans are urged by civic groups to attend the meeting of Governor Folsom's 11-man investigating committee, which is to be held at 9:30 a.m., Jan. 17, in the Jefferson County Courthouse.

"Citizenship Day" Marked

This committee was appointed recently by the Governor to investigate complaints of veterans who charge that they are being denied the right to be registered as voters when they apply at board of registrars offices.

Members of the Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference designated last Sunday as "Citizenship Day" in which the pastors stressed the ballot from their pulpit.

Women leaders were making a door-to-door and a club-to-club drive for new voters. Leading this movement is the Metropolitan Council of Negro Women, headed by Mrs. Belzora S. Ward.

The Greater-Birmingham Negro Business League, in a letter to its members, urged operators and managers to get their help registered to vote. League President W. C. Patton said that voter-registration ideas would be kept before the businessmen.

Jim Crow Lines For Ala. Voters

BIRMINGHAM — For the first time in four years, Negroes and whites were ordered to form separate lines at the board of registrars offices last week. The action was taken by City Commissioner Eugene Conner as Gov. Folsom's 11-man committee began hearing complaints from veterans seeking to register for voting.

Conner claimed the necessity for this move arose because he "had a half dozen complaints from white people complaining of confusion of whites and Negroes, all mixed up in the line."

He dispatched two policemen for duty outside the registrars offices to enforce the segregation rule, although he said "nobody from the courthouse called me."

Board Of Registrars Adopt Portion Of Suggestions By Jury

Applicants Today Are Speeded Up; Members Assigned To Waiting

The Jefferson County Board of Registrars today adopted at least a part of the recommendations of the Grand Jury which asked that the three members of the board be dismissed immediately.

Working gratis today, the board was hearing applicants at a rate which was obviously much faster than before the Grand Jury investigated the board's procedures.

* * *

ANOTHER INNOVATION by the board today was the assignment of numbers to waiting applicants. By this method, it was said, an applicant coming to the door gets a number from a policeman and is told at approximately what time he will be heard by the board.

The applicant then could either wait or return at the time when his number would be up.

The Grand Jury in its report last Friday blasted the three-man board of registrars for its practices in registering voter-applicants.

THE GRAND JURY recommended that the board refrain from asking certain types of questions and that it register applicants with less delay.

The Grand Jury's recommendations also called for the immediate removal of the three members of the board as the only solution to "an impossible situation."

Neither of the three members, Chairman John G. Hosey or associates, H. A. (Gus) Thompson and R. J. Creel, would comment about the board's demand that they be removed from their positions.

* * *

HOSEY, THE ONLY member of the board to comment on the Grand Jury report, said the Grand Jury had recommended many of the same things he himself had been fighting for all this time.

Today, completes the registration period for February. The board will be back in session for registration here March 20 and then for several days in April.

Any person having paid their poll tax—or veterans who owe no poll tax—may register at those coming sessions and be qualified for voting in the Spring elections.



VOTING ALABAMA TEACHERS—The entire faculty at the Booker T. Washington Veterans Scool in Montgomery, Ala., are registered voters, and of the approximately four hundred enrollees at the school, 190 are qualified voters. Left to right here, are Edward Brown, R. A. Lewis, W. J. Daggett, Earl Anderson, David Ballard, John Duncan, Leon R. Williams, James Shannon, Mrs. Mildred Taylor, Mrs. Edward Debrow, Mrs. Lucretin McClain, Charles Spears, John Martin, Samuel Ellis, R. H. Dobbins, principal; Morris Cook and Joseph Ross. Four of the men are non-veterans, as well as the two women.

300 New Voters Register In Lee

OPELIKA, ALA., Feb. 19—Approximately 300 new voters have registered in Lee County since Jan. 1, members of the Board of Registrars said here today.

A large number of these were ex-service men, who were not required to pay poll tax. Of the 300 new voters, 202 were men and about 15 of the total number were Negroes.

Dominate Ward Seven

Mobile Negro Vote At All-Time High

MOBILE—A new high in Mobile County Negro voting strength was revealed Saturday when Probate Court records listed 2,534 qualified electors.

The total Mobile County vote, white and Negro, is 34,659, and represents the largest number of qualified electors in county.

Figures showed that Negro voters jumped from 1,486 since 1949, to 2,534 in one year, a gain of 1,048.

TAXES UNPAID

Leaders said Saturday the vote would have been larger if colored war veterans and other citizens who are potential voters had registered and where required, paid poll taxes.

Under Alabama law, war veterans are exempt from the poll tax. However, others must pay at the rate of $1.50 per year to the age of 45.

The tax is cumulative from the registrant's twenty-first birthday, if he has lived in the state all of the period since that time.

STRONG SEVENTH WARD

The heaviest Negro voting power is in the Seventh Ward. This ward, which is predominantly colored, has 1,009 Negro voters and 423 white.

Court records disclosed that 1,817 Negroes vote in the city and 717 in the county.

Two of the city's nineteen wards and twelve county precincts have no colored electors.

Jefferson County, with 3,649; Mobile County's 2,534, and Montgomery County with approximately 1,500, provide about 7,683 of the state's 20,000 Negro voters.

— "FORTIETH" IN '50 —

Place Negro Voters In Ala. At 20,000

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A tabulation of qualified Negro voters in Alabama, gathered from throughout the state by a reliable agency, places the number at 20,000.

Also of significance is the Jefferson county list of voters published in the Birmingham Post last Tuesday. The total number of qualified electors in the county is given as 83,362, of which only 3,649 are Negroes.

The authentic list of Jefferson county qualified Negro voters will probably put at rest what appears to have been wild and exaggerated guesses made as to the number of Negroes who vote in the Birmingham area.

The list was published last week as required by law.

The state-wide figure of 20,000 Negro voters disclosed last week, is less than one-half of the 50,000 estimate given seven weeks ago and said to have originated in Gov. James E. Folsom's office.

U. S. Launches Mobile County Primary Probe

MOBILE, Ala., May 9—(AP)—The federal government today launched a ninvestigation into alleged irregularities in the May 2 Alabama Democratic primary election in Mobile County.

Federal Judge John McDuffie issued an order impounding all written voting records in the ne.lection.

U. S. Atty. Percy Fountain said he asked for the order at request of the Department of Justice in Washington, and that the records would be submitted to the federal Grand Jury now in session.

Fountain and John K. Mumford, agent in charge of the Mobile field office of the FBI, declined to amplify the announcement that an investigatiin was under way.

Federad officials pointed out that the federal government had authority o look into any race involved in the primary since offices of U. S. senator and Congress were up. This would mean that they could investigate county, state or district offices as well as the federal offices.

The United States marshal's office immediately began rounding up, records in custody of County Democratic Chairman Ed Field.

Fountain said his orders came from Asst. U. S. Atty. Gen. J. M. McInerney, in charge of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

Two federal offices were at stake in Mobile County in the primary — that of U. S. senator and the First District congressman.

Mobile County gave Lawrence McNeil, Birmingham business man 9,583 votes and Sen. Lister Hill 9,178 for the Senate seat.

Rep. Frank W. Boykin carried the county over Joe Thompson, Butler, his only opponent, 13,548 to 8,454, and won renomination by a vote of 24,221 to 17,818 in the district.

All other members of the Alabama congressional delegation seeking reelection were renominated. They were Reps. George Grant, Edward deGraffenried and Laurie Battle.

Ala. Senate Tries New Voter Bar

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Alabama Senate, in special session last week, passed 23-3 a new voter requirement aimed at keeping Negroes from voting.

Said to be a substitute for the infamous Boswell Amendment, which the U. S. Supreme Court outlawed earlier this year, the new proposal requires the prospective voter to show he is of "good moral character," able to "embrace the responsibilities of citizenship," and sign a non-Communist oath.

The outlawed Boswell Amendment required that the registrant be able to interpret a given section of the Constitution to the satisfaction of the registration clerk.

Local chapters of the NAACP have already registered a complaint that the new measure leaves too much to the discretion of the registration clerks. The bill has to be passed by the Alabama house of representatives before it becomes law.

Registrar Feud Boils Up Anew

Thompson, Creel Call For Investigation

Bitterly condemning what they term "untrue accusations" by Board Chairman John G. Hosey, two members of the Jefferson County Board of Registrars today asked for an investigation of the entire board.

In a hotly worded resolution, Associate Members H. A. (Gus) Thompson and R. J. Creel blasted at Hosey and Gov. James E. Folsom. The resolution condemned "any individual or group that favors mass registration of all persons over the age of 21 years, not confined to institutions of the insane."

* * *

THE RESOLUTION called upon "the solicitor, or other proper law enforcement officials to investigate his (Hosey's) conduct, and if they find the charges herein made are correct, to take proper action against said chairman."

Hosey voted against adoption of the resolution. Thompson and Creel voted for it.

The board's action today climaxes a long-standing feud between the board chairman and the two associate members. This feud has broken out repeatedly in recent months in strongly-worded "resolutions" and in personal statements made for publication.

Last week a veterans' committee appointed by Gov. Folsom spent part of one day investigating the local board. That committee's report has not been made public.

Hosey also charged last week that Creel and Thompson are deliberately "stalling registration" to keep hundreds of persons from qualifying to vote in the important Spring primaries.

* * *

THE RESOLUTION adopted today reads as follows:

Whereas, there continuously appears in the newspapers untrue accusation concerning the conduct of the majority of the Board of Registrars, made by a person in high political office, who has long since lost the respect of the good people of Alabama, and by certain other groups and individuals who believe in mass registration of all persons over the age of 21 years, regardless of the qualifications now required under the laws of the State of Alabama; and,

Whereas, a majority of said board have endeavored to conduct this office according to law, which they before taking office, swore to uphold; and

Whereas, the chairman of said board has repeatedly approved application for registration of persons convicted of crime, or are otherwise specifically disbarred from becoming voters by law, and has continuously issued false statements which reflect upon the conduct of the majority of this board, which only has the authority to grant approval of application; and

* * *

WHEREAS, SAID CHAIRMAN has repeatedly stated that he favors mass registration of all persons over the age of 21 years of age, regardless of qualifications and has repeatedly approved applications of persons not qualified under the law, or who were unable, on examination, to show any qualification of voters, other than being over the age of 21 years; and

Whereas, in the opinion of the majority of the Board of Registrars, a deliberate campaign of abuse, falsehood and pressure is being conducted by the governor of the State of Alabama, and by other groups to break down entirely the laws of the State of Alabama, and to intimidate the members of the Board of Registrars throughout the state, into permitting mass registration, which would result in a social and economical calamity in our state;

* * *

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved, by the Board of Registrars:

1. That we do hereby deplore and condemn the continuous false accusation being made by the governor of the State of Alabama, that this board is not being properly conducted according to the laws of the State of Alabama.

2. That we do hereby condemn the chairman of the said board in his conduct, by issuing untrue statements for the purpose of discrediting the remaining board members, and do hereby suggest that the solicitor, or other proper law enforcement officer, investigate his conduct, and if they find the charges herein made are correct, to take proper action against said chairman.

3. That we do hereby suggest the solicitor of Jefferson County or other proper law enforcement officer, to investigate the conduct of said office by the remaining members of said board, and report their findings, and if said members are violating the laws of the State of Alabama, in the conduct of this office, to take proper action against them.

* * *

4. THAT WE DO HEREBY condemn any individual or group that favors mass registration for all persons over the age of 21 years, not confined to institutions for the insane.

5. That we do hereby request that all citizens who believe in obedience to law and proper conduct of public offices to not only condemn the actions of individuals and groups that are seeking, through false statements, intimidations and propaganda to force mass registration which we believe would result in a social and economic calamity in Alabama, but also to use their influence and vote to uphold or cause to be strengthened laws for proper registration of the citizens of our state.

6. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the solicitor of Jefferson County, Alabama, and to the press of this county."

* * *

THOMPSON SAID that he and Creel are "willing and anxious" for the Jefferson County Grand Jury to make an impartial investigation of the conduct of the office.

Thompson said that under the laws of this state, the board is required to question applicants as to fitness for registration.

He quoted Section 33, Title 17, Code of Alabama, 1940, which says:

* * *

"APPLICANTS MAY BE REFUSED—Any person making application to the Board of Registrars for registration who fails to establish by evidence to the reasonable satisfaction of the Board of Registrars that he or she is qualified to register, may be refused registration."

Electoral Vote Debate

Debate began Wednesday in the Senate on the Lodge amendment to do away with the Electoral College and divide the electoral votes of states in proportion to the popular support won by presidential candidates.

The change would have to be finally made by constitutional amendment. The Lodge measure would submit such a plan to the people.

It seems evident that party lines will be considerably broken when the Senate gets around to balloting.

The present system for election of the president and vice president was established under conditions which now have greatly changed. Electors have independent authority under the present law to vote for whom they please, though in fact and in custom they usually act in accordance with the will of the voters who chose them. They generally submit themselves to the voters as supporters of a particular party ticket, and if elected are considered bound to vote for that ticket.

* * *

Sometimes this situation can be very confusing, as in Alabama in the last presidential campaign.

It is quite true that successful electors had announced their opposition to administration civil rights proposals and to Mr. Truman himself, if the Democratic platform renewed those proposals.

But when the voting on elector candidates took place it was still very uncertain just what would happen at the Democratic National Convention respecting the civil rights proposals. If they had been toned down in the platform, if the compromise that was so earnestly sought by some Alabama delegates had been reached, then there might not have been a split in Democratic ranks. It was that uncertainty which caused it to be far from clear to Alabamians that if the anti-Truman electoral candidates won, the voters would not have a chance to cast ballots for the Democratic Party's nominees for president and vice president. If that had been certain, results might have been quite different.

* * *

The Lodge amendment would eliminate the possibility of such confusion. There would be no electors with theoretical independence.

Moreover, the entire electoral vote of each state would not go to the ticket receiving a majority at the polls. It would be divided according to the division of the popular vote.

This is a much more directly democratic way of choosing the president and vice president. As has happened in the past, a chief executive could be named under the present law without having received a majority of the popular vote.

Of course objections are being made to this change. Some Democrats fear that their power will be reduced. So do some Republicans. It is argued that the change might encourage splinter parties.

But the special advantages which the present system now gives to one party or another, depending on the region, should be eliminated.

States' Rights opponents of the amendment are doing far more to produce party splintering than would this amendment which, we hope, will be submitted to the people.

No Trouble To Register

To the Editor:

I have been living in Birmingham for several years and almost every day we hear about how hard and difficult it is for a man or woman to register as a qualified elector. I wish to state that I went to the registrar's office several months ago and was in and out (and registered) in less than 10 minutes. I was asked a few simple questions, but anybody that would object to, or for any other reason could not answer these simple questions, should never be allowed to vote anyway. Indeed, I believe that a man or woman with a kindergarten education could qualify.

I believe, therefore, that all this talk about registering stems from the Folsom crowd, which, after approximately four years in office, has not accomplished anything, would like to make people believe that they are held up and held down by the "Got Rocks" in Jefferson County. I am a mere life insurance salesman; I have got no rocks, but would like to get some. So, go down and register, if you can sign your name and give your correct address, and the good people employed in the registration office will help and assist you in every manner possible.

I notice that in all show windows of Negro merchants on Fifth Avenue and North 18th Street signs are displayed, "Register Now." I see no signs in the windows of the white merchants, and perhaps what we need in Birmingham is an "Association for the Advancement of White People."

J. T. HOLLINGSWORTH.

The Bars Are Still Up

To the Editor:

The setting is found in any local Selective Service Board during the recent war. Previous to the work of calling and training the men for that conflict, a day of registration for all those in certain ages had been decreed by the President of these United States. Regardless of color, creed, political party, section, or physical condition they were all required to register. The local boards were set up to call and not one was barred from that call. Men of color, men of every class of society, men of every religious order and of none, men of every political party or of none, men of wealth and the poverty stricken, all were required to answer that call. No one was exempt, not one was barred. Someone served at home, some abroad, some were deferred for various reasons that seemed to the board legitimate, but all were subject to the call of that board, even to letting their whereabouts be known at all times.

What was the intention of all this? What was the underlying principle of our being in this conflict? It was to liberate the slaves to Hitlerism; it was to free the peoples of all lands of oppression, of bondage, of bowing to dictators, of running the gauntlet of men that would limit, coerce, force by boycott all opposition into their narrow, selfish, malicious, hate-inspired way of draining the human race of all freedom of thought, initiative, inventiveness, originality, progress. The core of Hitlerism was that the habitants of his dominated territory were not to think. A thinking people and a dictatorial policy of those who stifle thinking will not go together. They have nothing in common. That is why we fought and bled and died; that is why the best blood of America ran the sands of Africa, tinged the waters that bordered Italy; that is why men went into the swamps of the Solomon Islands, and died in great numbers on various landings. As bullets sped to the mark; as flames spread among the dead and dying; as death was hurtled from the skies; as sudden disaster belched from the deep, none was barred from all these devastating weapons of warfare.

As the sad news of loved ones was delivered by the War Department, none was exempt from it, none was barred. It was necessary to hand the sad message to one and all regardless of whom they voted for, how they worshipped God, the color of their skin, or the amount of money they had.

Then victory came. It came over those who had joined in the conflict to oppress, to persecute, to rob of liberty and precious freedom, but victory did not come, nor has it come yet, over these things, nor over a new crop of those who bar their fellowman. Men are barred from the very thing that many of them died and lived a living death to maintain. And those that do the most of the barring are in many cases those who did not get any further towards war than the local black market.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN.

Covin. Ala.

Tactics Of Registrars

To the Editor:

In recent weeks much has been said in the press regarding boards of registrars in Alabama, and Jefferson County in particular. Having been in close touch with this situation for the past four years, I feel that something should be said that would bring the citizens of this county to realize that something must be done to correct the abuses and inequities being wrought on the people in a free and democratic country.

In the last four years I have been before the Jefferson County Board of Registrars on several occasions, as an individual and as an official committeeman with others, in friendly efforts to solicit their cooperation in registering the citizens of this county who apply and are qualified, as legal electors. On each occasion we have met with stubborn resistance from two members of the board—Gus Thompson and R. J. Creel.

Time nor space does not permit me to tell all the arguments pro and con at these meetings. However, I believe that a few simple questions will bring some things to light on the subject matter: (1) Why did Gus Thompson and R. J. Creel pass a resolution just the other day, over the protest of Chairman J. G. Hosey, forbidding the giving out of any information to the public of any action of the board? (2) Why did Gus Thompson and R. J. Creel refuse to discuss the matter over the radio, so that the public might be better informed on these matters? (3) Why is it that all we get out of Gus Thompson and R. J. Creel, through the press, is a blanket denial of everything they are accused of, and yet they refuse to let the public see the records to prove their innocence or guilt?

One of the corrections badly needed in the boards of registrars is that the citizens of each county have little or no control of their local boards. As has been explained by the press several times recently, the governor appoints the chairman. The two associate members are appointed by the commissioner of agriculture and the state auditor, of whom the average citizens hears or knows little about. It would be interesting to see the results of a poll taken of the voters of this state asking who these men are and what are their duties.

B. B. JONES,

Vice President, Alabama State Federation of Labor, Birmingham District.

Registration Probe Committee Uncovers Obstacles In Mobile

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 25 — (AP) — A roving committee investigating obstacles to veterans' voting today headed for Montgomery after finding another divided Board of Registrars at Mobile.

The group appointed by Gov. James E. Folsom now has held hearings at Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile. Its next session is scheduled at Montgomery Feb. 1.

Chairman William Partlow, of Tuscaloosa, said rules of the Mobile County board seemed to discourage registration of veterans.

E. J. Gonzales, a board member, charged that the board has prevented "8,000 to 10,000" voters from registering by requiring them to bring witnesses to vouch for them.

Mrs. D. C. Randig, another board member, replied, "Voting is a privilege and worthy of a teeny-weeny little bit of trouble."

Partlow said he understood the policy toward all war veterans was "to recognize veterans and their service to their country with some special privileges."

Among veterans speaking against the witness requirement was W. B. Dandridge, former state commander of the Disabled American Veterans.

The roving committee had found the Jefferson County board at Birmingham sharply split over registration policies, while investigating veterans' complaints against it.

Registration Complaint Hearing Slated Today

A special investigating committee is expected to tell Gov. James E. Folsom today what it has found out about voter registration complaints in Alabama.

The committee, composed entirely of war veterans, was created by Folsom several weeks ago to look into charges that ex-servicemen are being denied the right to vote in some counties.

A public hearing at the state Capitol today similar to previous meetings in Birmingham and Mobile is scheduled to wind up the committee work. The members are due to draft their report to the governor then.

The officials who register voters in the various counties will have a chance to tell their story today, too.

Alabama Vote Rebukes Political Conspiracy

THOSE anti-Trumanites in both parties who are making their jubilant most of CLAUDE PEPPER's defeat in Florida are oddly silent over the result of Alabama's primary election on the same day. In the latter, voters rebuked the most inflammatory and irresponsible venture that American politics has known.

The States' Righters (let's call them Dixiecrats and have done with it) were beaten in an effort to keep their control over Alabama's party machinery. If they had won, they could have repeated their strange performance of 1948. Then they declared that TRUMAN and BARKLEY were not Democrats, at least not in Alabama, and selected the two changelings, THURMOND and WRIGHT, to go under the Rooster on the ballot.

If they had won, they could have declared so stout a party stalwart as Senator LISTER HILL to be no Democrat by their definition. They could have rigged the rules of the 1952 election as in 1948 and arranged the selection of Presidential electors who would vote against the national Democratic nominees. But they lost, even if by a narrow margin.

This recently-invented process of hi-jacking a state's electoral vote is an abuse which the LODGE-GOSSETT amendment was designed to prevent. The amendment, though beaten down in Congress, would have ended political manipulation of the electoral college, and let the people decide the issue. A state's electoral votes would have been cast in the proportion of popular votes for each Presidential candidate. The Solid South would have been solid no longer. Republican and third-party votes, however respectable in number and intention, no longer would have been submerged by the Democratic total. As one measures the amendment against the Dixiecrat seizure of power in four Southern states two years ago, it is easy to see the safeguards it provides.

Armed Deputies On Watch As Registrars Meet In Bessemer

Chief Morris Denies He Assigned Them, Says They're 'Just Up There'

Armed deputies in an "unofficial capacity" were posted at Bessemer Courthouse today in the vicinity where the Jefferson County Board of Registrars was holding its weekly meeting.

Chief Deputy Clyde Morris denied that he had assigned officers to that duty.

He said they were "just up there."

Board Chairman John G. Hosey said that from five to seven deputies including Chief Morris himself, at one time, had sat in at the door of the Circuit Court room which is being used for registration.

Most of applicants for registration appeared to be Negroes.

* * *

ONE WHITE MAN sat throughout the morning and watched the proceedings quietly. Bystanders said he was a member of Gov James E. Folsom's veteran's committee assigned to investigate complaints against registration boards in the state.

That committee is scheduled to meet tomorrow at the Jefferson County Courthouse.

* * *

THE COMMITTEE will hear complaints against the board at the meeting tomorrow.

Saturday, Chairman Hosey charged that the two associate members of the board, R. J. Creel and H. A. (Gus) Thompson, are stalling registration until after the poll tax deadline on Feb. 1.

Hosey charged that by their delaying methods, they would be able to keep hundreds of prospective voters from qualifying for the important elections this coming Spring.

* * *

HE POINTED OUT that the board is actually hearing only seven or eight persons an hour.

He said that number should be from 50 to 60.

Commenting on the presence of armed deputies today, Mr. Hosey said it had never been done before and that he had "certainly made no request for them today."

The board chairman said, "I understand now why the sheriff said he needed more deputies." He evidently wanted them to watch the voter registrars."

The deputies mostly sat on a bench outside the door and watched applicants as they entered and left the courtroom.

From Where I Stand

Board Of Registrars' Itinerary Wrong, Old Vulcan Thinks

BY VULCAN

THERE IS SOMETHING radically wrong with the way the Jefferson County Board of Registrars goes about interviewing citizens who wish to register.

And there is a strong division of opinion in the board itself.



VULCAN

The way I see it, Board Chairman John G. Hosey would let down the bars, admit Negro residents who, in his opinion, can qualify as voters.

On the other side of the fence, H. A. (Gus) Thompson, a strong and long-time white supremacy advocate, would keep any Negro from voting who could be barred without too much difficulty.

That's the way it stacks up to me.

There is no doubt in my mind that Mr. Thompson and R. J. Creel, the third member of the Board of Registrars, are examining working folks, both white and black, much more closely then they are other applications.

I feel it was a most uphappy thing for sheriff's deputies to appear at the Board of Registration office in Bessemer on Monday. It set a precedent in this county.

* * *

Veterans Committee

I WAS IMPRESSED by the way the Veterans Committee to Investigate Registration Practices went about its investigation here yesterday.

W. D. Partlow, Jr., of Tuscaloosa, presided.

Members of the committee are Arch B. Ferrell, Phenix City, state commander of the American Legion; Nathaniel Welch, Montgomery; Roy Grimmett, Birmingham; Carl Watson, commander of the Amvets, Montgomery; Thomas Dean, commander of the Gadsden American Legion post; Joe Morrison, Decatur, VFW post commander; J. Paul Pitts, DAV office, Montgomery; Hugh Overton, Wadley, Ala.; Joe Broome, Montgomery, and Carl Watson, Negro veteran from Montgomery.

The veterans group appears to want to help veterans register. They are Alabamians who do not seem interested in pushing any particular political philosophy—but who expressly desire to see their comrades given voting rights.

* * *

Have You Registered?

SAM DOUGLAS, of the American Federation of Labor, has hurled some grave charges at two members of the Jefferson County Board of Registrars, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Creel. He says they are deliberately trying to keep the electorate from growing.

I say this to the people of Alabama:

If you want to have a voice in the affairs of your state and your country, turn out, if you are not already registered, and make every effort to register before Feb. 1.

Be sure to pay your poll tax by that date.

Don't sit around and squawk about what the other fellow is doing. Go ahead and see that you and your friends are qualified to vote.

Action Ordered By U. S., Says Agent In Charge

Determine If Laws Are Being Violated, Federal Men Told

Practices of the Jefferson County Board of Registrars are being investigated by the FBI.

The investigation started several days ago.

George D. King, special agent in charge of the local FBI office, said today that the Department of Justice ordered the investigation.

"We have been told," King said, "to determine if federal laws have been violated by registrars here."

* * *

SPECIAL AGENT King said he could not comment further on the investigation.

The board already is under investigation by a veterans' committee appointed by Gov. James E. Folsom. And all three members have asked that a Grand Jury investigate the conduct of the office.

Members of the board, John G. Hosey, H. A. (Gus) Thompson and R. J. Creel. Hosey, a Folsom-appointee, is chairman.

* * *

THERE HAS been dissension among members of the board for some time with Creel and Thompson usually taking one side of a controversy and Hosey the other.

First call for a Grand Jury investigation was made Friday by Creel and Thompson. Next day, Hosey said: "Nothing would please me more."

* * *

VARIOUS GROUPS have criticized the board. Sam Douglass head of the Alabama State Federation of Labor, has charged it with "maliciously" slowing down registration.

Chairman Hosey also has attacked his fellow members for "blocking registration by their method of asking questions so as to interview from eight to 10 applicants an hour."

Creel and Thompson, in a resolution, condemned Gov. Folsom and Chairman Hosey for making "untrue statements" about their conduct in office.

The two associate members of the board also have voted to invoke an old law designed to prohibit members or employes of the board from criticizing policies of the office.

From Where I Stand

Vote Registrars Are Quite Right In Asking Inquiry

BY VULCAN

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY Board of Registrars has asked that it be investigated by a Grand Jury.

First H. A. "Gus" Thompson and R. J. Creel asked that the board be investigated. Then Chairman John G. Hosey came out with the same request.

I think all three members are exactly right. A Grand Jury investigation would be one way to clear up some of the clouds around the registration practices in our county.



VULCAN

Public officials are never wrong when they lay all their cards on the table, let the public know what they are doing and why. Secrecy in a public body always makes it difficult for the public servants.

Here are two questions that board members have been asking applicants for registration as voters in recent weeks:

1. How many departments are there in Washington?

2. Do you believe everything you read in the newspapers?

Question No. 2 is vague, and I should like to quiz the board members on it. I think I could ask them a few questions along that line that they could not answer—and neither could I.

From question No. 2, one can easily infer that the board member who asks it wants to imply that newspaper criticism of the board must be unwarranted.

Of course, nobody believes everything he reads in the newspapers! Newspapers print quotations from defendants in murder cases, denials from politicians, opinions of various experts who may be right or wrong. Then, too, newspapers print editorial opinion is trying to give the vote to Negroes that any reader may disagree with.

Here are some of the questions she said were asked her:

1. "Have you been a housewife for the past five years?

2. "Do you know that Folsom is trying to give the vote to Negroes?

3. "Do you like Strom Thurmond?"

* * *

I JUST RECEIVED A LETTER from a 30-year-old white woman, "but I do not think he should ex- press them in his capacity as board member, nor in that capacity ask me such controversial questions."

"I do not object to this man's opinion," the young woman writes a college graduate who obviously is cultured and well informed on many public matters.

She registered recently as a qualified voter in Jefferson County.

Registrars' Chairman Says He Welcomes Probe By FBI

The chairman of the Jefferson County Board of Registrars said today he "welcomes" investigation of the board's practices.

John G. Hosey, chairman since 1947, said, "I gladly accept it."

The FBI said yesterday it has been investigating the board under orders from the Department of Justice.

George D. King, special agent in charge of the FBI office here, said "We have been told to determine if any federal laws have been violated."

MR. KING COULD NOT REVEAL how far the investigation has gone and what the results have been.

Federal investigation climaxes a series of sharp differences between and squabbling among the three board members.

It follows a unanimous request that the Jefferson County Grand Jury investigate conduct of the board. A Grand Jury meets next month, but it is not known whether Solicitor Emmett Perry will ask the investigation.

The solicitor is out of town.

Although all three members have asked for the investigation, the request was not unanimously made. Board Members R. J. Creel and H. A. (Gus) Thompson last Friday passed a resolution asking the investigation. Chairman Hosey voted against it.

* * *

BUT THE NEXT day, Hosey said he favored such an investigation.

There has been dissension some time. Many charges and counter charges have been made.

Hosey has accused Creel and Thompson of "blocking registration" by using delaying tactics in questioning applicants.

He, in turn, has been accused of favoring "mass registration" of all persons over 21. Creel and Thompson accuse Hosey of qualifying persons specifically disbarred by law.

A veterans' committee appointed by Gov. Folsom also is investigating the board.

investigating committee here today.

The well-advertised hearing attracted less than a dozen spectators.

It had been announced the purpose of the probe was to hear complaints from war veterans concerning registration procedure. But most of the talking was done by non-veterans.

Veterans who spoke were W. B. Dandridge, former state commander of the Disabled American Veterans, and James K. Ladnier, treasurer of the Mobile DAV chapter. They urged that the witness requirement be eliminated.

After an hour's hearing, the committee recessed until this afternoon. Members of the Mobile County Board of Registrars were to testify.

From Where I Stand

Registrars' Dispute Not Just Private Scrap Of Members

BY VULCAN

THE SCRAP within the Jefferson County Board of Registrars is not just a private squabble between Chairman John Hosey on one side and H. A. (Gus) Thompson and R. J. Creel on the other.

I notice that Gus Thompson says John Hosey may be laying himself open for impeachment for criticizing his two associate board members.



VULCAN

Of course, Alabamians do not look kindly on removing men from public office for what they say.

The struggle among the board members over voting registration practice and procedure is of interest and concern to every citizen of Jefferson County.

I have great faith in the investigation of registration practices in Alabama now being conducted by the veterans committee. These young men seem to be interested only in learning the truth and in presenting it where it will do the most good.

At the same time there is no reason why qualified citizens who have not become registered voters should not register and pay their poll taxes before Feb. 1.

The Jefferson board is registering voters in Bessemer again today. Tomorrow through Saturday of this week the board will interview prospective voters at the courthouse in Birmingham.

I hope you will register and get a friend to register as a qualified voter this week.

Only about 14 per cent of qualified Alabamians are legal voters.

And our state suffers because such a small handful of people have a voice in its affairs.

Grand Jury Report Censures Refusal to Register Negroes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Complaints and pressure by Negroes, trade unionists, women's clubs and veterans have combined to create a healthier climate on the right to vote campaign in the South. A recent report by a grand jury blasted the Birmingham board of registrars for keeping thousands from becoming registered voters.

The jury's report said the failure of the board of registrars to act promptly has "limited the number who wish and are entitled to vote." Many Negroes and trade unionists complained that the board deliberately went slowly so as to prevent a large number from becoming voters.

The grand jury said the Birmingham registrars should become acquainted with registration regulations themselves and stop asking unnecessary questions of prospective registrants. Many questions asked have been foolish and unreasonable.

That citizens should be able to register regardless of color, creed, or station in life was another recommendation made by the grand jury. Negro citizens have been discriminated against at the registration tables, and workers in overalls have also been refused.

Although the last Monday in February was the final registration day here, many more were registered than in other periods. Many feel that the pressure of public opinion caused this greater outpouring of voters.

Meanwhile the campaign to register continues all through the South. In Columbia, S. C., the first Negro to run for the Columbia city council since 1876 qualified this week after paying the $100 entrance fee. He is A. P. Williams, an undertaker in Columbia. He was born in that city and has been in business there for 13 years.

Ready and waiting for YOU—

County Board wants to register voters

Being a voter isn't important to many persons until two weeks before a big election.

That's the conclusion one has to draw after watching the Jefferson County Board of Registrars in session this week.

For all most people knew the board could have been planting a Fall garden or on a slow boat to China.

On the last three registration days here the box score has been 11 one day, 13 one day and a lowly 10 the next.

YET IT WAS only three months ago that lines stood the length of the halls on the first floor of the courthouse waiting to register. Applicants waited for hours or returned day after day. The board was accused of using "slow down tactics and investigations were ordered.

Today the board is in session again, with folded hands, waiting for the registrants that do not come.

It isn't that the people haven't been properly notified. Notices were published and the board sent out 1,100 personal cards. The cards were sent to persons who filled out applications during the rush period, but were never interviewed by the board.

These persons can get immediate attention now. It would be a matter of five minutes in the office.

Wait until shortly before the general election in November and the chances are you will have to fill out another application and await your turn to be interviewed by the board.

If you are a veteran or otherwise exempt from poll taxes, you may register now and vote in the general election. If you are not exempt from poll taxes and did not pay them before last Feb. 1 you will be able to register but not to vote until after the poll taxes are paid.

* * *

THE CLERKS in the registrars' office are busy checking registration cards against poll tax receipts and reidentification sheets.

The three board members are being paid by the day while waiting for applicants that do not come.

If you are one of the persons who have already filled out an application, the board is very anxious that you come in to complete your registration now.

If you never have filled out an application, now would be the best time to get the entire job over with in minutes. It would also be a good time, the board points out, for you to attend to the little job of reidentification if you have not done so.

* * *

TO REIDENTIFY you need only to fill out a blank at the registration office and have it signed by one member of the board. You may pick up a blank and mail it in signed by two qualified voters.

Since the reidentification law was passed more than a year ago, about 40,000 voters have reidentified. That's nearly one-half the number of registered voters in the county.

Persons who do not reidentify before Jan. 1, 1952, will be automatically dropped from the rolls of qualified electors.

The board will be in session at the courthouse here next Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday for registration.

Two Fined In Mobile For Fight At Polls

MOBILE, ALA., Jan. 10—(AP)—Two Negroes were fined $50 each today for fighting at the seventh ward polling place during the Sept. 3 municipal election.

Circuit Judge David H. Edington said in assessing the fines, "The public is entitled to have elections carried on in an orderly fashion."

The defendants, Major E. Madison and Howard Jenkins, were charged with fighting in a public place.

Jenkins claimed Madison started the fight when he refused to vote for Madison's candidate. Madison claimed Jenkins struck the first blow.

FBI Enters Probe Of Registration

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 23—(AP)—Has the Jefferson County (Birmingham) Board of Registrars violated any federal laws in its controversy-torn sessions? The FBI has been told to find out.

George D. King, special agent in charge of the Birmingham FBI office, said the U. S. Department of Justice ordered agents to begin an investigation several days ago.

A veterans' committee named by Gov. James E. Folsom only recently investigated the board, but its findings have not been made public.

Folsom Leads Abuse Drive, Say Registrars

Governor Says Board Not Functioning According To Law

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 20—(AP)—Gov. James E. Folsom Friday was accused of conducting a "deliberate campaign of abuse, falsehood and pressure" regarding the handling of voter registrations in the state.

The charge was made in a resolution adopted by H. A. (Gus) Thompson and R. J. Creel, associate members of the Jefferson County (Birmingham) Board of Registrars.

Thompson and Creel also aimed a hotly-worded blast at Board Chariman John S. Hosey, with whom they have been feuding for several months.

In Montgomery, Folsom replied to the charges:

"Citizens in 62 of the 67 counties are registering in accordance with the laws and constitution of the state of Alabama and the United States. Jefferson County is not one of them."

The resolution condemned any individual or group that favors mass registrations of all persons over the age of 21 years not confined to institutions of the insane." It also requested that the solicitor's board office investigate the conduct of all three members of the board.

Hosey has charged Thompson and Creel have engaged in "stalling tactics" aimed at preventing hundreds from qualifying to vote.

Last week a veterans committee appointed by Gov. Folsom investigated the Jefferson County Board. Its report has not been made public.

The resolution charged "a deliberate campaign of abuse, falsehood and pressure is being conducted by the governor of the state of Alabama, and by other groups to break down entirely the laws of the state of Alabama, and to intimidate the members of the boards of registrars throughout the state into permitting mass registrations which would result in a social and economical calamity in our state."

Political Observers Claim—

Folsom Pushing Registration To Obtain Lush Federal Job

By G. C. LONG, JR.

(See related story, Page 1, Section B)

Gov. James E. Folsom is pressing for Negro and veteran registration as a means of acquiring a lush federal job and to assure a bloc of votes for his and Truman's candidates—and possibly for himself in the future—some political observers here seem to believe.

The general consensus appears to be that actually, in spite of what he says, he is not too interested in having them register, just so they can vote.

His primary objective, according to some speculators, is to follow the line put down by President Truman in order to get a lush federal job when his term as governor ends next January.

That information comes from a source well up in the Folsom political inner circle.

There is another objective, too, according to speculation. It is the registering of Negroes to vote with the idea that they will cast their ballots in a bloc for President Truman AND for Folsom candidates AND for Folsom himself possibly in the future.

That speculation does not appear to be too much out of line with one story that is being told. It goes like this:

A south Alabama county that has a dearth of Negroes registered to vote has about a 40 per cent Negro population.

A Folsom high-placed lieutenant is said to have approached a man in this county and asked him to use his influence in getting a change on the board of registrars to the end that Negroes will be registered.

In return for his influence in bringing about such a change, the Folsom lieutenant is reported to have promised the man that the Negro vote will be delivered to him in a bloc when he runs for office.

This same speculation is that Folsom's recent proclamations and meetings over "discrimination" by some members of some boards of registrars against veterans are not for all ex-servicemen.

Rather, it is being said, the governor is primarily concerned with the failure of some boards to register Negro veterans who, as ex-servicemen, do not have to pay the poll tax.

Folsom has been asked on numerous occasions if he is directing his attack against these registrars for this reason.

On every occasion he has refused to separate the white and Negro veterans.

These speculators warn that Folsom's pull with President Truman is not to be underestimated and that he stands in a good position to come up next year with a good federal job—all because he has followed the president's line in Alabama when there has been so much opposition to it.

There is increasing evidence that Folsom is prepared to inject himself squarely into the coming primaries. Although he cannot run for a major office himself, he is expected to have candidates in all the races.

(Folsom will be able to run for membership on the State Democratic Executive Committee.)

Having candidates in all these races, particularly in some county legislative races, it would pay the governor to be able to control the Negro vote and cast it in a bloc. It might enable him to have lawmakers elected who would do his every bidding.

Looking even farther ahead, a solid Negro vote in 1954 might mean the difference in whether Folsom could get himself elected governor again.

Wouldn't Even Let Dr. Patterson Vote

CAMDEN, Ala.—A politician in Wilcox County said a substantial citizen like Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, would not be allowed to vote if he lived in this Black Belt county.

J. Miller (Bull) Bonner, 78-year old former judge, made the statement in an interview last week.

Alabama Vote Drive Aided by Women's Clubs

BIRMINGHAM — Club women and business leaders joined hands with the NAACP in Birmingham in a mass voter-registration drive.

Following the appointment of an eleven-man, all-veterans, interracial committee by Gov. James E. Folsom to probe vote denials, a larger number of Negro applicants were being registered.

Thirty-six of fifty listed by newspaper reporters who applied Jan. 11 were registered. Seven of the fourteen rejected were war veterans. The Birmingham Branch has announced that it would contest such rejections in the court.

REPORTERS BARRED

The "Folsom Vote Probe Committee" was scheduled to meet in the Birmingham Court House on Jan. 17.

Two reporters who asked to sit in on the questioning of applicants were refused by the two associate members.

H. A. Thompson said: "It is no law and it doesn't show any sense to allow anyone to stand in on an applicant's interview." R. J. Creel supported the position taken by Thompson. The two adopted a "gag rule" several days back which would have curbed chairman J. G. Hosey or any employes from giving out information in the office regarding voter-registration.

SIX REJECTED

Reporters last week interviewed seventy-nine Negro applicants. Of them, forty-eight said they were registered, three rejected and twenty-eight turned away because the office of the registrars closes at 4 o'clock. Forty-five of those registered identified themselves as veterans. Six who appeared were denied application blanks.

Women leaders were making a club-to-club drive for new voters. Leading this movement is the Metropolitan Council of Negro Women headed by Mrs. Belzora S. Ward.

The Greater-Birmingham Negro Business League in a letter to its members urged operators and managers to get their help registered to vote. League President W. C. Patton said that voter-registration would be kept before the business men.

In Demo Squabble—

Mrs. Sharp Against Barring In Primary

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Mrs. Charles J. Sharp, dean of Alabama women politicos, is strong for party loyalty. But she thinks the Democratic voters of Alabama should decide this question, rather than the State Democratic Executive Committee.

In other words, she is opposed to barring any candidates in the 1950 primaries, if they take the loyalty oath which has been required since 1930.

Mrs. Sharp, who was twice Alabama's Democratic national committeewoman, thinks all this should be fought out within the framework of the national Democratic Party.

"I'm for states' rights heart and soul, because it is the fundamental backbone of the Democratic Party and it should stay where it belongs," said Mrs. Sharp. "I feel the question of party loyalty should be decided at the ballot box."

SHE DECLARED "we'll never get anywhere with a splinter party." This makes it all the more necessary, she emphasized, that "we stay within the framework of the national Democratic Party."

Mrs. Sharp, who is vacationing at Ft. Pierce, Fla., pointed out she had always fought for states' rights

"And I have always fought for the Democratic Party," she added. "I fought for it when Al Smith ran in 1928. And I'll keep on fighting for it."

Mrs. Sharp is vice chairman of the women's division, Jefferson County Democratic Executive Committee. And she is president of the Council of Women Democratic Clubs.

Mrs. Sharp's statement followed a declaration by the Alabama Woman's Democratic Club secession from the national party would solve none of the South's problems.

* * *

MRS. MABEL JONES WEST club president, said "We are of the South and for the South, but we also believe in the union of states and majority rule."

Mrs. Gertrude Jeffries, president of Democratic Club of Birmingham, Mrs. West and a number of other Birmingham women will attend Saturday's meeting of the state committee at Montgomery.

Mrs. Sharp said she had hoped to attend this session, but plans ...oeing present. ...rty loyalty will ... meeting. State ...n Gessner T. ...e it clear he ...imaries closed ...y and publicly" opposed the anti-Truman presidential electors in 1948.

Almost certain to be readopted is the loyalty oath exacted by the party since 1930. McCorvey says some of those mentioned as pubilc office candidates will have to have "a mighty elastic conscience" if they sign this oath.

Folsom Says 50,000 Negroes Now Voters

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 1—(AP)—A newspaper editor said yesterday Gov. James E. Folsom expects 50,000 Negroes will be eligible to vote in Alabama's Democratic primary May 2.

Editor Grover C. Hall, Jr., of The Montgomery Advertiser, made the disclosure in a prepared speech to the Junior Chamber of Commerce. He said Folsom got his estimate of the number of Negro voters through a private survey.

The governor's figures are in some measure substantiated, Hall said, by known facts in Montgomery County. He said the number of Negro voters here has risen from 840 in 1948 to between 1,500 and 1,800 now.

Telling of the Folsom survey, the editor said:

"In the early part of January, Folsom told an intimate associate that he had made a check by counties which disclosed that, as of that time, there were 30,000 Negro voters in Alabama. He expected this number to reach 50,000."

Hall emphasized that such surveys are "notoriously subject to error," but said he believes they are "fairly accurate, and if they are not today, they evidently will be tomorrow."

Increased Negro registration in Alabama, the editor continued, "is not a singular development in the Southern states. The figures teach that Negro registration in Alabama is simply following a Southwide trend.

"It has been estimated for two years that there are not less than 600,000 Negro voters in the South."

No one but "panting professional proletarians" want to see mass registration of unqualified voters," Hall said, "but this is nothing of the kind.

"In Alabama, the qualified Negroes have fulfilled the requirements of the law and have been adjudged fit by white boards of registrars. It strengthens the hand of the South in fending off the onslaughts of ignorant or cynical politicians."

Governor Folsom Makes Survey

Predict 50,000 Negroes to Have Vote in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—An estimated 50,000 Negro citizens will be eligible to have a voice in his Government in Alabama when the May 2 primary comes off. Those figures, based upon a survey made by Governor James E. Folsom, were revealed by Grover C. Hall Jr., editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, in a speech before the Junior Chamber of Commerce here. Hall said that the Governor compiled his figures from a private check of voting lists.

The Advertiser editor admitted that such figures collected by political researchers are often notoriously subject to error but at the same time predicted that if they fell shy of Folsoms estimate, they would eventually reach that mark.

ALMOST DOUBLED

He cited his on check up which he said indicated that the number of Negro voters had climbed from 840 in 1948 to between 1,580 and 1,800 in Montgomery County.

Hall said that there was no need for alarm for the rise in Negro suffrage in Alabama because, "The figures teach that Negro registration in Alabama is simply following a southwide trend."

The Montgomery editor told the group this was mass registration of unqualified voters. He backed up his observation this way:

"The qualified Negroes have fulfilled the requirements of the law and have been adjudged fit by white boards of registrars."

NONE IN THREE COUNTIES

He skipped over the fact that in several Alabama counties such as Wilcox, Lowdnes and Henry there is not a single Negro voter. Fifteen Negroes were among the 300 applicants registered in Lee County during January. It is estimated that there are 6,000 Negro voters in Jefferson (Birmingham) County.

— "FORTIETH IN '50" —

11 To Investigate Vote Denial Report

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 6—(AP)—Gov. James E. Folsom created today a special committee to investigate charges that war veterans are being denied the right to vote in Alabama.

Folsom, announced the action at a news conference. He said a "stream of complaints" has come from certain counties, but he declined to name them.

He didn't say whether the protests came from white or Negro veterans, but he appointed a Negro, Lucious Smiley, a Montgomery school teacher, as one member of the 11-man committee. All the members are veterans.

The governor said the committee will have power to take public testimony and investigate records of county boards of registrars. To help, he ordered the full "protective, prosecutive and investigative forces" of the state made available to committee members.

* * *

FOLSOM SAID REGISTRATION records will be open to all courts, too, including federal courts, "to the end that those members who are depriving veterans who fought for democracy and the right of their franchise may be brought to justice."

One member of the committee is George Huddleston, Jr., of the U. S. district attorney's office in Birmingham.

Another is Arch Farrell of Phenix City, a circuit solicitor and state commander of the American Legion. Bill Partlow, of Tuscaloosa, is committee chairman.

Other members are Nat Welch, Roy J. Grimmett and J. Paul Pitts, Montgomery; Fred Watson, Enterprise; Hugh Overton, Wadley; Thomas B. Dean, Gadsden, and Joe Morrison of Decatur.

* * *

THE FIRST COMMITTEE meeting was called for next Tuesday morning in the governor's office.

Folsom created the group in a proclamation which said some veterans "are being deprived of the right to vote."

If the complains received in recent months are proved, it said, they will show a "great injustice" is being done and "equal and just treatment . . . is not being administered by some members of certain boards."

Ex-service men are exempt from paying poll tax in Alabama.

Two Registrars On Board Here Invoke 'Gag Law

Seek To Forestall Criticism On Panel From Within Office

Two members of the Jefferson County Board of Registrars, often under fire for policies of the board, have invoked a state law to forestall criticism from within the board itself or from without the office.

The resolution was made at a board meeting on Dec. 31. It was introduced by Associate Board Member R. J. Creel and seconded by Associate Member H. A. (Gus) Thompson.

Board Chairman John C. Hosey opposed the resolution.

The resolution read:

"In accordance with Section 34 Title 17, 1940 Code of Alabama, any one connected with the office of the Board of Registrars of Jefferson County, Alabama, or any member of the board, who shall give out any information regarding the operation of said office of the Board of Registrars which would in any way reflect on the integrity or honesty of any member of the office force, or member of the board, shall be held guilty of unethical practice and shall be held liable for reprimand by proper legal constituted authority."

THE RESOLUTION was couched in the language of the statute. Policies of the Jefferson County board were recently criticised by Ira Thompson, legal adviser to Gov. James E. Folsom.

Thompson said a large percentage of Negro applicants for registration were being turned down. He pointed out that should it be found "that a conspiracy exists" to prevent Negroes from registering to vote, persons guilty would be liable to removal from office or prosecution.

Creel and Thompson said they never received a copy of the letter which Ira Thompson released to the press in Montgomery. They said they could make no comment on the matter without seeing the purported letter.

Repeated charges have been hurled at the board by labor leaders and others over its policies of "questioning" applicants for registration.

Thompson and Creel have just as often defended the board's right to question applicants, and point to a law which they contend authorizes them to do so.

CREEL AND THOMPSON recently issued a statement in which they criticised Chairman Hosey for appearing before a Grand Jury investigating discrimination charges against the board.

Hosey has consistently voted in the minority against most of the board's policies, though he has seldom been openly critical of his fellow board members.

After the resolution was passed, Thompson had it read to all employes in the office.

BOARD MEMBER Thompson said the resolution was passed under Section 34, Title 17, which allows the Board of Registrars to make rules concerning conduct of its office.

Thompson said the disciplinary action referred to in the resolution could be taken against a board member by the state appointing authorities.

In the case of an employe in the office, he said, the County Commission could stop the salary of such employe when requested to do so by two members of the board.

Thompson said this would apply also, he thought, in the case of the board chairman, who is given a salary by the county in addition to the per diem rate paid all board members by the state.

From Where I Stand

Registrars Showed Poor Judgment In Censorship Move

BY VULCAN

THAT SO-CALLED censorship clamp put on employes of the Jefferson County Board of Registrars was a case of poor judgment.

If H. A. (Gus) Thompson and R. J. Creel, who put through the moral padlock resolution to close the lid on the board of Registrars, intended to clear the air, they took just exactly the wrong tack.



VULCAN

I'm going on the assumption that there is nothing to hide in the activities of the County Board of Registrars — that Mr. Thompson and Mr. Creel have some differences of opinion with Chairman John G. Hosey and that those differences have raised a tempest in a teapot.

Be that as it may, the Board of Registrars is a public agency, and it is not up to any of its members to say what the public should or should not know about its operations. The public is entitled to know anything it wants about the board, its members, its employes and its procedures.

My advice to the board members is to say: "Anything we do is public business. We have nothing to hide. We have problems galore and headaches a-plenty. We are divided on some policies. But we want you to know and understand everything about our operations."

I want to say that the board members and the employes are busy registering voters these days—and will be through Feb. 1.

Of course the members of the Board of Registrars will not be final judges of any secrecy. The people will find out what they want to know.

Folsom Attacks Registrar Board

Says He'll Hit Stump Again If Necessary

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 18—(AP)—Gov. James E. Folsom promised today to hit the stump again if Democratic Party Leader Gessner T. McCorvey tries to bar the "Folsom crowd" from this year's elections.

He called a news conference to make the announcement and at the same time, denounce registration policies of the Jefferson County Board of Registrars.

* * * *

McCORVEY PROPOSED last week that the State Democratic Executive Committee, which meets Saturday take steps to insure party loyalty of candidates for 1950 elections.

He suggested that anyone who openly opposed the election of Alabama's States' Rights electors last year should be barred from the Democratic primaries this Spring.

"I don't care what they do to me," Folsom said, "but if they try to persecute those who supported me in 1946 and afterwards, I'll take the stump again against doctor's orders if necessary to fight them."

The governor has been confined to his bed at the mansion for nearly a week with a cold.

FOLSOM TOOK a slap at the Jefferson County registrars, who he said, are discriminating against "the man who works with his hands" in favor of the "got-rocks" who work in big offices.

"When the got-rocks up in Birmingham come to register," he said, "it doesn't take them two minutes to fix up the parties. When the man who works with his hands comes in, he has to come back five times and wait 30 minutes each time. They slam the door in his face at 4 o'clock with 30 or 40 still waiting to register."

More Light On Registration

The action of two members of the Jefferson County Board of Registration in applying, or seeking to apply, a form of censorship on the third member of the board and all board employes strikes this newspaper as likely to create further doubt concerning the operations of the board.

The intentions of Associate Members R. J. Creel and H. A. Thompson may have been good. There is something to be said for trying to maintain an outward appearance of harmony in a public agency about which there already swirl strong tides of emotionalism and perhaps too much readiness to criticize. The Board of Registrars is on the spot anyway. Its position should not be aggravated unnecessarily.

There have been many indications of sharp disagreement between the two associate members of the board and Chairman John G. Hosey. That disagreement should be aired, rather than suppressed. The public good demands that publicity be given to any major criticism from a responsible source that can be made of the operations of the board as conducted by its two associate members.

The resolution adopted by Messrs. Thompson and Creel tends to deter any employe of the board, in the face of threats of reprisals, from revealing things he may think contrary to the public good.

It is not good for any public agency to be without the wholesome check provided by possible criticism from those who know most about it.

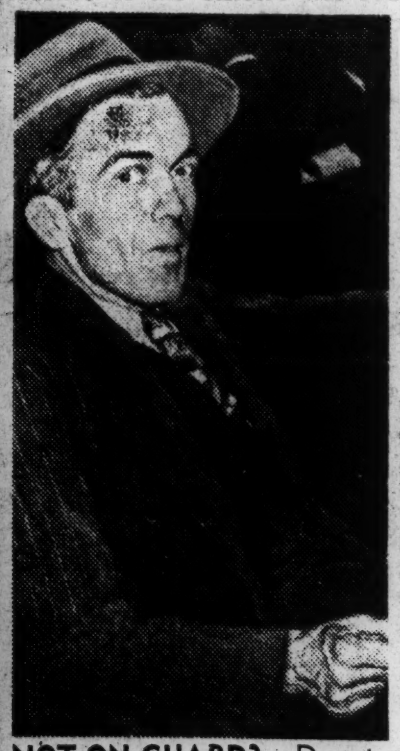
Registrars Interview 44 During Bessemer Session

The Jefferson County Board of Registrars moved back to the Birmingham Courthouse today after interviewing 44 persons in a session at Bessemer yesterday during which armed sheriff's deputies were much in evidence.

Also moving into the courthouse here today to hear any complaints that might be made against the local board, was the committee of veterans appointed by Gov. James E. Folsom.

FROM ONE TO FIVE deputies watched inside and outside the Circuit Court room in Bessemer yesterday where the board was interviewing applicants for registration. The presence of the officers were unexplained by officials.

Chief Deputy Clyde Morris, one of the five deputies present, said he had not "assigned" any deputies to watch registration. He said the presence of the officers was routine. "They are always up there on court days," he added.



NOT ON GUARD?—Deputy Sheriff C. E. "Dixie" Walker, of the Bessemer office, is shown sitting inside the courtroom where the Board of Registrars was interviewing applicants in the Bessemer Courthouse yesterday. Though he remained here throughout the day, officials said he was not "assigned."

However, Board Chairman John G. Hosey said he had never known deputies to be present during registration in Bessemer before yesterday. He added that he had "certainly never requested that they be there."

Most of the persons applying for registration yesterday were Negroes.

Hosey charged Saturday that his associates, R. J. Creel and H. A. (Gus) Thompson are "blocking registration" until after the poll tax deadline on Feb. 1.

* * *

HE CHARGED that by their stalling tactics, they will be able to keep several hundred prospective voters from qualifying to cast ballots in the important Spring primaries.

Deputies who were present yesterday during the regular weekly session of the board in Bessemer included George Alexander, C. E. "Dixie" Walker, Aubrey Yates and Elmer Veitch, in addition to Chief Morris.

Also present as an observer was a white man who sat through much of the board's proceedings. Bystanders identified the man as a member of the veterans committee assigned by Gov. Folsom to hear complaints against boards of registrars throughout the state.

B'ham Registration Committee Revived

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — Birmingham's major mass membership organization leaders met in Masonic Temple Tuesday night and revived the United Registration Committee behind the leadership of the local Branch of the N. A. C. P.

A. M Mitchell, president of the North Birmingham Civic League and chairman of the NAACP's registration and voting committee, convened the group. Earlier in the day he had been closeted with several key civic leaders on what he termed "action strategy."

Fraternal, labor, business, church club and general leaders were represented in the meeting, Mr. Mitchell said.

Speakers are being sent to various groups to carry the message of voting. The Rev. R. L. Alford, pastor of the Sardis Baptist church was scheduled to speak today at the Welch-Burke Business . School Emory O. Jackson is slated to speak Monday night in L and N City, Tuesday night at Travellick and at Tuscado at a later date.

Mrs. Lucille Douglass, chairman of the citizenship committee of the Birmingham Metropolitan Council of Negro Women is slated to present a "club registration plan" to members of the Twentieth Century Club next Wednesday. The council in the meantime has called on its members to make a door-to-door campaign for registration.

Meanwhile the NAACP named the Rev. H. C. Terrell, a former active captain in the United States Army to be chairman of the committee on veterans affairs.

Charges Against Registrars

Gov. Folsom has appointed a committee of veterans, representative of veterans' organizations, to check into reports that registration practices in the state's various counties have at times been inimical to the best interests of citizens seeking to qualify.

That committee met in Birmingham Tuesday. It heard a number of complaints. The majority of them were directed at registration practices in Jefferson County, but veterans from other counties were also present.

Sam Douglass, president of the Alabama Federation of Labor, spoke before the committee. He made several serious charges.

* * *

This paper is concerned, of course, whenever practices which are undemocratic are permitted anywhere. It i, for instance, shocked to hear a leader in a Negro veterans' organization say that, to the best of his knowledge, not a single Negro has been qualified as a voter in a Southern county of which he is a resident. The witness gave even more discouraging testimony; he reported that the board of registrars in his county requires that every Negro applicant be vouched for by a white person and that when any white man appears at the registrar's office for such a purpose, he is summoned into the sheriff's office; when he comes out, he has changed his mind about wanting to vouch for the Negro applicant.

* * *

Mr. Douglass made the following charges:

1. That the Jefferson County Board of Registrars is practicing a "delaying action" to prevent many qualified voters from being placed on the rolls of the county.

2. That Associate Members Gus Thompson and R. J. Creel are bitterly opposed to the policies which the board chairman, John G. Hosey, would like to establish and maintain and that they vote together to form a majority which prevents Hosey from establishing his policies.

3. That Thompson and Creel discriminate not only against Negroes but against working men generally.

4. That the board will not hold sessions at any time other than that established by custom. The board may set its own meeting hours, says Mr. Douglass, and has been repeatedly requested to hold the office open during certain evenings, thus allowing workers employed all day to come in to register.

5. That the door to the office is always closed at the exact minute set by board precedent and that many times applicants who have waited in line for a long time—sometimes for several hours—are shut out. The board refuses to wait upon such applicants, forcing them to return and stand in line for other long periods if they are to be registered.

* * *

The tenor of the charges made before the governor's committee was that this specific board in Jefferson County is attempting to keep the voting list relatively small, that it abuses the judicial power given it by statute, and that it discriminates against applicants because of race and station in life.

Thus, it is charged, the board makes it as hard as possible for many persons to qualify as voters.

With that charge this newspaper is disposed to agree. Its own reporters have observed practices which lead it to believe that in some instances the actions of Members Thompson and Creel are designed to delay and to prevent. This paper holds that the democratic process is thus damaged in this community, for it believes that every person who can qualify as a voter under the code of Alabama should have that right and should be qualified with as little trouble to himself as possible.

Unsatisfactory All Around

Broadly conflicting points of view prevail about qualifying for the franchise in Alabama. One holds that the right to vote should be widely extended, that generally individuals over 21 who are not criminals, feeble-minded or insane, should have the ballot. Another favors a simple, not very difficult educational test. Still another point of view is that the electorate ought to be restricted rather sharply and favors harder tests respecting knowledge and intelligence.

Whether one agrees with one school of thought or another, requirements should be applied with scrupulous fairness to every applicant.

At least two members of the Jefferson County Board of Registrars hold a belief in the limited-franchise theory. They have so stated more than once, and their actions have indicated a consistency in applying the law as they interpret it.

What is also obvious is that the Alabama constitutional provisions now being followed are generally unsatisfactory. The Legislature passed an act which permitted the Boswell amendment to come into being. Its provisions were attacked, and the courts found them unconstitutional. The last session of the Legislature had an opportunity to submit still another type of law, but it did not. The statute now on the books is therefore what it has been for some years, and obviously it is not a satisfactory statute. In other words, it seems safe to say that nobody likes the law as it is.

The Legislature meets again in 1951. At that time one of its first tasks should be a reworking of the present qualifying laws. Until that time we shall have to get along with the law as it is. The manner in which that law is being applied by the Board of Registrars in this county has been subject, however, to criticism.

* * *

There is a deep rift between the chairman of the board and the two associate members. Charges have been made against the way the majority of the board is working. These charges have been made by the chairman and by groups outside the board who have observed how it proceeds.

The primary charge is that the board is purposely delaying its work to reduce the number heard in any one day of those who wish to register.

The two associate members now have called for a Grand Jury investigation. The chairman has chimed in: "Nothing would please me more," he said.

A governor's committee presently is checking into registration practices all over the state. It has heard charges against this board. It may or may not make recommendations to the governor. It cannot do more than that, for it has no further authority.

Now comes word that the FBI has for several days been checking into the way this board works. Its purpose can only be to determine if federal laws have been violated by the local board.

Obviously the situation is not good. An authoritative and comprehensive finding as to the facts should be helpful. This paper also hopes that the Legislature will act to change the qualifying law to make its terms more specific and more readily susceptible of fair application to all who seek to register.

Alabama Press

Alabama's Registration Law

(From The Piedmont Journal)

"The board having further examined said applicant under oath, touching his qualifications under Sub-Sections (1) and (2) of Section 181, Constitution of Alabama, 1901, and Sub-Sections (1) and (2) of Title 17, Section 32, Cole of Alabama, 1940, and having fully considered the foregoing application as executed, adjudged said applicant entitled to be registered. . . .

Do you make any sense out of the above? Well, it is a reprinted paragraph of the registration law of Alabama as quoted in the papers by two Jefferson County Registration Board members. The two members, H. A. (Gus) Thompson and R. J. Creel, quote the above paragraph in defense of the charges made against them by the other board member, Chairman John G. Hosey.

There are three members of Jefferson County's Board of Registrars, Chairman John G. Hosey being the other one. Hosey has charged the above members with delaying tactics and political chicanery in restraint of registration.

That the registration law passed by the Legislature a few years ago was designed for political strategy and delaying tactics, who could deny? With such complexities as the above as the yardstick for qualifying citizens to vote, it is obvious that registrars may open or close the gate of the voting list. Who can deny it? It simply means that when a person presents himself for registration the registrars, at will, may refer him around, propound complex questions and in many cases prevent worthy citizens qualifying to vote.

Frankly, as everyone knows, the law was designed to keep the Negroes disfranchised—but the same complications may be operated against good white men and women as well.

Registration Kinks To End, Probers Say

Discrimination Charge Filed By Montgomery And Elmore Negroes

A GI investigating committee heard complaints of racial discrimination in voter registration yesterday, then wound up its work without recommending any action.

In a report to Gov. James E. Folsom, the committee said it felt conditions will improve since some of the GI's problems have been brought to the attention of registrars throughout the state.

The hearing was the third held by the committee. Other public meetings were in Mobile and Birmingham.

Discrimination complaints were heard from Montgomery and Elmore counties. They were presented by Arthur Glass, Montgomery Negro school teacher who is a member of the board.

Glass read two letters from Negro war veterans in Elmore County protesting registrars' procedure.

One of the men said he was told by board officials that in order to vote, he would have to recite from memory the entire constitution of the United States, own 40 acres of land or know two white men who owned 40 acres of land or its equivalent.

The other said he was told the same thing except the part about the constitution.

Since the Boswell amendment was ruled unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court, the state constitution says any person can vote if he can read and write the constitution or owns $300 in property.

Glass also told the board he had received complaints from Negroes in Montgomery County saying they had to wait to find out if their registration application had been accepted while white veterans are told on the spot.

Rufus Lewis, another Montgomery teacher, appeared before the board and made the same complaint.

Glass said the policy of the Montgomery board apparently is to refrain from notifying any Negro applicant who is turned down. He said he didn't know any who had received a notice of rejection, but that there are many who were never notified one way or another.

Another complaint came from Coosa County when C. C. Norton, state director of veterans affairs and secretary of the committee, told of five Negroes who said they were denied the right to vote when they couldn't produce two white witnesses.

Norton said the complaint was referred to him by State Senator Broughton Lamberth of Alexander City.

Only one board of registrars, from Etowah County, attended the hearing although all in the state were invited.

Members of the Etowah board said they hadn't had a complaint but just came down to "see if we're doing right."

Mrs. Mollie Smard, board chairman, said 638 voters had been registered during a recent 10-day registration period while only about six were turned down.

Mrs. Bob Leath and Dan Rutledge were the other two members of the Etowah board at the hearing.

Lift Vote Bars In 2 Ala. Towns

LINDEN, Ala.—Two Negroes reportedly were registered here Feb. 20, becoming the first of their race to achieve this distinction in Marengo County since 1901.

This reduces by two the number of counties in Alabama where Negroes are barred from the ballot. A group of Negroes were reportedly registered in Crenshaw County a few months back.

Russell, Henry and Talapoosa are among Alabama counties which deny the ballot to Negroes.

"FORTIETH IN '50" —

Alleged Unfair Registration Practices Probed By FBI

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The FBI probed alleged unfair voter-registration practices here but a day after they left a record number of 35 Negro applicants were rejected. No whites were rejected on that same day.

George King of the Birmingham FBI office said that the Department of Justice ordered the investigation. They investigated the Jefferson County Board of Registrars composed of John G. Hosey, Chairman; R. J. Creel and H. A. (Gus) Thompson. Creel and Thompson have been at odds with Hosey over registration practices.

This is the third group to probe charges of illegal registration practices. Ira B. Thompson, special investigator for Gov. James E. Folsom and an 11-man all-veterans interracial committee have searched into the charges.

King said "we were told to find out if there are violations of federal law in the practices of the board of registrars."

Chairman Hosey has charged publicly that his two associates "slowed down" registration. Creel and Thompson branded these charges as "untrue statements." The two charged that Folsom was trying to "intimidate state registrars into permitting mass registration."

Sam Douglass, president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor has repeatedly charged that the registrars were discriminating against working men and deliberately using delaying tactics.

Voters Registration Committee Summons Top Leaders Into Action

The Citizens Reregistration Committee of the NAACP and the Atlanta Negro Voters League, setting its sights on a goal of 40,000 Negro voters, moulded its top leadership together this week in preparation for the registration drive.

C. A. Bacote, chairman of the Registration Committee, announced that Ward leaders and precinct leaders had been selected and that census tract leaders will be chosen by Tuesday, March 6. Shortly there after, he said, block leaders will be approached and the intensive registration drive begun.

Leaders chosen to head the five wards in which Negroes live in large numbers are: Ward 1. Rev. B. J. Johnson; Ward 2, Mrs. Ella Mae Clark; Ward 3, Atty. A. T. Walden; Ward 4. C. A. Scott, and Ward 5.

40,000 Voter-Goal Set Here For Two Months' Campaign

J. W. Dobbs. Fulton and DeKalb Counties outside the city limits will be in charge of W. H. (Chief) Aiken.

Ward leader Dobbs Tuesday threw the challenge to his fellows by telling them that he will personally "knock on more doors" to arouse citizens than any other leader.

Over 1,500 community leaders will be enlisted in the effort to consolidate the gains in civic and political affairs made by Atlanta Negroes in the past few years. Ward and precinct leaders, meeting on Wednesday at the YMCA, were enthusiastic about the prospects of enrolling 40,000 Negroes on the books of Fulton and DeKalb counties.

During the latter weeks of the effort, Fulton County registrars will bring their books to schools in the local communities for the convenience of those who desire to register. The Registration committee, however, intends to have much of its work done before that time, by urging citizens to register at the office located at 165 Central Avenue, directly behind the courthouse. Fulton books will close on May 5, leaders have been reminded of the huge crowds and long lines that waited during the effort in 1946.

All Georgians have been urged to reregister. The Talmadge Reregistration Law, it was pointed out, has a "joker" in it that might be used against Negroes who do not get on the new lists. Those who are on the old list only may be challenged on their right to vote, but those on the new list will be safe. Everyone, therefore, has been urged to GET REGISTERED AGAIN NOW. The old list, under which Atlanta has some 22,000 voters, expires anyway in 1952.

Bacote, head of the political science department at Atlanta University has been unanimously chosen as campaign leader by both the local NAACP chapter and the Voters League in a united effort. He said that a completed list of ward and precinct leaders will be released tonight at a regular meeting of the Voters League.

Attorney A. T Walden and J. W. Dobbs joint chairmen of the League have urged a full attendance of League executive committee members at the meeting to be held in the YMCA.

Negro Helps Vote Probe In Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala — A special commission of 11 war veterans, including a Negro, named to investigate charges that many of their number are denied the right to vote, met Tuesday to begin its work.

The committee, created last Friday by liberal Gov. James E. Folsom to probe the disfranchisement complaints, held its initial meeting in the Governor's office.

The Negro member of the body is Lucious Smiley, a teacher in the George Washington Carver School here. He will serve with the 10 white veterans in a probe of widespread accusations that probably half or more of the State's 67 County Boards of Registrars are guilty of depriving some of Alabama's ex-fighting men of the ballot.

Governor Folsom instructed the committee to investigate the charges and backed it up with the "full protective prosecutive and investigative forces of the State."

He advised circuit solicitors and the Public Safety Department to see that the committee gets whatever help it needs.

Thousands of Negro veterans are said to be among those who have not been allowed to vote.

Negroes out-number whites in several of the black belt counties and desperate means, including coercion and intimidation, are said to have been employed to keep colored men and women from registering as voters.

Alabama ex-servicemen, once registered, are exempt from paying poll tax to vote.

Governor Folsom's committee promised to do a thorough job in its work.

The Governor's committee of war veterans to investigate Boards of Registrars in addition to Smiley, includes Geo. Huddles, Jr., of the J. Grimmett and J. Paul Pitts of U. S. District Attorney's office in Birmingham; Arch Farrell of Phoenix City, Circuit Solicitor and State Commander of the American Legion; Billy Partlow, chairman, Tuscaloosa; Nat Welch, Roy J. Girmmett and J. Paul Pitts of Montgomery; Fred Watson of Enterprise; Hugh Overton of Wadley; Thomas B. Dean, of Gadsden, and Joe Morrison of Decatur.

What Shall It Profit Us?

C. A. Bacote, General Chairman of the All-Citizens Registration Committee announced last night an imposing and impressive list of Ward and precinct leaders from among the top-ranking figures in Negro Atlanta. For Ward 1, he announced the name of Rev. B. J. Johnson, pastor of the Greater Mount Calvary Baptist Church, who will announce at a subsequent meeting next week, his assistant and the staff of workers who will accept responsibility for organizing and canvassing the entire ward.

For the other wards, the same procedure will follow with Mrs. Ella Mae Clark in charge of Ward 2, Attorney A. T. Walden in charge of Ward 3, C. A. Scott in charge of Ward 4, and John Wesley Dobbs in charge of Ward 5. For the outlying districts, W. H. (Chief) Aiken, has accepted assignment of organizing and canvassing the residents.

Mr. Bacote reported that in each single case these leaders have accepted responsibility, not only to direct the work but to step down into the trenches and begin ringing doors bells themselves, in order to persuade our people to realize the importance of getting prepared to vote. We like that spirit. Here are our topmost leaders, who not only are willing to pay but are also insisting on working, too. A united spirit like that cannot be defeated by anyone, not even Talmadge, if it is carried to its logical conclusion.

That means that we are going to enroll the 40,000 voters we are seeking to enroll. We need that number to offset that large number who, according to Registrar Mashburn, amounted to over 35,000 in Fulton County since 1948, disfrancised because they failed to cast their ballot within a two-year period. In other words, we must substitute active, civic-minded voters to take the place of those who place no value upon their franchise, the driftwood, so to speak. For what does it profit a citizen to hold a registration certificate only for display purposes, rather than use it for what it can do for our betterment. Once a person goes to the trouble of registering it is assumed that he will vote.

Vote Registration Blocking Negroes, Attorney Says

ANNISTON, ALA., Oct. 27 —(AP) —First class citizenship for Negroes now was demanded as Alabama members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People met Friday.

Arthur Shores, Birmingham Negro attorney, sounded the keynote of the three-day annual conference in an opening address.

Listing federal court decisions in behalf of Negro citizens, Shores said, "Not since reconstruction days has the time been better for advancement than now."

He called registration requirements the greatest barrier to Negro voting. Alabama's Boswell amendment, designed to block mass Negro voting, has been outlawed by the Supreme Court.

"The United States cannot maintain its position as a proponent of equal rights abroad without recognition at home," Shores said.

Aubrey Williams, Montgomery agriculture publisher, speaks Saturday. Walter White, NAACP secretary, delivers the final address Sunday.

Bonner And Sadler Stand For Senate In Wilcox County

By Geoffrey Birt
Staff Writer, The Alabama Journal

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CAMDEN, ALA.

DOWN HERE IN Wilcox County, J. Miller (Bull) Bonner is being stalked by L. Y. (Duck) Sadler, Jr. Both want to succeed J. Bruce Henderson as state senator. Henderson is running for governor—and, incidentally — using his plantation home at Millers Ferry as campaign headquarters.



BIRT

Many Wilcox Countians think the Duck may badly peck the venable aft of the Bull.

In 1946 "Duck" Sadler almost beat Henderson for the Senate seat. If that happened there would have been no Henderson in the legislature to form the Senate economy block against Folsom.

Back in those spring days of 1946 Joe Poole of Butler County was having a runnig fight for governor with Handy Ellis. Folsom slipped between them and won the race.

Henderson was Poole's campaign manager. But during the height of the 1946 gubernatorial bad news reached Henderson.

He was running for reelection to the Senate from Wilcox as well as managing Poole's campaign. It was learned that "Duck" Sadler was getting mighty powerful in the Wilcox beats. Henderson had to race back home and start doing some campaigning himself.

Adv. Tuscaloosa

In the end, Henderson only beat Sadler by 149 votes.

With Henderson now running for governor, Bonner stepped into the breach. He is one of Henderson's best friends. He qualified to succeed Henderson in the Senate. Only 48 hours later Sadler qualified against him.

The Bull is 72 and is six feet and two inches tall; weighs 180 pounds. A cartoonist once drew him as a long thin line with an Adam's apple.

Dem. 2-5-50

The Duck is 37, five feet and eight inches tall weighs 150 pounds and wears rimless spectacles. A war time special agent of the FBI he is described on their records as being "very reserved."

Montgomery, Ala.

★

SADLER said that legislative races in Wilcox are never fought on issues—only personalities. Most people here think the same on most of the issues considered important.

But Bonner is fighting for "White Supremacy and States Rights" as though the traditional way of life in Wilcox was being threatened. He admits he is thinking about the state at large on this issue—not Wilcox. He wants to get back in the political cockpit and into this fight.

He said: "There's only one thing I consider supremely important in Alabama today—we'll either have to re-write our legislative laws or the Black Belt is sunk. All other issues are, in comparison, of very minor importance."

Here are the Bull's views on some of these other "minor issues."

Welfare and Old Age Pensions: "Just one of those side issues —of no more importance than tying a license tag on a dog. No use getting into that."

Education: "Tell them I'm backing States Rights. I'm not going to be detoured from that. The school folks have never been scared of me in the past. I've always voted with them and the low tax groups. No more taxes."

Roads: "I'm for States Rights."

Bonner said the 1940 census showed Wilcox had 20,501 Negroes and 5,706 whites. In 1948 the County had 2,550 white registered voters; no Negro voters.

"We are outnumbered four-to-one," he said. "If our problem is not tragic" he added, "I don't know what is. That's why I'm running for the Senate again."

★

TOGETHER we took a walk through the little town. On the brow of a nearby hill stands a Negro school. Bonner said it was a United Presbyterian foundation. He did not seem to think much of it. The money for it came from up North.

"But down the road and about 20 minutes ride," he said, "is a Negro school—perhaps the finest in the county—built by us."

He was asked: "Won't this later present a problem. Won't young Negro high school graduates soon start asking for the vote?"

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"They'd better leave Wilcox County before they do," said the Bull.

"Supposing Dr. F. D. Patterson—Tuskegee Institute's much-degreed and decorated president—came to live here?"

"He would have no more right to vote than those burr-heads over there," replied Bonner pointing to two country Negroes who were leaning against a wall in the sunshine.

Back in his office Bonner turned to Henderson's campaign for governor.

"I'm backing Bruce Henderson," he said. "I would like all my friends to know that. "He is openly and publicly for the same things as me.

"In 1948 I raised whatever money was raised in Wilcox County for the States Rights cause—and Bruce contributed more than I did, though I was a candidate."

Bonner wa selected as a walk-out delegate from the Philadelphia Democratic National Convention.

★

THE veteran would only discuss three candidates in the governor's race.

"There's only three I could even consider voting for," he said. "They are Bruce, Connor and Stapp (Albert Stapp and Eugene Connor, both of Birmingham, and both States Rights Democrats). And I'm for Bruce."

Bonner is proud of the fact he has already been elected five times to the Senate. He was elected to his first term in 1915: again in 1923, 1927, 1931 nd 1935. He skipped the race in 1919 to let his brother-in-law win.

He was Gov. Frank M. Dixon's legal advisor. But in 1942 Associate Supreme Court Justice Thomas S. (Buster) Lawson, beat him in a race for the Supreme Court.

After that defeat Bonner announced he was retiring forever from politics and returning to Wilcox to end his days quietly practicing law.

"What has brought you out again" he was asked?

"States Rights," he said.

Unlike his opponent he would say very little. He is "very reserved" but quietly is going round the beats.

Things may nevertheless get hot here. There may yet be as much color in this Wilcox race as there is statewide in the gubernatorial. Duck Sadler was attorney for the defense in a case involving a wihte woman and a Negro. He lost. Driving through Wilcox beats it was found that some of Bonner's supporters were "spreading the word" and making an issue—even if, as Sadler claims, local races are fought on personal preferences, not issues.

★

BONNER sent a circular letter round the county asking if he could be elected without campaigning. He thinks the answer was "very encouraging" but is "taking no chances." He is campaigning.

Describing one of his days last week he said: "I was up at six and went to Birmingham campaigning for Bruce. I was back at 5:30 in the evening. I had a coke, then went to Pine Hill and saw my grandson play a little basketball—and did a little canvassing there for myself. I'll put all the young fellows out on commission if they try to keep up with me.

In Wilcox, with so few voters and such good roads, candidates for county offices can—and often do—visit every voter.

★

SADLER and his father operate a farm machinery business here Young Sadler is also an attorney.

The Test In Alabama

Mobile Teachers' Vote Ratio High

MOBILE—A report recently made public by Superintendent K. J. Clark of the Mobile County public school system showed that almost four out of every five school teachers here vote.

Mr. Clark said that the actual percentage of qualified voters among public school teachers is 78.8 per cent. The figures indicate that the percentage of voters among the white and Negro teachers is about even.

The superintendent said that of 1,302 Mobile County public school teachers, 1,026 are voters. The breakdown revealed that of 911 white teachers, 721 are qualified voters, while 305 of the 391 colored teachers are electors.

URGED TO VOTE

Clark said "We consider this a very good showing."

He added "We have consistently urged the teachers to register and pay their poll taxes. We hope that all those who have qualified will make it a point not to miss voting in any election."

Voter registration among Negro teachers was aided by the NAACP, the Voters and Veterans group, and the principals of a number of the schools.

The over-all vote among teachers in Mobile County could play an important part in the selection of office-holders for county positions in the May 2 Democratic primary. It could likewise be felt effectively in races for state offices and the Congress, if the teachers come together and vote almost as a unit.

The eyes of the nation will be on Alabama Tuesday. The Democratic voters of this state will supply, as no other state has yet done, a reflection of the strength of Dixiecrat sentiment of 1950. There have been, since 1950, some tests of such strength, but none in which the voters as a whole have participated. Alabama is, therefore, a battleground on which the future of the Democratic Party may be greatly influenced.

Of one thing Alabama can be proud, and that is that the test of strength in this state is coming in a free election after a campaign in which all the issues have been pretty thoroughly discussed. Our method is surely preferable to that in Mississippi. In that state, the Legislature recently passed a bill to the effect that only one party could use any one name. The bill was obviously aimed at preventing the rise of two factions of the Democratic Party, both calling themselves Democrats. Through the connivance of public officials, Dixiecrat leaders of Mississippi, calling themselves Democrats, of course, were on hand when the bill was signed into law. They promptly filed as Democrats, thus barring loyal Democrats (and there are many of them in Mississippi) from filing under a name which would properly identify them.

Alabama in this campaign has resorted to no such tactics. Although the campaign has not been conducted entirely on the level where public matters should be threshed out, at least the matter is being left to a decision of voters. We shall know, after Tuesday, how Alabama Democrats feel in regard to the best method of pushing the South's cause.

It will be the crucial test of the Dixiecrat movement. If the Dixiecrats win, there may be some possibility of success of their effort to control a segment of the Democratic Party with strength sufficient to do what they failed to do in 1948, that is, hold a balance of power. If they lose, then we shall all push forward relying, as we have done successfully for many years, on a united Southern front to defeat undesirable federal legislation.

'Stop Bullets' Signs Urge Negroes' Votes

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 17 (AP) — Carrying signs reading, "Ballots Will Stop Bullets," some 50 Negroes applied here today for registration to vote.

They were identified as part of the all-Negro Amvets Post No. 16. At least 135 members are applying for registration, a spokesman said.

The "Ballots Will Stop Bullets" signs refer to "other things" than the fatal shooting by a white policeman of a Negro on a crowded downtown street here Saturday, the spokesman said.

The organization has written several letters protesting the shooting of the Negro, Hilliard Brooks, 25.

The chairman of the County Board of Registrars, Mrs. Frank Nunnelee, said the board received applications from about 50 Negroes yesterday.

Registration Is Sought By 50 Negroes Here

Mrs. Frank Nunnelee, chairman of the Montgomery Board of Registrars, said that she had received applications for voter registration from "about 50" Negroes Wednesday.

Earlier reports indicated that upwards of 200 Negroes, mostly men, had come to the court house Wednesday morning to register.

Some court house observers called the number "unusually heavy," adding that they had not seen many, if any, white applicants all day.

Mrs. Nunnelee said she could not explain the sudden rush.

New Day Dawned?

Mobile Candidates Denounce Mobism For Negro Votes

MOBILE, Ala.—The power of the ballot rose to new heights in this area on the eve of the important state-wide Democratic primary next Tuesday.

In an obvious bid for the Negro vote, the two leading candidates in the race for sheriff of Mobile County denounced mob law and pledged themselves to oppose any form of brutality by officers in the sheriff's department.

Engaged in a tooth and nail battle for that office, Sheriff W. H. Holcombe, seeking re-election to a sixth term, and his chief opponent, Ray D. Bridges, Mobile businessman, have issued published statements against lynchings and also brutality by law enforcement agents.

Bridges, the only Protestant of the four candidates for the sheriff's office, had to go even further. He spoke out against hate organizations while denying any connection "whatsoever" with the Ku Klux Klan.

A whispering campaign against Bridges among Negroes, said to have been launched by an element of Negro Holcombe supporters, accusing him of Klan affiliation, was termed "ridiculous' and "the work of those who want to keep the organized rackets." by the businessman.

Negroes In Excess Of Whites

MONTGOMERY — The eighteen Alabama counties in which Negroes outnumber whites are pointed out as the danger spots where whites may attempt to go to any means to prevent colored people from enjoying a modicum of the freedoms guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

These particular counties are generally known as the state's "black belt." Whatever concessions the whites make in these counties toward granting Negroes their rights as citizens are yielded grudingly.

Negroes usually have to go to court to win their battles step by step to get any consideration in the matter of voting and other privileges to which they are entitled.

MOBS THREATEN

Even then the Negroes in these counties are denied the right to register as voters or to cast ballots.

The threat of mob violence dangles as a spectre before the eyes of those who want to be free.

Taking the 1940 census as a barometer, the eighteen counties where Negroes predominate in numbers are:

Autauga with 11,194 Negroes and 9,783 whites; Barbour, 18,159 Negroes to 14,563 whites; Bullock, 15,459 Negro and 4,351 white; Choctaw, 10,727 Negroes and 9,468 whites; Clarke, 14,417 Negroes to 13,215 whites; Dallas, 40,744 Negroes and 14,500 whites; Greene, 16,982 Negroes and 3,103 whites;

Hale, 18,356 colored and 7,177 white; Lee, 20,615 Negroes to 15,840 whites; Lowndes, 19,204 colored to 3,457 white; Macon, 22,708 Negroes to 4,946 whites; Marengo, 26,009 Negroes to 9,727 whites; Monroe, 15,593 colored to 13,848 white; Montgomery, 57,334 Negroes and 57,082 whites; Perry, 19,095 Negroes and 7,515 whites; Russell, 21,101 Negroes and 14,674 whites; Sumter, 21,700 Negroes and 5,621 whites, and Wilcox, 20,571 colored to 5,706 white.

LITTLE CHANGE EXPECTED

The 1950 Census returns may reflect a balance in the favor of whites in several of the counties, but the population situation as a whole in the black belt is not expected to show a significant change in the Negro-white ratio.

While whites employ many devices to keep absolute control over the Negro proletariat in the "black belt" region and impose an uncompromising system of segregation, there is much evidence of after-dark "social equality" between white men and Negro women.

In some counties such as Monroe, Negro families have been

the color line.

The "black belt" affords a rather paradoxical situation in race relations below the Mason-Dixon Line but it is a situation that is more or less true of the entire South.

COMMON IN SOUTH

In other instances, on numerous occasions, white supremacists in the "black belt" utilize expensive methods of carrying on clandestine affairs across

Black Belt Skills

Prove To Be State's Most Expert Lawmakers; Citizens Do More To Improve Negroes' Lot

BY FRED TAYLOR

The Black Belt doesn't believe in mass registration of Negroes. Neither does any other section of Alabama.

But there is no absolute ban on Negro voting in the Black Belt, as some racial agitators charge. There are Negroes there who are registered and who vote, although in nothing like the numbers they do in some other sections.



TAYLOR

It is easy to understand why the race-conscious Black Belt, where Negroes outnumber whites five and six to one, don't want mass registration.

Jefferson and Mobile, the state's most populous counties, have more Negroes on the poll lists than all other counties combined. Latest estimate places the number in this county at between 4,000 and 5,000.

Much can be said for the Black Belt in its treatment of Negroes. White citizens of those counties are doing more and more to help the Negro help himself. The all-Negro Dairy Show, which Uniontown, in Perry County, sponsors year by year, is a notable example.

Many Black Belters feel that as Negroes equip and qualify themselves as electors they should be permitted to vote.

Black Belters Show Way

THERE IS SOMETHING ELSE that can be said for the Black Belt, whose legislators have proved session after session, that they generally are the most expert lawmakers we have in this state.

A far greater proportion of that section's adult white population is qualified to vote. And they go to the polls.

My good friend, Joe Patton, one of Alabama's abler public officials, tells me some 70 to 80 per cent of Sumter County's adult white population not only is qualified to vote. They go to the polls when election time rolls around.

Patton is Sumter's veteran tax collector. And he is a wheelhorse in the potent Alabama Association of Tax Assessors and Collectors, which he thrice served as president.

* * *

Other Sections Lag

THERE ARE OTHER sections of the state, notably Jefferson, where no more than one-third of the white adult population is qualified to vote and only about one-half of those actually participate in elections.

This points up again the urgency for more people to qualify as electors. And, having done so, exercise their voting privilege.

Black Belters play the great game of politics more skillfully than other Alabamians because they pay more attention to it and devote more time to finding out about governmental processes.

12 Paid $36

In Butler County there appears to be a militant interest in the May primary election. On the final day the tax collector reported that 100 citizens had paid in $2,170 in poll tax in order to qualify. And of these, 12 paid $36.

In no place have we encountered anybody who had $36 worth of interest yet in the governor's race. Perhaps the Butler interest is in local races.

Thirty-six dollars represents the maximum accumulation of poll tax arrears. The people who are willing to pay $36 in arrears are undoubtedly in the minority. That is why most all of our recent governors have recommended the abolition or modification of the cumulative poll tax system, which is all but unique in the nation.

Gov. Dixon, for example, urged that two years ($3) be made the maximum accumulation. But neither Dixon nor any other governor has ever come close to prevailing on the legislature to modify our archaic poll tax system. The legislature characteristically rejects such proposals with curtness and irritation.

From Where I Stand

Resignations Should Follow Jury's Report On Registrars Board

BY VULCAN

A Jefferson County Grand Jury has severely rebuked members of the County Board of Registrars.

It asked that all three members of the board be removed from office. Furthermore, the Grand Jury specifically put its fingers on several alleged policies of the board and hauled the members over the coals for certain practices.

Without prejudice to the individual members of the Board of Registrars, it seems to me in the face of the jury report these men who serve on the board could better serve their fellow citizens by offering resignations.



VULCAN

I was particularly impressed by the jury's ripping into the "gag rule" which two members of the board attempted to set up, a sort of iron curtain ordering the board chairman and employes not to give information about the board or to criticize it.

The jury not only rebuked the board members for setting up the gag rule, but went further to say the board, as a public body, should make all its records open to the people.

* * *

Last Day To Register

If you have not yet registered as a qualified voter you have one more chance Monday.

The members of the Board of Registrars will serve Monday without compensation to make up for a day lost last week when one member was ill and another was tied up before the Grand Jury.

I hope plenty of good citizens will be on hand at the courthouse at 9 o'clock Monday to register as voters.

Report On Registrars

What the full and outspoken report of the Grand Jury which investigated registration practices in Jefferson County actually says is that there has been a decided lack of competence and efficiency in the manner in which the present Board of Registrars has operated and that a solution cannot be found so long as the present board remains in office. With that conclusion *The News* strongly agrees.

It should be noted that the report of the Grand Jury does not offer any suggestions as to what the law on registration ought to be. But it does indicate a deep conviction that the present law must be administered with absolute fairness to every applicant for qualification. The jury concluded that present members of the board "have failed to perform the duties prescribed by law." In addition to finding that the board has done its work inefficiently and incompetently and amid dissension, it holds that the board cannot "act for the best interest of the people of this county." Because such findings resulted from the jury's deliberations, that body believed that a good many individuals who wanted to vote in this year's elections and who are entitled by law to register have actually been kept from so doing.

* * *

The Grand Jury's report makes no distinction among members in its recommendation that all three registrars be removed from office. Nevertheless, it is to be noted that Chairman John G. Hosey has been making charges against his colleagues, Associate Members H. A. (Gus) Thompson and R. J. Creel, of prejudiced decisions and of delaying tactics. Some of the Grand Jury's findings and recommendations are in line with some of the things Mr. Hosey has been saying.

* * *

The work of registering boards is of extreme importance. It affects vitally the democratic process. If the board works in an atmosphere inimical to the best democratic principles, it is damaging the society it is intended to serve. That the present board in Jefferson County has not been well constituted must now be plain to all. The jury which rendered its findings is made up of our fellow citizens, chosen by law from among us. Its members presumably have ideas about the franchise which grew out of local traditions. Yet these men found that the board was acting without due regard to the law, that the members were quarreling among themselves.

The jury decided that the board did not see as many applicants as it could and should, and that it did not treat all it did see on an equal basis, that it asked questions of a nature it had no right to ask, that it did not inform applicants immediately (and sometimes never) of whether or not they had passed, and that it did not inform them of their rights under the law.

The charges are so serious that they should be given immediate consideration by the state officials—governor, auditor and agricultural secretary—who appoint registrars.

This paper congratulates the Grand Jury for its courageous devotion to duty and a high public service.

Alabama To Have 50,000 Negro Voters By May, Survey Shows

By The Associated Press

Alabama will have 50,000 Negroes eligible to vote in the May Democratic primaries if a survey by Gov. James E. Folsom is accurate.

That's what Editor Grover C. Hall, Jr., of The Montgomery Advertiser said vesterday. He told the Junior Chamber of Commerce Folsom got his estimate through a private check of voting lists throughout the state.

Folsom himself was ill and not available for comment.

Hall said while such surveys are "notoriously subject to error," he believes the governor's figures are "fairly accurate, and if they are not today, they evidently will be tomorrow."

The editor said he made his own check of Montgomery County and found the number of Negro voters has jumped from 840 in 1948 to between 1,580 and 1,800 now.

"In the early part of January," Hall said, "Folsom told an intimate associate that he had made a check by counties which disclosed that, as of that time, there were 30,000 Negro voters in Alabama. He expected this number to reach 50,000."

Such an increase in Negro registration is "not a singular development in the southern states," the editor continued. "The figures teach that Negro registration in Alabama is simply following a southwide trend."

It isn't mass registration of unqualified voters in Alabama either, he said, explaining:

"The qualified Negroes have fulfilled the requirements of the law and have been adjudged fit by white boards of registrars."

Ask 28 Questions—

Negro Voter Unit Polls Candidates For 'Views'

An organization of Negro voters in Alabama is polling all state candidates on matters ranging from affiliation with the national Democratic Party to enlistments of National Guardsmen without regard to color or creed.

The questionnaire listing 28 points, was mailed to candidates by the Alabama Progressive Democratic Association, headed by President Arthur Shores, Birmingham Negro attorney.

A letter accompanying it said:

"Please find enclosed a questionnaire which the Negro voters of the state would be interested in having answered in order to determine what candidates they would like to support.

"WE WOULD appreciate your answering by April 1 if possible as we plan to have the second statewide meeting of representatives of the Negro voters of the state in the early part of April."

The questions were preceded by a statement Negro representatives of qualified voters from throughout the state met in Montgomery recently to draw up a statement of their beliefs and principles on matters affecting "social, economic, political and educational development of the Negro in the state of Alabama."

The statement stressed belief in the principles of democracy as laid down in the Constitutions of the United States and of the state of Alabama.

"We believe," it said, "democracy should guarantee the freedom of every individual to participate in the government through the free exercise of the franchise.

* * *

"WE BELIEVE the Negro has done his share in defending these United States against aggression from without. We condemn any attempt from hostile forces which would deny the Negro the freedom of other groups within our state."

It added the government should take definite steps to see the Negro gets "his just share of these things which are essential to his development on the same basis as extended to all other people."

Your May Vote May Be Factor In Registration

Auditor, Agricultural Leader And Governor Name Registrar Groups

By REX THOMAS

By Associated Press Writer

Your votes in the May primaries could have a tremendous bearing on the ticklish question of voter registration in Alabama.

Here's why:

Besides nominating a governor and scores of other officials, you'll also choose a state auditor and a commissioner of agriculture.

Maybe you never paid too much attention to those two offices in the past because they weren't often involved in a bitter political controversy.

But they're extremely important in view of recent arguments over voter qualifications in general—and Negro voting in particular.

Whether a man or woman is eligible to vote is determined by a board of registrars in each county. They have almost unlimited authority unless the courts rule against them.

Appoint Boards

And that's why the campaigns for governor, state auditor and agriculture commissioner are important. Those three officials appoint the county boards of registrars.

What's more, the appointing authorities, or a majority of them, can remove any registrar they're dissatisfied with.

Terms of the present boards of registrars run out next September and the new governor and auditor and head of the Agriculture Department will pick a new board for all 67 counties.

Here's what could happen:

Suppose all three officials, or two of them, decided more Negroes should be allowed to vote. They could appoint registrars who felt the same way, and remove them if they didn't follow their wishes.

On the other hand, suppose a majority on the appointing board didn't want more Negroes registered. They could choose registrars who agreed with them.

Voter registration has become more and more of a political issue in recent years, especially since the Boswell amendment was knocked down by the U. S. Supreme Court. It was designed admittedly to curb Negro voting.

With that gone, men and women can qualify as voters if they can read and write any section of the U. S. Constitution or if they own $300 worth of property. The Boswell amendment required them to be able to "understand and explain" the constitution.

Despite the more liberal requirements, Negro spokesmen have complained repeatedly that members of their race are denied the right to vote in some parts of Alabama. Similar stories have come from labor leaders and ex-servicemen, too.

Gov. James E. Folsom, who opposed the Boswell amendment, appointed a committee of war veterans last year to investigate charges that ex-GI's couldn't get registered in some counties. The committee appealed to registrars to sign up more voters.

Before that Folsom had called on registrars publicly to open the voting lists to all veterans, regardless of race.

Protests Heard

The governor also brought the appointing board together for a public hearing on registration complaints. Negroes and labor leaders, especially in Mobile, protested against what they called discrimination voting, but the board took no definite action.

Racial differences were involved, too, in a dispute among members of the Jefferson County board, a controversy that prompted a grand jury to recommend dismissal of all three members.

Folsom-appointed Chairman John Hosey favored a more liberal policy of registering Negroes, but the other two members, A. J. (Gus) Thompson and R. J. Creel outvoted him.

The appointing board has taken no action thus far on the grand jury's recommendation.

Another spot where Negroes have complained of discrimination is Macon County, which had no board at all for 18 months before Folsom took office.

He and the other two appointing officials chose a board, but it went eight months without meeting.

Finally a new chairman was appointed and the registration machinery started up again.

Black-Belt Areas Continue Problem In Ala. Suffrage

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Alabama continues to wrestle with the suffrage problem.

Legislative and legal approaches are being made to the forty-nine-year-old reapportionment question. It centers around the 1901 constitution by which the representation in the State Legislature is to be reshuffled on a population basis every ten years. It has been done since the constitution was adopted in 1901.

Two North Alabama attorneys, L. P. Waid Jr. of Oneonta and Claud D. Scruggs of Gunterville, sought an injunction, which they lost, in Circuit Court to force legislative reapportionment.

FAVORED NEGROES

An amended section of the petition charged that failure to redistribute the representation results in "racial discrimination" against white people.

It suggested that forty-nine of the sixty-seven Alabama counties had a majority of white citizens. It added that sixteen of the eighteen counties with Negro majorities had less population than Marshall.

(In four of these counties—Wilcox, Lowdness, Russell and Henry — no Negro has been allowed to vote since 1901. In the others, Negroes do only token voting. Politicians from these eighteen counties with more Negro than white citizens, dominate the State Legislature. Migration from these counties has drained off the population considerably.)

IN 16 COUNTIES

The two lawyers argued that present distribution favored the sixteen counties with Negro majorities and the Federal Constitution prohibits a state from "favoring one race over the other."

Judge Walter B. Jones who heard the arguments threw the case out on demurrers by Atty. Gen. A. A. Carmichael. He said the court lacked jurisdiction.

National Negro leader urges 500,000 to vote in Alabama

ANNISTON, Ala., Oct. 30—(AP)—An "unholy alliance of Dixiecrats and Yankee money" will not stop Negro progress in the South, predicts a New York Negro leader.

Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said yesterday intelligent Southerners "are getting sick of being made laughing stocks by their demagogic politicians."

He addressed a final gathering of the annual conference of Alabama N. A. A. C. P. members here.

THE N. A. A. C. P. leader said communism's greatest allies in America were the Ku Klux Klan, bombers of Negro homes, and congressional filibusterers against FEPC and anti-lynching legislation.

He said bigotry in the United States is "doing more to discourage faith in America than all the propaganda from Moscow's radio."

He reminded his audience two-thirds of the earth's population is not white.

"During the war and recently I have noticed a growing restiveness among them and a cynicism about democracy in the United States," he added.

WHITE urged Alabama Negroes to vote and work for a greater Negro registration. He said if 400,000 to 500,000 Negroes were registered voters in the state, "he (the Negro) would get more respect from the Horace Wilkinsons and the John Temple Graves."

Wilkinson is a lawyer and Graves a newspaper columnist who supported the States Rights Democratic movement. Both live in Birmingham.

White charge "Yankee money" was poured into states like North Carolina and Florida to finance "one of the most unprincipled political campaigns in history."

Willis Smith defeated Dr. Frank P. Graham for the Democratic Party nomination for senator in North Carolina this year. Rep. Smathers (D., Fla.). beat incumbent Sen. Claude Pepper for the Florida party nomination.

W. C. Patton, of Birmingham, was renamed state N. A. A. C. P. president. Other officers chosen were the Rev. E. D. Lewis, Jasper, and John L. Leflore, Mobile, vice presidents; Mrs. G. R. Lee, Birmingham, secretary, and H. G. Payne, Montgomery, treasurer.

Favor calling Silas D. Garrett—

Civic, church leaders may act to reopen Mobile investigation of gambling and vice now that 23 are indicted in vote fraud

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 16—Now that federal authorities have indicted 23 for 1950 2 Democratic primary voting irregularities, an effort may be made Monday to reopen the probe of gambling and vice in the Mobile area.

Civic and church groups behind the probe by the Mobile County Grand Jury which ended so suddenly last Nov. 6 are now talking about a renewal of the county investigation.

What they are now talking about is for the next Grand Jury, which will be organized in January, to do the job which the Fall Grand Jury was prevented from doing on account of Atty. Gen. Albert Carmichael's abrupt motion that the jury be dissolved.

Those favoring a reopening of the probe also favor calling on the attorney general to take over or send an aide assigned to direct the jury's investigation.

They favor calling on the incoming attorney general, Silas D. Garrett, of course, and not on Carmichael who dropped the Fall jury's investigation after the jury had begun to vote on indictments.

* * *

THE JUNIOR CHAMBER of Commerce, one of the backers of the Fall jury's attempted cleanup is now on record as favoring further action by the incoming Grand Jury. They favor also fullest cooperation with the investigation on the part of city and county law enforcers.

Indications Saturday were that the Ministerial Association of Mobile and the Methodist Ministers of the Mobile District likewise would favor reopening of the investigation.

The Rev. William H. Black, chairman of the Ministerial Association's special committee, told this reporter that "we are going to keep on after it."

By that he said he meant that the association will not stop until everything has been done to clean up conditions as they were reported to the Grand Jury which Carmichael succeeded in dissolving.

THE REV. MR. BLACK added, however, that he would not want the investigation to be renewed at an inopportune time. In other words, he would prefer that the investigation not be pressed until it was certain that the jurors would be able to get a true picture of what has been going on.

The Mobile Optimist Club which was the No. 1 backers of the Fall Grand Jury's probe of gambling and vice in the Mobile area likewise is standing by to get behind a renewed investigation at the proper moment.

Federal authorities meantime were busy Saturday putting the case in shape for next month's arraignment of the 23 who were jointly indicted Thursday for alleged voting irregularities.

All but three of these under indictment had been arrested or released on bond Saturday. The three still out it was reported, were out of town but would be rounded up soon.

* * *

AMONG THOSE UNDER INDICTMENT are several allegedly connected with gambling and vice conditions. Others included a few election officials and one or two so-called "multiples voters."

That was the term applied by Special Prosecutor Ben Brooks to the dozen or more prostitutes and others who allegedly were voted again and again in the May 2 primary.

Reportedly the "multiple voters" were responsible for the casting of several hundred illegal votes—enough in at least one close race to be a margin between victory and defeat.

Most of the "multiple voters" however, are on the Grand Jury's special list of "co-conspirators." Those illegal voters, also with a few taxi drivers who allegedly drove them to the various polling places on election day, are expected to turn states evidence.

Special Prosecutor Brooks, a calm-mannered and slow-speaking Texan, was sent to Mobile several weeks ago by Atty. Gen. McGrath to take over the probe of voting frauds in the May 2 election.

* * *

MR. BROOKS said the case would be ready when the 23 are formally arraigned next month. The trial, he added, will take place probably in February or March. He said he would be on hand for the arraignment and indicated he would direct the prosecution when the trials get under way.

The special prosecutor laughed at two reports given wide circulation in rumor circles here. One was that Brooks had been sent to Mobile to slow down or at least minimize the seriousness of the investigation. The other was that he had been sent to Mobile by the Truman Administration to punish Mobile for being a Dixiecrat hotbed.

The prosecutor said he had done his level best to present evidence to result in as many indictments as possible. He added that he had been with the Justice Department a number of years and had yet to see any evidence that political influence had brought to bear to indict anyone.

The prosecutor said, moreover, that he would resign immediately if he thought there was any politics behind the present case.

* * *

THE GOVERNMENT'S major concern, he said, is to help assure clean and fair elections.

The 20 defendants free on bond in connection with the vote fraud case were:

Peter V. Crolich, cafe operator.

George L. (Tricky) Donoghue, former beer wholesaler and one-time chief deputy sheriff.

Ray Wilson Fairchild, cafe operator and former city policeman.

C. J. Holman, cafe operator.

William R. Raymond, Jr., former election official.

Mrs. Harrie E. Fairchild, former election official.

Mrs. Bessie L. Clark, former election official.

John E. Kinmon, taxi driver.

Floice W. Tucker, waitress.

Florence J. Busby, hotel operator.

Vinson C. Holsen, night club operator.

Frank Lane, Brookley Field employe.

Hubert E. Salter, stock car racer.

Minnie L. Schwarzauer, housewife.

Leo Tillman, produce dealer.

David R. Bass, night club operator.

Florine G. Pacetti, housewife.

Sara W. Baggett.

Members of the Grand Jury included N. D. Cunningham, Mobile business man, foreman; H. L. Wright, Mobile, deputy foreman; H. M. Thames, Joe B. Cooke, Frank E. Courtney, Arthur S. Gonzales, Leo B. Hope, Hugh D. Kemp, George Lindsey, J. C. McAndrew, Howard Martin, and H. S. Maultsby, of Mobile, and James E. Adams, Greensboro Route 2; R. Homer Brooks, Evergreen Route 1; Pinson M. Childress, Sr., Citronelle; Raymond H. Eddins, Frisco City; Ralph Gardner, Excell Talley, M. Loper, Wagar; J. Andrew Morrison, Greensboro; Thomas S. Nall, Repton Route 1; Abe Odom, Deer Park; Lorensa H. Tuberville, Monroeville, and Levi Agnew (Negro), Greensboro.

Alabama Registrars Still Seek To Bar Negro Voters

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Boards of registrars in six Alabama counties reportedly are either totally denying the ballot to Negro citizens or resorting to fractional registration.

Thirteen World War II veterans, college graduates teachers and land owners were among those reportedly refused registration for the seventeenth time August 21 in Henry (Abbeville) County. No Negro has been permitted to register and vote in this county in 50 years.

J. B. Newman, of Clopton Alabama has waged a three-year fight for the ballot. The Abbeville post of the American Legion the N. A. A. C. P. and fraternal groups have all joined in the bitter and unsuccessful fight.

"One of the applicants was cursed out in the Courthouse, Newman said, in trying to get registatered. Courthouse officials on other occasions are said to have intimidated Negro applicants, some even displaying firearms.

In Macon (Tuskegee) county the board of registrars reportedly have been resorting to dilatory tactics. First they run out of application forms, then they protest against vouchers and suddenly they find themeslves snowed under by a back log of work, it is reported. Civic leagues here are seeking ways to break through these new barriers erected solely against Negro vote applicants.

Negroes for 50 years have been deprived of the ballot in Russell, Wilcox, and Lowdness counties. In all three counties there are more Negro citizens than whites.

New interest was being shown by Montgomery Negro citizens in the ballot. They flocked to the office of the Montgomery Board of Registrars in such large numbers the week of August 14 that registration official commented upon it. Sixty applied one day and 200 another.

On August 17 a group identified as representing AMVETS Post No. 16 paraded at the Courthouse with such signs as "Ballots Will Stop Bullets.' The demonstration was believed to be in protest of the police-slaying of Hilliard Brooks 25-year-old war veteran. Spokesman for the group suggested that the implications of the sign were not limited to the killing of Brooks. He did not elaborate further.

In contrast to this, Birmingham Negro citizens during an eight-day registration period were scarcely seen during any of the days at the registration booths. Only from 10 to 15 white and Negro were applying on any day, according to registration officials.

A. M. Mitchell, chairman of the Citizens Voter-Registration Committee Birmingham, said that he could not explain the apathy. However it was observed that no organized, spur-the-works, action-type ballot campaign was conducted.

Another eight-day registration session is set in Birmingham September 7-15-18 and Bessemer a two-day session, September 5-6.

'For White Only' Sign is Tossed Out of Politics in Dixiecrat Town



Courier Man Speaks—Malvin Goode, down in Dixie for The Courier, was principal speaker at a pre-election rally in West Memphis last week. Listeners filled every seat in the New St. Paul Baptist Church and stood jam-packed in the aisles to hear The Courier man tell what it means to be a full-fledged citizen.

New Day in West Memphis

Beg for Race Votes in Ark.

By J. G. COUGHLIN
(Special to The Courier)

WEST MEMPHIS, Ark.—The "For White Only" sign was figuratively thrown out of politics in this Dixiecrat cotton-country town last week when, for the first time since Reconstruction Days, white candidates for public office appeared before a Negro audience to frankly appeal—not beg!—for votes.

And the candidates were not "carpet baggers" either. They were native-born white Southerners of the old school. But it was a hot election and the politicians knew that the Negroes held the balance of power.

Next day, at the general election, West Memphis voters followed the advice of The Courier's Malvin G. Goode who, as main speaker on the program, told the audience not to vote as a bloc.

GOODE SPEECH

Goode addressed the jam-packed church after white candidates had all spoken, promising a fair deal for Negroes and an end to police brutality and other injustices.

"None of these politicians are liberals," Goode shouted. "They're down here promising you things now because they need your votes."

"This time, it is not important HOW you vote, but it is important that you DO vote. Then, no matter which candidate wins, they'll know you have the power to kick them out if they don't treat you right."

Urging a 100 per cent turnout of Negro voters, The Courier's circulation representative exclaimed, "You won't be treated as an American citizen until you act like an American citizen, and the first duty of any citizen is to vote."

WHITE CANDIDATES

The meeting, held in New St. Paul Baptist Church in West Memphis Monday night of last week, was called by the New Citizen Committee for the purpose of hearing Mr. Goode's address.

Just before the meeting, leaders quietly invited white candidates for city office to address the group.

Eddie Rubens and Atlee Harris, candidates for office of Municipal Judge, each thinking he was the only one invited, and hoping to gain an advantage over his opponent, quickly accepted.

These two candidates debated the issues and each professed to be a genuine true friend of the Negro and promised that, if elected, he would ban racial prejudice from the City Court.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Incumbent Municipal Judge Doyne Dodd was not a candidate for re-election. At present Negroes are defendants in about 75 per cent of the cases before the Court, and acquittals are rare. Fines are high and West Memphis Negroes do thousands of dollars worth of slave labor, working out fines at $1.00 a day on the city streets.

BAINS APPEALS

The only other contested office was that of City Attorney. Sam Bains, candidate for this office, made an especially dramatic appeal. Quoting from the Bill of Rights, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the Fourteenth Amendment, Mr. Bains denied the slightest taint of bigotry.

His opponent, Herman Spears, was unable to be present and sent a representative. Perhaps making up for any advantage his opponent might have gained, Spears was actively politicking in the Negro community the next day.

Vote tabulations show Spears and Rubens won by small margins, but definite results may not be known for some time since the losers are threatening to contest the election.

Both defeated candidates alleged gross fraud by election officials, intimidation of voters, and bribery.

It is significant that these alleged "irregularities" occurred in the white district.

ILLUSION ENDS

Last week's turnout of voters ended for all time the popular illusion among white folks that much - publicized school bond campaign, but that it turned out local Negroes are not interested in politics.

to be just wishful thinking.

Only a few weeks ago, a small number of Negroes had voted, for the first time since Pre-Civ-

Nearly everyone of the town's 400 poll-tax holders cast a ballot last week and other

a few weeks ago, a small

hundreds, disfranchised by their failure to pay the tax before the Oct. 1 deadline, went to the polls anyway, just to let folks know they were interested.

In fact, this move by the disfranchised voters was the best of all organized "Get-out-the-Vote" activities among the Negroes on election day.

Groups of Negroes would telephone one of the taxi companies for free transportation to the polls that had been promised by the candidates the previous evening.

Outside the voting place, candidates and their supporters were busy electioneering among all who appeared and these disfranchised voters were solicited as were the poll-tax holders.

They would then proceed into the polling place where those not having paid the tax were politely denied the right to vote.

The would - be voter would then, just as politely, assure the election official that come next election day "I'll have my poll-tax receipt in my hand."

No sooner was election day over than taking advantage of a renewed enthusiasm among Negroes, leaders of West Memphis' New Citizen Committee launched a county-wide drive to qualify at least 2,000 people for voting in the 1952 Democratic Primary.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Under present law, in order to vote in the 1952 primary, a citizen must have a 1951 $1 poll-tax receipt. Tax is not payable until after Jan. 1, but the drive has already started.

Membership qualification for the New Citizen Committee is a poll-tax receipt; the Committee getting its name from the feeling that its members are all "new citizens," having just recently determined to take an active part in the Democratic processes of government.

Every "New Citizen" must pledge himself to vote in every election. Between elections the committee is active in demanding equal use of tax-supported facilities, and an end to the standard injustices which burden the race throughout the South.

And now, with complete recognition of the Negro as a voter, the committee is meeting much less opposition as it petitioned officials for justice in Arkansas' most reactionary county.



Approaching Polls—A man intent upon casting the first vote of his life, is besieged by girls representing various candidates. Over two hundred Negroes voted at this polling place (a private home in white section of West Memphis, Ark.) and hundreds more were turned away because they did not have poll tax receipts. All were solicited by candidates and their representatives, and all were treated courteously.



No Poll-Tax Receipt—Outside West Memphis, Ark., voting place election workers check poll-tax book for name of voter who has misplaced his tax receipt. In such cases Negroes were allowed to vote if their names were found upon the official list. White folks in picture represent various candidates. In cases such as the above, they did their best to help Negroes establish their right to vote.

Negro Vote May Decide Primaries In Arkansas

Defender, Dat. 2-18-50

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — The Negro vote is expected to play a deciding role in the Democratic primaries this summer, political observers indicated this week.

This prediction was based on records in the sheriff's office which showed that almost a third of Jefferson County's poll tax receipts this year are held by Negroes.

Two years ago the colored vote was credited with determining the result of at least one contest.

B. L. Madden, Negro Democratic commiteeman, said the Negro Jefferson County Democratic Association will meet next week to "get things going so we will be well informed about candidates before election time."

Maiden said that he hopes "the time has come when the Negro will accept leadership in Arkansas in order to qualify for recognition as a progressive race."

Negroes Barred On Ballot

34e Courier, Ark. Dat. 6-24-50

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Little Rock Chapter of the NAACP announced Wednesday it would file suit in the Federal Court during the week to have the State Democratic party's "white candidates" rule declared unconstitutional.

Pittsburgh Courier 6-24

The legal action is a result of the Democratic State Committee's refusal to pass on the petition of the Rev. J. H. Gatlin, local Baptist minister, to be accepted as a Democratic candidate for alderman in Little Rock's Second Ward.

The committee decided by a unanimous vote that Section 62 of the party's rules prevented the committee from making any major change in party rule Section 2 (b) and (c).

JUNE 24 DEADLINE

The latter section provides that only white persons may belong to the party and only party members may run as a Democrat in Arkansas.

L. C. Bates, chairman of the local NAACP Legal Redress Committee, said June P. Wooten, Pulaski County Democratic Committee secretary, and Willis B. Smith, chairman of the State Committee, would be named defendant in the suit. Wooten was the Democratic party official who refused to accept Gatlin's filing fee for inclusion on the city Democratic ticket.

Deadline for filing for city Democratic primary is June 24. Bates said the suit would be filed by Attys. J. R. Booker, Little Rock, and U. Simpson of Dallas, Tex., attorneys for the NAACP.

Orders Negro Put on Ballot

Herald-Tribune

Judge Sets Arkansas Precedent in Ruling on Aldermanic Race

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 6 (AP). —The name of a Negro preacher will be on the Democratic ballot as a candidate for city aldermen in Little Rock.

Dat. 7-7-50

Federal Judge Thomas C. Trimble ordered the County Democratic Committee yesterday to place the name of the Rev. J. H. Gatlin on the ballot for the July 25 primary. The order set a precedent for Arkansas. The committee previously had ruled again the Rev. Mr. Gatlin, but the Judge ruled that he could not be refused a chance to win the nomination solely because he is not a white man. Nomination of a Democrat equals election in this state on the ridge of the South.

New York N.Y.

R. G. McDaniel, committee chairman, said the committee would comply with Judge Trimble's order.

Racial Issue Raised in Fla. Senate Test

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (ANP)—Ku Klux Klan and sympathizers will display old pictures of Sen. Claude Pepper talking with prominent colored people on the eve of the May 2 elections here this spring.

In Pepper's last election campaign, they displayed pictures of him with Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and a colored minister in Los Angeles. This time they will bring out a photo of Pepper flanked by Paul Robeson and Henry A. Wallace. The picture was taken in 1947 during an anti-war rally at New York's Madison Square Garden.

Friends of Rep. George Smathers, who opposes Pepper, will connect the Wallace picture with the former Vice President's campaign through Dixie during the 1948 Presidential elections. This Progressive Party candidate assaulted the jim crow traditions of the South by not sleeping or eating wherever colored citizens were segregated.

At the same time, white supremacy elements have "accused" Pepper of supporting a strong Fair Employment Practices bill in Washington. Fact is, Pepper has not come out in favor of any kind of FEPC.

200,000 Told to Register

No Tests, Poll Tax Obstacles in Fla.

TALLAHASSEE— Only 100,000 persons have registered in Florida books within the next 30 days. Florida has no educational test and no poll tax.

Any colored voter has only to go to the court house registration office and ask to be registered. In order to be processed quickly, two or three should go in at a time.

In some communites arrangements have been made to take the books out to the voters and register them in the public schools. Leaders point out that many problems are solved when everybody registers and votes.

Interest All Over State

In all of the State there is interest in registration. Churches, lodges and civic organizations are giving the matter publicity and are arranging for cars in which to take voters to the court house registration room.

There has also been a new attitude on the part of the politicians toward the colored vote.

Many have indicated that one colored vote is as good as the white vote, and it is necessary only for citizens of Florida to register in order to exercise their suffrage in the coming primaries.

23,539 Democrats Tallied by Jacksonville Office

Colored Voters Doubled Since Last Year; GOP's Lose Ground. Dixiecrats Dwindle to 14

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Greatest percentage of registrations as Democrats in Duval County, (Jacksonville) was shown by colored residents, records in the Supervisor of Registration's Office showed last week. There are 116,026 qualified voters now listed on Duval County's registration books.

The complete tally showed that 23,847 names were added to the rolls since April 1, 1949. Of the new total, 90,207 are white voters of all parties and 25,819 are colored.

The Democratic party gained most of the additional voters and its ranks now total 111,719, of which 88,180 are white and 23,539 are colored.

Colored Voters Doubled

The greatest percentage of increased registrations was noted in the listings of colored Democrats who almost doubled their local voting strength from the 11,984 listed here a year ago to a total of. 23,539. However, the total of new white Democrats 12,655 was numerically greater.

The Republican party lost in total strength apparently because of changes in party allegiance. The April, 1949 GOP total was 4,235, which has dropped to 3,877.

White Republicans increased by 94 votes, but the colored members dropped by 453.

States' Righters Disappear

The State's Rights party, which blossomed in the South during the Truman-Dewey presidential campaign has dissapeared from the local books. The Dixiecrat party, also born during the presidential campaign and which previously numbered 20 members, has dwindled to 14.

The new voter totals, as tabulated by party and race by Fleming H. Bowden, supervisor of registration, are as follows:

White electors: Democrats, 88,180; Republicans, 1,699; Independents, 123; Socialists, one; People's Progressives, eight; Communists. one: Dixiecrats. 14; and no party affiliation, 161;

Colored electors: Democrats, 23,539; Republicans, 2.178; Independents, 98; Socialists, two; People's Progressives. two, and no party affiliation, 20.

Only the 111,719 Democrats will be eligible to vote in the May 2 and May 23 primary election, because the other parties are not staging a primary race. Mounting interest in the U.S. Senatorial and local contests will attract 70% or more of the qualified voters.

Colored and white groups and various organizations are laying plans through various means to "Get Out The Vote" in larger numbers than ever before.

NEGRO VOTE FACTOR IN FLA. STATE PRIMARY, MAY

TAMPA, FLA—The Negroes' vote will be the deciding factor in the state of Florida's Democratic Primary, May 2. A bitter battle is raging between Senator Claude Pepper and Congressman George Smathers for Pepper's seats.

Both the candidates are Democrats and nomination is tanamount to election in this nearly one party state.

Pepper's opponents say Negroes are being taken to the registratio places by union organizers and officials.

Pepper has accused the Smathers organization of paying Negroes to step to the forefront of his political rallies in an attempt to embarrass him with Florida's "white supremacy" vote.

Neither candidate has administration support, directly or indirectly, Attorney General McGrath having evaded the issue in recent appearance in Florida by wishing them both good luck.

White voters group would end race bar

ORLANDO, Fla., July 19—(AP)—Orlando's White Voters Executive Committee, which has conducted city primaries for 46 years, last night recommended that city elections be opened to Negroes.

Action came after it voted to dissolve and "turn the primaries over to the city," said Charles Stuckie, committee chairman.

The committee agreed to ask Mayor William Beardall and city commissioners to "comply with recent Supreme Court decisions" in opening the primaries to Negroes.

There is no record of any Negro ever having voted here in a city primary.

Orlando Council Maps Ordinance to Open Vote

ORLANDO, Fla— The City Council recently drew up an ordinance which will permit colored voters to vote in city primary elections for the first time in Orlando's history after the white Voters Executive Committee which [illegible] the past 40 years, disbanded and recommended the new procedure.

Urges Negro Vote In City of Orlando

Election Committee Advises Obedience of U. S. Court

ORLANDO, Fla., July 19 (AP).—Orlando's White Voters Executive Committee, which has conducted city primaries for forty-six years, has recommended that city elections be opened to Negroes.

At the same time, it voted to dissolve and "turn the primaries over to the city," said Charles Stuckie, committee chairman.

The committee agreed to ask Mayor William Beardall and the City Commisioners to "comply with recent Supreme Court decisions" in opening the primaries to Negroes.

Four Orlando Negroes brought a $15,000 damage suit last February against Mr. Stuckie, Mr. Beardall, Barney Cohen, committee secretary, and City Clerk Ed McDowell. They said they had not been allowed to register to vote. Circuit Judge Frank Smith dismissed the suit June 28, but gave until Aug. 1 to file an amended bill of complaint.

The White Voters Executive Committee has been appointed every three years by a mass meeting of Orlando voters.

White Voters Act to Let Negroes Vote in Florida

ORLANDO—(ANP)—Whites in this community last week took surprising action which may lead to voting by Negroes for the first time in at least 46 years.

The White Voters Executive committee, which has conducted primaries for the past 46 years, voted itself out of business and recommended that Orlando open the polls to Negroes.

Charles Stuckie, chairman of the committee, said it had asked Mayor William Beardall and city commissioners to act to comply "with recent Supreme Court decisions."

Negro Voters Charge White Gunmen Forced Votes In Florida Primary

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Claims by several Negro voters that they were threatened by four armed white men just prior to the May 2 primary elections have been received by Volusia County and Federal authorities.

State's Attorney Murray Sams said that his office would take any action that seemed necessary.

According to Sheriff Alex Littlefield, several Negroes have complained that they were awakened early on the morning of the election by white men who carried pistols. They claimed they were forced to vote for Sen. Claude A. Pepper, I. Walter Hawkins, candidate for senate senate, and County Commission Candidate Ralph Richards.

The statements said that the men were employes of the State Beverage Department. The Department's director, Lewis Schott, said he was "certain no such intimidation" took place on the part of his employes.

No probe has been made according to officials of the Miami FBI Office, but a report has been sent to the Department of Justice based on the complaints.

Two Negro leaders have obtained statements from some of the citizens involved and have sent them to national headquarters of the NAACP.

Miami Negroes' Votes Bought, Author Says

MIAMI, Oct. 25 (U.P.)—A magazine article by a Negro author and teacher reported today that hundreds of Miami Negroes were brought to the polls during the May Democratic primary and given $2 each for their votes in the Florida Senate race.

Zora Neale Hurston, former head of the drama department of North Carolina College for Negroes, wrote in the American Legion magazine that "imported" money was used to pay for the votes.

Campaign leaders for Sen. Claude Pepper and Rep. George Smathers, who won the nomination, denied anyone connected with their organization had tried to buy votes.

Hurston Slaps Voters in Fla.

Charges Hundreds Sold Vote for $2

MIAMI—Zora Neale Hurston, anthropologist and writer, who has been working as a domestic in the home of a white family because "I like the work," bounced back into the headlines last week when an article published by her alleged wholesale vote-selling by colored citizens.

Miss Hurston, in an article called, "I Saw Negroes' Votes Peddled," in the current issue of the American Legion magazine, said the voters were paid $2 apiece for their vote by both Rep. George Smathers and defeated Sen. Claude Pepper in last spring's Congressional primary.

Both Senator Pepper and Mr. Smathers denied the charges

Miss Hurston said that hundreds of colored voters were brought to the polls in trucks and handed redeemable slips of paper which were good for $2 in payment for their votes.

The writer, once regarded as a champion for the civil rights of her race, criticized what she called a spectacle comparable to "carpet bagger" days in the Reconstruction South.

Stuart Patton, campaign manager for Senator Pepper, who is in Europe, stoutly insisted that he knew of no vote buying by anyone during the election, adding, "It certainly wasn't us. We had neither the money, the opportunity nor the inclination to do any vote buying."

Stetson Kennedy Held On Vote Misdemeanor Charge

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—(NNPA)—Stetson Kennedy, who campaigned as an independent "peace and equality" candidate for the United States Senate, has been bound over by St. Johns County Judge Charles Mathis, Jr., for trial November 22 on a charge of violating a state law which prohibits taking any memorandum or paper into a polling booth.

The offense, a misdemenor, carries a maximum penalty of a $100 fine and 90 days in jail.

Kennedy was prevented from voting and taken into custody when he deliberately challenged the law by taking one of his own "right supremacy" campaign leaflets into the booth with him.

Upon being arraigned here last Thursday, Kennedy, in a statement before court, charged that law is discriminatory and contrary to the constitutional guarantee that all persons shall be secure in their personal effects and papers.

Some sort of memorandum for personal reference, whether made by the voter or others, is well-nigh indispensable in view of the number of offices to be filled, he maintained.

The law discriminates on both an economic and racial basis he contended since many poor whites and colored persons have been denied an opportunity to become literate, and have a special need for some sort of memorandum, particularly to cast write-in votes.

There is no means under Florida law whereby candidates, other than the Democratic and Republican nominees, can get on the ballot, so write-in voting is highly important.

Anti-memo laws exist in a number of southern states and are commonly enforced only against colored voters, Kennedy charged. In Georgia, he said, Talmadgites customarily arrest a number of colored voters under such a law early on election day so that the news, traveling by grapevine and the afternoon papers, will determany colored persons from voting.

In his statement before Judge Mathis, Kennedy went on to say that "Enforcement of the law also entitled illegal search and deprivation of property without due process; alike repugnant to the Constitution."

In his own case, it further meant having a state official deprive him of his Federal ballot—a violation of the civil rights laws.

The press blackout imposed on Kennedy's write-in campaign was lifted just before the election, when he was barely mentioned with his name mispelled consistently, despite protests.

Although Kennedy had the endorsement of a number of colored and other progressive groups, three days after the election the Associated Press still insisted that it had no report of votes cast for him, "if any."

Orlando Council Maps Ordinance to Open Vote

ORLANDO, Fla.— The City Council recently drew up an ordinance which will permit colored voters to vote in city primary elections for the first time in Orlando's history, after the white Voter's Executive Committee, which ran city primaries for the past 40 years, disbanded and recommended the new procedure.

Negro Leaders in Miami Deny Voters Were Bought

By JOHN A. DIAZ, Courier Staff Correspondent

MIAMI—Negro leaders here this week denied vote-buying charges made by Zora Neale Hurston, author and teacher. In an article appearing in the American Legion magazine and later printed in a Miami daily, Miss Hurston declared she saw Negro votes peddled in Miami last May. Vigorous denials echoed throughout the city after the articles had been published.

Negro leaders are de[nouncing] the publication of Miss [Hurston]'s statement, saying that it is a political plot to discredit the supporters of Sen. Claude Pepper by a Miami daily that supported Pepper's opponent, Rep. George Smathers.

Heatedly challenging Miss Hurston to name any specific instance of vote-buying, the Negroes who supported Senator Pepper charged that "Miss Hurston is more of a carpetbagger than those she charged of being that, because she came to Florida from the North and actively engaged in campaigning for the election of Representative Smathers, for whom she also spoke on the radio."

MANY BITTER

The followers of Senator Pepper are bitter in their denunciation of Miss Hurston for the charges, because she supported a candidate who allegedly based his campaign on race hate and intolerance.

Some political leaders in Miami, white and Negro, called Miss Hurston's charges baseless, vicious, malicious and contemptible.

In the magazine article, Miss Hurston charges that Negroes were herded to the Miami polls by thousands and paid $2 each for their votes.

She stated further in the article that with imported Northern money, Negroes were given $1 each to register in the primary contest between Sen. Claude Pepper and Rep. George Smathers, and 25c a head for the bush-beaters who rounded up the people and delivered them to the registration center."

She wrote that she saw hundreds of Negroes brought to the polls in trucks, given small pieces of paper and sent into the polling places with instructions to "single shot" their votes. When they came out, she wrote, they were handed other pieces of paper "worth $2 to the voter when presented to the proper place."

AUTHOR CHALLENGED

Clarence McDaniels, publicity chairman for the NAACP, challenged Author Hurston to prove that Negro voters were paid $2 after being "herded to the polling places."

Dr. C. H. Hogan, Negro dentist, who headed Sen. Claude Pepper's campaign among members of his race, also blasted the Negro writer.

Miss Hurston made her charge in an article in the American Legion Magazine's current edition. The piece is entitled, "I Saw Negro Votes Peddled."

"The article is entirely erroneous," McDaniels charged. "We feel she has gone out of her way to slander the Negro voters of Miami.

"Such things as this destroy the benefits we have been able to achieve through the years since the Emancipation Proclamation was signed in 1863."

McDaniels conceded that the Negro vote registration was up last May.

"Certainly, we worked to get Negroes registered," he said. "You will recall that the fight over slum clearance was on in Miami at that time. We were circulating petitions for a referendum. Only registered voters could be counted."

McDaniels said he worked near the polls on election day last May seeking slum clearance petition signatures of Negro voters. "We had to stay 300 feet away from the polls," he said. "Nobody was allowed inside that limit. I saw none of this vote-buying going on and I don't believe Miss Hurston did either. I'd like to have her proof, if she has any."

"If she can show us that any such situation did exist, I'll guarantee that we will rectify it. But to make such charges without foundation insults the intelligence of the Miami Negro voters," stated McDaniels.

The magazine article did not specify for whom the votes in the race between Senator Pepper and Rep. George Smathers were being bought. Both sides denied the charges.

"Our campaign among our people was conducted from $5 and $10 voluntary donations," Dr. Hogan said. "That's not the money that would have made vote-buying possible. The charges in the article are quite ridiculous.

"We worked for Senator Pepper, but in a perfectly legal and open manner. If any 'carpetbaggers' entered the picture, it was the author of this untrue article.

"Although Florida-born, she has been away too long to know the true picture here. Yet she went on the radio for Mr. Smathers and worked openly in his campaign."

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FAVORS NEGROES SHARING BALLOT; RULES CHANGES FACE CONVENTION TEST

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. -(SNS)- The Arkansas Democratic Party has opened its doors to Negroes, who since the party's inception, have been barred from active membership by tradition and specific party rule.

Little opposition is expected on the State Democratic conventon floor for a resoluton removing the "white" voter qualification from existing party rules.

The resolution, introduced by J. Fred Parish of Newport, a delegate from Jackson County, was approved without a murmur by members of the convention Resolutions Committee meeting last Wednesday night.

Administration wheel horses predicted similarly smooth sailing before the whole conventon today. However, Parish created a backstage furor last Thursday, when he told newsmen he would also seek a repeal of party rule book "declarations of principples" calling for continued segregation of races and legal prohibition of racial intermarriage.

Parish explained his belief that such party statements of principle will have no actual effect on segregation or miscegenation, but only serve as an "expression" against Negro citizens.

PARISH TREADS CAREFULLY

By nightfall, however, Parish had agreed to drop any reference to the rule book's affirmations on segregation and inter-marriage. "One man can do just so much at one time," the Newport attorney said at the close of the committee meeting.

As approved by the Committee, the resolution would delete the word "white" from sub-section "B" of Section Two of the Party rules, which begins:

"The Democratic Party in Arkansas shall consist of only legally qualified White electors."

As a preface, the resolution noted that the step was taken in order that Party rules "may conform to the rulings of the Federal District Court, Eastern District of Arkansas, and to recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court." The reference to a Federal Court decision in Arkansas covered Federal Judge Thomas C. Trimble's recent ruling that Rev. J. H. Gatlin, a Negro minister, must be allowed to stand as a Democratic candidates for alderman in Little Rock.

SEGREGATION'S END SEEN

Commenting on that precedent last Thursday, Parish said: "The end of segregation is in sight. We might as well admit it. As long as we bar the Negroes, we're going to have test cases over candidates, and since the Supreme Court has ruled in their favor, they will win these cases as did Reverend Gatlin."

He added:

"But if we change our rules only those Negroes will file for office who feel they have any merit to become office-holders."

The Resolutions Committee, headed by Logan County Judge R. S. Dunn of Booneville, heard only one objection to phrasing of the resolution.

R. S. Rainwater, Sr., a delegate from Lawrence County, said the resolution "is right in principle," and argued that there was no need to imply that the Party decision was forced by Federal Court actions.

However, the Committee voted to retain the explanatory reference to the Federal and Supreme Court precedents.

VOTING BY NEGROES CALLED SAFETY AID

June 34e

Addition to Community Police Forces Also Benefits, Survey in the South Finds

Journal 12-3-50

Key factors in improving conditions of safety and security for Negroes in the South are the right and opportunity for Negroes to vote and the addition of Negroes to community police forces, according to a report of a survey of Negro opinion made public yesterday.

The survey was conducted by Alexander F. Miller, Southern director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and Prof. Mozell Hill, head of the Sociology Department at Atlanta University. The survey will be published tomorrow in pamphlet form by the Southern Regional Council.

Mr. Miller and Professor Hill, in a foreword to the report, declare that while the South bars the way to current extension of civil rights laws, it is the cradle of the Bill of Rights, which assures safety and security, freedom from fear and equal protection under the law for every citizen of the United States.

The survey sought to focus on these aspects of civil rights to which the South agrees and to ascertain the actual status of Negroes in the South with respect to these rights by questioning 1,000 Negro students at Atlanta University's summer school.

The group represented a geographical cross-section of the South. Seventy per cent of those questioned had attained professional status while 30 per cent were students on the college level.

The findings of the survey follow:

1. Negroes rarely expect to get equal treatment from white policemen.
2. Where Negroes have been appointed to the police force, 72 per cent of those questioned reported definite improvement in police standards.
3. The courts were rated higher than the police force. Six per cent felt that there was a better than average chance of being treated justly in Negro-white disputes, but 60 per cent thought their chances of getting equal justice would be poor or very poor.
4. The growing public disrepute in which the Ku Klux Klan is being held has reduced fear of the Klan among Negroes.
5. Four out of five of those questioned declare they are registered voters. Some 28 per cent reported that Negroes were intimidated to keep them from voting in their communities; 20 per cent reported pressure to have Negroes vote for specific candidates; 80 per cent rated registration officials from neutral to friendly.
6. The survey revealed a direct correlation between Negroes voting in appreciable numbers and improved treatment of Negroes by the police and in the court.

WISE USE OF ECONOMIC POWER URGED FOR NEGRO BY CLEMENT

foreign trade

34e general

Atlantans were advised Tuesday night to make wise use of their economic and political power in the solution of the problems of second class citizenship.

8-9-50 Atlanta

The speaker was A. J. Clement, Jr., district manager of the Charleston, S. C. branch of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company and the first Negro ever to file for political office in the State's Democratic Primary.

Mr. Clement, who was the guest speaker, for Monthly meeting of Atlanta NAACP chapter, shared with Atlantans some of the trials and experiences he encountered as a candidate in the congressional race from South Carolina's first district.

In that state, he told his listeners, candidates for federal, state and local races are required to face each other on the same platform and explain to the voters the reforms to for which he will work is elected. He explained how at Allendale, all of tne candidates were permitted to speak until they got to him and how the presiding officers dismissed the meeting without permitting him an opportunity to speak. He told how when Gov. J. Strom Thurmond whose 30 minute speech was divided between a castigation of the Negro, on the one hand, and Truman, on the other, left the platform whenever his time came to speak.

Mr. Clement sounded a sombre note when he referred to the general apathy of Negroes toward the franchise. It is not only difficult to get them interested in getting registered, he said, but having done that, it is a further problem to get them to go to the polls and ballot for the candidates they believe will make good servants.

He had a good word to say for the changing attitude of white voters toward the Negro. He sees behind this change a deep sense of guilt in the white people for the wrongs they have committed against the Negro. Segregation and discrimination are evils which the Negro must fight with all his power, Mr. Clement said. "The white man, by his own design, has conditioned the Negro to think of himself as an inferior being," said Mr. Clement, and its going to take time to bring Negroes to see that they have every right to equality and decency under the constitution.

Eventually, as Negro insist upon first class treatment, the speaker declared, we are going to come into a fuller measure of citizenship. But this can be done by all Negroes uniting in a common bond of fellowship, forgetting personalities and personal honors to the end that when one Negro is offended or lynch it is the concern of every Negro. "We can use our economic power," he said by refusing to support institutions or business firms which help in financing campaigns of demagogues who practice and preach racial hate. In like manner, he said, "we can use our political strength to support and to place in office candidates who are willing to be liberal in matters which concern the Negro welfare."

8-9-50 Journal

Preceding Mr. Clement's address, the executive committee heard progress reports on the branch's activities for the past month. J. B. Blayton, in a special audit of the books since November 18 through June 30, reported that funds were handled with business like dispatch, and recommended a budgetary expenditure of monies which will be received by the branch in the future. Other reports, included that of the administration committee, the education committee and the executive secretary.

Still Serious Obstacles To Negro Suffrage

"THE LONG struggle for Negro enfrachisement in the South apparently went over the 'hump' in 1949," states an article in a recent issue of the Christian Science Monitor.

The fight for Negro suffrage in the South, however, will undoubtedly have to continue for years to come, it adds, for arbitrary local practices and interpretations of registration laws are still serious obstacles. Here are some significant excerpts from the article:

"Broadly, it can be said that the few states which have very heavy Negro populations, and which have so strenuously opposed Negro suffrage in the last five years, have reluctantly, at long last, become reconciled to the fact that there is no effective legal substitute for the 'white primary' declared unconstitutional by the federal courts.

"The various 'plans' to get around the Supreme Court decision opening the South's Democratic primaries to Negroes have either been knocked down by the courts or expediently abandoned. The last major fight seems to have come in Georgia, where the original enthusiasm over a Talmadge-sponsored re-registration law has appreciably waned.

"The Georgia law, enacted last January, called for a new registration of voters to be completed in time for the 1950 elections. It was admittedly aimed at what its sponsors called Negro 'bloc voting.' The effect was to wipe out the state's existing registration of 1,200,000 votes among whom are 120,000 Negroes. Negroes have voted in Georgia in larger numbers than in any other Southern state.

"The new law put up to the 159 counties—most of them not only small, but distinctly rural—the difficult and costly task of re-registering the voters according to the newly devised qualifications.

"These qualifications include a 'literacy' test, and, for illiterates a requirement that 10 out of 30 specified questions about government be answered correctly."

The article points out that once the law is in operation it will have to stand the test of constitutionality in the federal courts, and these in recent years have invariably considered the intent as well as the letter of the South's voting laws.

Since the counties were slow in appointing registrars, the work of re-registration has scarcely started and if the law remains in effect, it is estimated that it will cut the number of qualified voters in 1950 down to about half the number previously registered. But it is quite probable that the 1950 state legislature, convening this month, will postpone use of the new voters' list until after the 1950 elections.

IN ALABAMA, the article states, an attempt to get the legislature to pass a similar re-registration law, failed. The Federal courts previously had declared unconstitutional this state's requirement that a prospective voter be required to "interpret" the Constitution to the satisfaction of the registrars.

In South Carolina, the legislature meeting in January will be faced with the task of restoring some sort of election laws to the statute books to replace previous restrictions interfering with the right of Negroes which were ruled unconstitutional.

"As the Negro gains political rights in the South," the article concludes, "there is some indication that some parts of the region are taking a more democratic attitude in regard to the Negro race.

"Here and there, Negroes are beginning to win elective office, and in some instances, they are beginning to be appointed to important governmental boards."

Courier Editorials

Marriage of Convenience—1952

THE hungry Republicans have for some time been flirting with the Dixiecrats and unreconstructed politicians of the Solid South, but only last week did they throw caution to the winds and announce the forthcoming marriage of convenience.

No less a person than Guy George Gabrielson, GOP national chairman, is authority for the information; and he should certainly know whereof he speaks because he has been conferring with top leaders of the States' Rights movement on the pitch for 1952.

Fearful that the rank-and-file Southern Democrats might not go along on a combined slate of candidates, the deal is that the Dixiecrats will nominate the same presidential candidates as the Republicans while filling the rest of the slate with tried and true white supremacists from the canebrakes and foothills.

It is figured that the two top candidates, acceptable alike by the Republicans and Dixiecrats, will carry the rest of the ticket along with them and thus probably toss the old-line Democrats to the wolves of unemployment.

In pursuit of this plan, Mr. Gabrielson has been barnstorming through the South feeling pulses and building political fences.

It is argued that if they can make this deal stick in 1952, the marriage may be permanent and the two elements will control the Government for some years to come.

Nothing is being mentioned about civil rights because the Republicans need the Negro votes of the North, East and West like a thirsty Bedoin needs water, and they don't want to drive the colored voters into the Truman Democratic corral.

The Trumanites, who really don't want any part of civil rights either (although it is the main plank in their platform) will thus be put on the spot to hold the white Southern vote.

The recent Jackson Day dinner in North Carolina, at which no mention was made of civil rights by any speaker, was a trial balloon to let the Solid South know that the administration is just kidding about civil rights to hold the colored brethren in line.

With the lines thus drawn for 1952, the chances of enacting any of the civil rights program is pretty slim, and little or nothing will be heard about it, at least until the 1950 Congressional elections are over, the political complexion of the Eighty-second Congress is determined, and the stage for 1952 set.

These are the political realities with which the proponents of civil rights legislation will have to deal, and the prospects of victory for them are not good.

The Republicans lost by only 2,000,000 votes in 1948, and if they can pick up a million more votes than they did then, they will win the White House.

The way in which the administration forces are thinking at this time is indicated by the paucity of important jobs that have been given Negro stalwarts since the Truman re-election; and yet a more liberal distribution might well halt the rising tide of Negro disaffection.

The average Negro voter feels that he has been let down by both sides.

On the other hand, so far as civil rights are concerned, he has given up hope of the Republicans' championing the cause nearest to his heart especially since they have joined hands with his arch-enemies, the Dixiecrats.

The Negro voter is mad about this marriage of convenience between the Dixiecrats and the Republicans, and he is equally sore over the failure of the Congress, which is overwhelmingly Democratic, to honor the party's campaign pledge to pass the civil rights legislation for which they certainly have the votes.

It remains to be seen what he is going to do about it—and that's what's worrying both sides.

It is certain that the informed colored American is going to vote against every Congressional candidate next fall who has tried to blow hot and cold on this one vital issue of civil rights.

NEGRO LEADERSHIP OF CLERGY NOTED

Ministers in South Should Get Their Flocks to Pay Poll Tax and Vote, Survey Says

Negro clergymen in the South can play an important role in getting their parishioners to pay the poll tax, register and vote, it was asserted yesterday in a report on a six-month survey of conditions of Negro families and churches in rural counties of eight Southern states.

The survey was sponsored jointly by the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the Home Missions Council of North America, an inter-racial coordinating agency for twenty-two Protestant denominations. It was directed by Prof. Ralph A. Felton of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.

In Lincoln County, Ark., the survey noted, 35 per cent of the ministers urged their church members to register and vote, and 39.6 registered and 33.2 per cent voted. In contrast, in Jefferson County, Ark., where only four ministers urged their people to vote, less than 1 per cent registered and turned out at the polls.

The interviewers generally found poverty, illness, substandard conditions and segregation persisting in the rural areas, but they also found some signs of hope for the Negro people living there. Among these optimistic notes were the Rural Electrification Administration and the Farmers Home Administration.

The electrification program has resulted in bringing lights to seven out of ten Negro farm owners' homes and to more than half of the homes of tenant farmers, the report said. Through the Home Administration, it went on, tenant farmers are enabled to borrow money to buy farms.

The average Negro owner's house had 5.1 rooms, while the tenants averaged 3.8 rooms. Two-thirds of the owners painted their homes, but only one-third of the tenants.

The interviewers found that 90 per cent of the 7,486 persons interviewed were church members, interpreting this figure to mean that the church as an institution had a great opportunity in helping to build a new rural South.

An average of thirty ministers worked in each county. Two-thirds of them had farm backgrounds and would be able to work with county agents in leading their people to better farming practices, the report said.

"A little demonstration church farm in each parish, where the pastor could live with his people and demonstrate a live-at-home program as well as the abundant life, would give every discouraged member a new cause for shouting," the survey went on. "The county agent, the vocational agricultural teacher and the resident pastor would make a great team."

Negroes Gain Recognition In 4 States

Despite Klan terror, police brutality and Dixiecrat politicians, Negroes in four states registered some gains in their struggle for recognition.

In Augusta, Ga., Frank N. Summerfield, a Negro, ran as candidate for the city council from the third war. He ran second with a total vote of 547 votes as compared with 740 votes for the successful candidate.

Your Negroes were elected to the Democratic Executive Committee of Columbia, S. C. Before their election this committee had only white members.

For the first time in the history of Florida, women are eligible to serve on juries. One of the first to be called for jury service was Mrs. Florence J. Dixon, a Negro woman of Jacksonville.

In Wilmington, N. C., the Rev. R. Irving Boone was appointed to the city commission on parks and recreation. He is the third Negro to be appointed to this 25-man commission.

Robert Booker, a Negro lawyer, was named to the Governor's commission for the recodification of the statutes of Arkansas. In Winston Salem, N. C., a Negro was appointed to the city zoning board of adjustment.

Florida, Alabama Primaries Show Power Of Negro Vote In South

MIAMI, Fla.—The heavy turnouts and behind-the-scenes-maneuvering during the Florida and Alabama primary elections last week proved to the nation the increasing power of the Negro votes in the South.

Despite the fact that more than half of Florida's 20,000 registered Negro voters cast ballots, New Deal Senator Claude Pepper went down in defeat.

The emphatic margin of victory gained by Rep. George Smathers, violent foe of civil rights, was not so much a repudiation of the New Deal policies as it was an expression of race feeling which is still a vital part of the South's mores.

Aware that the Negro and labor vote would be strong behind Pepper, Smathers' forces used every available tactic to rally anti-civil rights whites to their flag.

Trump Card

Smathers played his trump card when he produced confidential correspondence purporting to show that the CIO and the Pepper forces had conspired to get out the Negro vote in support of Pepper. The letter was supposedly written by George Weaver, assistant to Jack Kroll of the CIO's Political Action Committee. Smathers raised the bugaboo of the CIO's invasion of the Florida AFL domain, forcing lily-white unions to take in Negro membership.

There is no doubt that that attack struck home.

Dr. Ira P. Davis, local Negro dentist and American Legion dignitary, who it is said turned over the correspondence to Smathers, was damned in the streets as a traitor. Workers at the polls confidentially shouted at all comers, "Don't be fooled by Gorgeous George. Vote for Pepper.

Money Flowed

Money reportedly flowed from the Smathers headquarters during the final campaign weeks and there were rumors of $100-a-week offers.

In Lake County in the center of the state, the tragedy of racial mob violence that took place there last summer was used curiously against Pepper. The hearing before the Florida Supreme Court for a retrial of the case of the Negro lads accused of raping a white girl took place two weeks ago and the St. Petersburg Times, only white paper in the state for Pepper, in a series of articles, questioned the guilt of the veterans.

This aroused the ire of States Attorney Jesse Hunter, old-time Pepper supporter. He called upon the Senator to repudiate the articles, declaring the boys had been proven guilty in Lake County's circuit court. When Pepper failed to do this and stood by the freedom of the press, Hunter, an influential figure in the county, announced his switch to Smathers.

The CIO was undoubtedly responsible for the record Negro registration that took place in the state. Philip Weightman, former official of the Packinghouse Workers in Chicago, was stationed in Jacksonville in January from which point he directed operations over the state. Winston Olton of the Laundry Workers in New York was sent to Miami in March.

Alabama Race

The Alabama race was similar, in many respects, to the Florida election. The campaigns were based largely on a racial issue. Alabama's Dixiecrats were locked in a battle with the 'loyalist" Democrats

The mavericks who clothed their anti-Negro policies in a cry for "states rights" clamored to get out a big vote. Victory for them depended on enough ballots to offset a record Negro vote.

However, Senator Lister Hill won re-election over Lawrence McNeil who campaigned as a States Righter. And in Mobile, the Negro vote was the deciding factor in the election of a sheriff and a member of the House of Representatives.

See Policy Change

Of the 2,700 Negroes qualified to vote in Mobile County, 2,100 cast ballots. Observers say that this will undoubtedly cause public office holders to adopt new and progressive policies toward Negroes.

In Mobile's Seventh ward, predominately Negro, a three to one margin for Sheriff W. H. Holcombe was counted. He was elected by a bare 283 votes.

In the neck and neck race for House seat No. 3, Robert B. Wilkins defeated John L. Moore by a scant 35 votes. The seventh ward barometer of Negro voting showed that Wilkins polled 380 votes there to Moore's 147.

11 Southern States Lowest in U.S. Voting

WASHINGTON — (A N P) — Eleven Southern States rank at the bottom in percentage of eligible voters going to the poll, according to a survey as reported in a recent issue of the Congressional Record Appedix.

According to the poll, 13.7% of persons eligible to vote in Alabama cast their ballots in the Presidential elections. Alabama ranked lowest in this respect.

Not far ahead of Alabama is South Carolina with only 13.9% of the eligible going to the polls. Other States at the bottom of the lists were:

Utah Has 74.6%

Mississippi, 16.6% Georgia, 21.8 Arkansas, 22; Virginia, 23.7; Texas, 26.6; Louisiana, 27.7; Tennessee, 37; North Carolina, 38.6, and Florida, 39.4. Highest ranking border state is Missouri with 60% voting in 1948. Other border states were Kentucky, 50.1; Oklahoma, 50, and Maryland, 43.

Best votng record in America was made by Utah with 74.6. The nation's average was 52%.

Our Phantom Voters

MUCH has been said and written about the Negro vote in the Eastern, Northern, Western and border states and its potential influence in swinging the election one way or the other when there is a tight contest.

There is no doubt whatever that this influence is potentially great because of the large increase in the Negro population in those areas both from Southern migrants and from natural growth due to improved economic and social well-being.

To this must be added the growing Negro vote in almost every part of the South.

Unfortunately, a rather large percentage of these colored voters are only potential: i.e., they are phantom voters.

They are phantom voters because they fail to qualify as electors because they will not qualify.

In some places they refuse to pay the poll tax or fail to pass the educational requirements or, being otherwise eligible, fail to register.

A potential voter who fails to register is a phantom voter—and the Negro group has a disproportionate number of phantom voters.

These people actually live in their communities, get their income from their communities' businesses, attend the schools provided by their communities and share in the benefits derived from the increasing Negro participation in the politics of their communities; but they will not register and therefore cannot vote in their communities.

Politically they are so much deadweight to the alert and progressive Negroes of their communities who are trying to use the power of the ballot to advance the group.

All political leaders study the election figures very closely, district by district, ward by ward, and do not confuse the Negro vote with the actual number of Negroes qualified to vote.

There are many things that Negroes need and want in every community, and which they cannot get unless their vote is powerful enough in proportion to their numbers.

Voting is not only a right, but a duty, and we who have striven so long and so hard to win the ballot should use it, not only for our own advantage, but in the interest of economical and efficient government.

Split Negro Vote Hurt Fair Deal in Key Areas

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

The Nation's Negro voters, splitting their votes, were appreciably instrumental in many of the final results of last Tuesday's balloting, according to unofficial breakdowns of community returns. Two members of that racial group, both Democrats, were returned to Congress, while two others, indorsed by Republican and splinter parties, went down to defeat.

A decline in President Truman's popularity, because of his failure to offer as strong a battle as many Negroes thought he might have in behalf of his scuttled civil rights proposals, reduced the group's adherence to the straight Fair Deal tickets in a number of strategic areas, according to leaders long active in those sections. As a result, a number of Truman stalwarts were defeated by margins which might have been greatly reduced by Negro ballots.

LUCAS CUT IN CHICAGO

Typical of this latter situation is Illinois, where the heavily populated section of Southside Chicago, while safely returning Representative William L. Dawson, an assistant chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to Congress, gave reduced support to Senator Scott Lucas, the Administration's Majority Leader. Estimates, still unconfirmed by official count, indicate that while the key Negro community remained Democratic, the margin may show an overall drop of upward of 20,000 under the 1948 totals.

In Ohio, where Negro opposition to Senator Robert A. Taft had reached an undeniably high point just before the 81st Congress adjourned, seasoned observers predicted two weeks before the election that as a result of Truman's reluctance to do battle for his program Taft's stock had moved upward. The observations were borne out in Negro balloting in Cleveland, Youngstown, Columbus and Cincinnati.

James Roosevelt, opposing Governor Earl Warren in California, failed completely to catch the favor of that State's increasingly large Negro contingent. Reports from Los Angeles, where upward of 300,000 members of that group now live, indicate that all of the sections in which Negro residence is high scored heavily for the Republican ticket.

Roosevelt's failure, according to informed sources in that city, is thought, also, to have contributed to the loss of the Negro vote which normally follows Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas, an Administration supporter, who was defeated by Representative Richard Nixon in her bid for the Senate. Mrs. Douglas had been given her district's Negro support over a Negro Republican candidate when she stood in 1948.

HARLEM VOTE-SPLITTING

In New York's Harlem section, Negro vote-splitting established an unquestionable precedent. Rallying strong for Harold Stevens, the first member of that group to receive indorsement for the city's General Sessions Court, the section gave a voting edge to the Democrat-Liberal lineup at the top of its ticket.

As a result, both Senator Herbert Lehman and Representative Walter Lynch, running for the Senate and Governorship, ran ahead of other Democrats. Below that level, however, the section's ballots were uncontrollably wild.

Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, seeking a fourth Congressional term, defeated his Republican opponent, Elmer A. Carter, by a comfortable margin. Powell, who has been treated none too kindly by the Truman Administration and whose wife, Hazel Scott, an entertainer, was recently questioned, outdistanced Carter, a member of the State's FEPC setup, despite the minister's long association with Vito Marcantonio, who was defeated for re-election to his Congressional post from East Harlem.

PHILADELPHIA SWING

In Philadelphia, Theodore Spaulding, the Republican candidate, was defeated in his bid for Congress in populous North Philadelphia. He trailed the Democratic incumbent, Earl Chudoff, by approximately 20,000 votes when the Republican Organiaztion machinery in that section fell apart. With the aid of strong independent support, Spaulding polled upward of 48,000 votes despite the loss to the Republicans of every ward in the 4th Congressional District in which he stood.

With the exception of the 7th Ward, the eastern end of which is largely Negro, and the predominantly Negro 20th, east of Broad st., in North Philadelphia, the Republicans were decisively beaten in every Negro community in the city. Despite this, Negro followers of Richardson Dilworth, the Democratic candidate for Governor, have attributed some portion of his defeat to the fact that while Negro sections generally supported him, a perceptible reduction was noted as compared with last year's balloting.

Let's Reward Our Friends

As millions of Americans go to the polls on Nov. 7 to elect 36 senators and 435 representatives, we must remember to reward our friends and defeat our enemies.

In the Senate, where most civil rights legislation has been killed off, we have a number of friends and enemies among both major parties.

At the top of this latter list are Senators Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio), Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.) and Forrest C. Donnell (R., Mo.). Voters in Ohio, Maryland and Missouri are urged to see to it that this unholy triumvirate is beaten at the polls.

Obstructionists of the first rank, they belong with the rankest Dixiecrats.

Others who should be defeated include:

HOMER CAPEHART (R., Ind.), CARL HAYDEN (D., Ariz), BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER (R., Iowa), PAT McCARRAN (D., Nev.), ALEXANDER WILEY (R., Wis.) and MILTON R. YOUNG (R., N. Dak.).

We favor the re-election of the following:

GEORGE D. AIKEN (R., Vt.), WILLIAM BENTON (D., Conn.), HERBERT LEHMAN (D., N.Y.), SCOTT D. LUCAS (D., Ill.), BRIAN McMAHON (D., Conn.), WARREN G. MAGNUSON (D., Wash.) WAYNE MORSE (R., Ore.), FRANCIS J. MYERS (D., Pa.) and CHARLES W. TOBEY (R., N.H.).

The record in Congress of Helen G. Douglass (D., Calif.) should be sufficient to win a Senate seat for her. She has consistently voted favorably on issues of importance to minority groups.

Candidates who refuse to back passage of effective civil rights measures should be defeated. Be sure to remember this when you go to the polls next Tuesday.

Poll Taxes and Civil Rights Among Subjects for Voters

Raises In Pay For Legislators To Go on Ballots

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP)—The poll tax, new civil rights, and pay raises for State legislators are issues confronting voters of various states in the November 7 elections.

A constitutional amendment on the South Carolina ballot would eliminate the controversial poll tax as a requirement for general election voting for male electors.

Efforts in Congress to outlaw the tax as a voting requirement have always been blocked by Southern lawmakers, although a number of Southern states have done away with it on their own initiative.

South Carolina is one of seven states still having such a tax.

An equally controversial proposal is up in Georgia. There, a constitutional amendment would extend the county-unit system of voting to cover the general election.

Small Counties Have Control

Under this system, each of Georgia's 159 counties has unit votes ranging from two for smaller counties to six for the largest in the state. This gives the more numerous smaller counties the upper hand in the primary election to which the system now applies.

Outside the South, three states have proposals in the civil rights category. Arizona has an initiative measure to prohibit racial segregation in public schools. Idaho has a constitutional amendment to grant full citizenship rights to Indians. An amendment in Rhode Island would extend voting rights to Narragansett Indians.

Rhode Island also has an amendment to boost the salaries of its general assemblymen from the present $5 a day during the session to a flat $1,500.

Would Get Pay Doubled

A constitutional amendment in West Virginia would double the pay of State legislators. They now receive $500 annually. The lawmakers further would get $10 a day in an extended or special session, for which no compensation now is provided.

Utah, Oregon, and North Carolina also have proposals for legislative pay raises, while an amendment in Nebraska is apparently aimed at laying the groundwork for one.

Utah legislators would get $500 annually, plus $5-a-day expenses and travel allowances, as compared to the present $300 a year and travel allowances. The North Carolina amendment would increase the pay of legislators from $10 a day for not more than 60 days, to $15 a day for not more than 90 days. In Oregon salaries would be increased from $400 to $1,200 a session.

The Nebraska amendment would lengthen the legislative terms from two years to four, and permit salaries for the unicameral members to be fixed by statute. They now receive under the Constitution $1,744 for a two-year term.

Seeks Annual Sessions

A Colorado proposal would provide for annual sessions of the Legislature, instead of the present biennial meetings.

Bond issues totaling in the aggregate more than $450,000,000 also will be placed before the voters.

A constitutional amendment in West Virginia would authorize $90,000,000 in bonds to finance a World War II veterans' bonus; three Washington State referenda would provide $40,000,000 for public-school buildings, $20,000,000 for new buildings at State mental hospitals and other institutions, and $20,000,000 for new construction at the State university and colleges.

Michigan has a proposal to issue $65,000,000 in "faith and credit" bonds to build mental and tuberculosis hospitals, while Rhode Island and Louisiana each have several bond proposals, including a $140,000,000 issue in Louisiana for roads and bridges.

All told, voters will ballot on 164 local issues in 34 states.

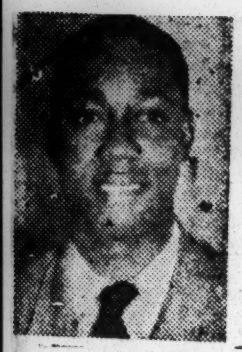
Defeat Move To Weaken Negro Vote

Lodge-Gossett Resolution Loses In House

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The House Monday killed the Lodge-Gossett resolution to amend the Constitution to change the method of electing the President and Vice President.

On a roll-call, the vote was 134 for the resolution, and 210 against.

The resolution, which already had passed the Senate, would have diminished the importance of the Negro vote in pivotal states where that vote, in close elections, represents the balance of power, and would have given Southern States, where only a relatively small fraction of the people vote, greater weight in the election of the President and Vice President.



REVIEWING *THE* NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

The Trend Of The Ballot

What is perhaps one of the most important and closely watched elections will take place on November 7 when people around the nation go to the polls on a national basis to exercise their rights through the ballot.

Problems which have confronted the people of this nation for the last few years will be met with effective force when millions go to register their protests and sentiments through the vote. There are many problems and there will be a sufficient number of votes to rectify some of these problems.

Problems, concerning housing, medical care, hospitalization and education will be dealt an effective blow under the might of this most priceless American heritage.

It is believed that during this election the people will lay aside some of their party feelings and vote for the man or administration more concerned with human good and the welfare of people and the country at large. Even though a large number of Negroes will vote with the party of Abraham Lincoln on Nov. 7, the vast majority will line up with the Democratic Administration.

Recent surveys reveal that the Democrats will carry the Negro vote on the state level in all northern and border states. There will also be an effective vote thrown into the ballot box by Negroes in the deep South. It is estimated that upwards of two millian Negroes will go to the polls in the deep South.

The deep South primaries which are equivalent to a general election in Southern states, still remains a barrier to Negroes and all the people in the South who look forward to fair and clean government. This barrier of political freedom must be eliminated from the scene if all the people are to share in what we call a "true democracy." Without this freedom both Negro and white will remain slaves to a concept short of nothing but political dictatorship.

It is pleasing to learn that almost completely around the country the Negro will cast his ballot for the man or the administration which has done most for all of us regardless of race, creed or color.

Effective political action will be the keynote to freedom to the Negro in the deep South.

Consequently, the Negro in the South and over the country at large has become political conscious and deeply concerned with his place in the American political, social and economic life.

William L. Dawson, Congressman from Illinois says "If you don't mess with politics, they will mess with you."

A most unique incident concerns the activities of a 90-year-old Chicago woman who will vote for the first time on November 7. Born in slavery, Mrs. Nettie Alma Patterson, lived in the South until she went to Chicago five years ago.

Those working with her said at first it was difficult to get her to realize the importance of voting. But when finally convinced, she promised to cast her vote in the November 7 election.

This represents type of interest Negroes have in the ballot.

Here in Georgia we expect thousands of our people to go to the polls in defiance of the County Unit System. This system of voting has caused the setback of all Georgians. It will continue to do so as long as the well meaning people of this state permit it to remain a part of the law. We can defeat this County System on November 7. We will defeat it by casting our vote at the polls throughout the state of Georgia on this most important occasion.

The Tip-Off

By EMORY O. JACKSON

The November 7 general election will put into new focus the critical status of suffrage in the South.

Issues such as bonds, restrictions on choice at the ballot box and local questions will come before the voters.



In Georgia, Gov. Talmadge is seeking to extend the vicious county unit system to the general elections. The Georgia unit-vote system devaluates the ballot of city voters.

As in the case of all restrictive vote devices, their, advocates seek to hide their purpose behind the race issue. A number of Southern voters lose sight of the merits of questions in the clouds of racial bigotry stirred up by old-style Southern politicians.

It seems that the advocates of political decency seldom have a spokesman tough enough to battle toe to toe with those who advocate restrictive suffrage. The irony of all such evil schemes is that in the end they harm those who are told they give an unfair advantage over others.

In contrast to the political leadership of Georgia was the action of Gov. James E. Folsom Tuesday, October 24, at Montgomery, Ala. where the fifth special session of the Alabama Legislature was considering a substitute for the court invalidated Boswell amendment, a notorious vote-limiting mechanism.

Gov. Folsom who goes out of office next January because in Alabama a governor can't succeed himself, assured personal leadership in the effort to persuade the lawmakers away from the Boswell substitute. He had fought adoption of the vote curb law when it was an issue before the voters in 1946.

It took courage for a governor to go to battle before a lawmaking body that has been hostile to him and plead for the sidetracking of a ballot-denying amendment aimed directly, totally and exclusively, even maliciously, it seems, against Negroes who make up about 34 percent of Alabama's population. The House vote reflects that the Negro is just about friendless when you look at the state lawmakers in the light of count in favor of the bill.

To pass the Boswell law rehashment, there was need of 64 votes in the Lower House. It had already cleared the hurdle in the Senate where a loyal band of Folsom supporters put on a spectacular 24-hour filibuster to prevent its passage at the last regular session of the Legislature. Some of those who stood up and fought against the return of the Boswell amendment went down to defeat in the May primary.

First vote last Tuesday in the house reflected a 62-6 vote for it, two short of the requirement to submit the proposed amendment to the voters. On the next try, the vote was 60 to7 in favor of the anti-ballot scheme, four short of the 64 needed. There were only seven legislators with the courage to stand up and vote against this suffrage-proposal. This seems to be an awful showing for those who say they want to impress the "Northerners," of the South's treatment of the Negro.

In his message to the House urging the solons to vote against the Boswell substitute, Gov Folsom in dramatic words said: "Your sons and daughters and those of your neighbors are scatteerd eastward to Berlin and westward to borders of Manchuria and Korea. Some are dying for the right of peoples of the world to vote. Others may have to die."

He, the governor, stressed the point that the Boswell duplicate "is designed to hamper the home folks from voting." He added that it was "admittedly, by our highest courts, unconstitutional."

Gov Folsom and the seven state representatives were the only men in the House with courage enough to fight and vote against a bill constructed to deprive Negroes of the right to vote.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

County Unit Plan Discriminates Against White Voters, Is View

The Editors: The attempt to inject the racial issue into the discussion of the question of extending the county unit system into the general election is one of the major mistakes that the Talmadge organization has made. All Georgians are aware that the unit system was devised by the Carpetbagger Rufus Bulloch to disfranchise the white voters of North Georgia and of the Wiregrass and that the same condition exists today.

There are 159 counties in Georgia. Comparing the 79 of these that hold an advantage over the other 79 in voting strength under the county unit system with Atlanta's two counties, you find some startling figures on the "race issue." Fulton and DeKalb Counties have a Negro population of 26 per cent. Of the 79 counties profiting most by the unit system, 58 of these have greater proportionate Negro populations than Atlanta, and 29 have a majority of Negro citizens.

The comparison is even more striking when the 10 four-unit counties that benefit by the unit system are compared with the 10 that lose the most. The 10 smallest four-unit counties, which have advantages over many of the larger two-unit counties, as well as over the other four-unit group, have a combined white population of 110,600 and a Negro population of 108,700, so that the Negro population is more than 49 per cent. There are five of these counties that have a majority of Negroes. Of the 10 largest four-unit counties, none has a majority of Negroes, and the total white population is 262,200 and the Negro population only 82,900. There are more than twice as many white people in these 10 counties as in the other 10, and 25,000 fewer Negroes, but their county unit totals are the same.

At least two of the two-unit counties—Chattooga and Cherokee—have four times as many white people as four-unit Burke. In fact, all but two of the counties in the Ninth District have more white population than Burke.

It is interesting as a comment on the latest statement of Herman Talmadge that, in spite of his top-heavy county unit victory, his opponent carried counties containing a majority of the white population of Georgia, and that in 1946 Jimmy Carmichael carried counties containing 60 per cent of the white people of this state.

The county unit system discriminates against white voters, and against nobody else. It was intended to do so originally, and it still serves that purpose.

CORNWALLIS EDWARDS.
Ball Ground.

Negro Vote Drops 10 Per Cent In List

BY CHARLES BARRETT

ATLANTA, June 16, — (AP) — A ten per cent drop in Negro voters and a slight increase in white voters was indicated today after two years of upheaval over election registration in Georgia.

A survey embracing 118 of the state's 159 counties showed the net result is a decline of less than one per cent from the record breaking total registration in 1948.

And it showed that Negroes, extended a legal right to vote in recent years, have registered in negligible numbers in many counties.

With one-third of Georgia's population, Negroes have less than one-fifth the votes in 90 per cent of the counties. They have less than ten per cent of the votes in two-thirds of the counties.

But one county reversed the trend. Liberty county in Southeast Georgia was the only one reporting more Negro voters than white voters—1.858 to 1,588.

If further reports continue the trends, there'll be a slight shift from Negro to white voting strength but the total registration for the Democrat primary one week from next Wednesday will be very close to the 1,194,479 registered in 1948.

"In the last primary, 947,823 white voters and 138,235 Negro voters registered in 147 counties. The other 12 did not break down the registration figure into white and Negro voters. The total vote cast was 703,048.

With interest reported relatively light this year, many observers expect an even smaller percentage of Georgians to vote.

The 118 counties, reporting to Secretary of State Ben Fortson and to the Associated Press, showed white voters up from 808,877 to 814,040; Negro voters down from 115,292 to 103,688; and the total down from 924,169 to 917,728.

The survey showed that in 43 per cent of the counties, Negro voters this year made up less than one out of 20 of the total.

Less than ten per cent of the counties reported Negro registration at one-fifth or more of the total.

Heaviest Negro registration percentages included almost one-third in Camden, one-fourth in Baldwin, well over one-third in Hancock and McIntosh, almost one-fourth in Dougherty, one-fourth in Bryan.

On the other extreme were towns and Dawson counties with no Negroes and these examples: Lincoln, 4 Negroes out of 2,453 voters; Banks, 56 out of 4,031; Catoosa, 38 of 7,156; Charlton, 14 of 2,047; Clayton, 44 of 7,379; Fayette, 12 of 3,042; Gilmer, 16 of 4991; Murray, 35 of 3,993; Rabun, 25 out of 4,000; Seminole, 33 of 3,027.

Politicians have eyed registration figures closely in the wake of controversial new laws juggling the books both in 1949 and 1950. Last year the legislature abolished the 1948 list and ordered a completely new registration. When many counties failed to comply and registration lagged in others, this year's legislature revived the old list for two more years while the re-registration continues. Voters listed on either the old or new lists are eligible this year.

Negro Vote List Down 10 Per Cent; Whites Up

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Negro Leaders To Fight County Unit-Amendment

Georgia Negro Democrats, in a one-day planning conference in Atlanta Wednesday, mapped plans for getting out the "largest possible vote turnout" next November 7 against the extension of the county unit system to the General election.

Attorney A. T. Walden, President of the Georgia Association of Citizens Democratic Clubs, welcomed the delegates and then launched into a discussion of ways and means of persuading every registered voter to put aside whatever business he or she may have on that day until he has cast his vote.

Presidents and secretaries of Democratic Clubs were present from Ware, Worth, Colquit, Dougherty, Barrow, and Bibb. A concerted effort to round up a sizeable vote in the small, rural counties of the state was agreed upon.

Most of the leoders expressed confidence in their local communities to vote down the amendment. Two counties—Chatham and Richmond were seen as doubtful but even these two counties can help our cause materially if our people will vote, since the popular vote, rather than the unit vote, counts.

It was also agreed that the greatest possible aid will be sought from the local newspaper editors in the rural counties.

Reporting on progress in the several counties since the last election, delegates pointed to an increasing spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation between the election officials and the Negroes. Instance after instance was cited to show how interested white citizens not only used their influence to help the qualified Negroes to get registered but worked also to have them vote by supplying automobiles to get them to and from the polls. In two instances it was learned that white people are organizing to provide adequate bus transportation in order to have tht Negro children transported to the recently consolidated schools.

Georgia Voters Balk Hummon's Trickery

Courier Sat. 11-18-50 Pittsburgh, Pa

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTA—The Talmadge-Harris political machine failed last week in a bold bid to extend the county unit system to the general election.

The defeat came at the end of a bitter campaign climaxed by radio talks and newspaper advertisements which claimed a vote for the county unit amendment would be a vote to maintain separate schools and colleges in Georgia.

Returns from the majority of the state's precincts revealed over 125,000 Georgians voted against the amendment compared to less than 96,000 voting for extension of the system opposed by all liberal forces in the state.

"FIGHT NOT OVER"

Governor Talmadge warned, however, that the fight is not over and blamed the large counties and "bloc voters" for mustering 90 per cent of their total strength against the administration effort.

Talmadge and James S. Peters, chairman of the state Democratic party which went on record against liberal interpretations by the United States Supreme Court pitched their full strength behind the effort to abolish the popular vote basis of determining elections in Georgia.

In a full-page advertisement in the metropolitan press, the Talmadge-Peters faction carried three pictures concerning Negroes.

USED WALDEN PICTURE

One showed Atty. A. T. Walden registering Negroes during a drive for the ballot several years ago; another showed a long line of voters at the Ashby Street School in Atlanta, and the third showed a mixed classroom in a Northern city, with a white woman teacher and Negro male principal.

Captions and legends of the pictures claimed the Negro, through "bloc voting" was breaking down segregation and that if the unit system were not maintained and extended Atlanta Negro voters would dominate the state.

The advertisement claimed that the fight against the county unit amendment was "spearheaded by the anti-segregation, pro-civil rights crowd in Atlanta, joined by Attorney Walden, the NAACP, which recently filed a suit in Federal Court seeking to end segregation in Atlanta's public schools and the Communist party."

LIBERALS JOIN NEGROES

Roy V. Harris, administration stalwart who led the unit amendment campaign, said a new battle may be in the offing, although he conceded defeat in the Nov. 7 balloting.

Negro leaders joined liberal whites throughout Georgia in spearheading the campaign against extension of the county unit plan to the general election.

The majority will in Georgia has been thwarted several times previously through the county unit plan, which ignores the total vote of the people.

COUNTY UNIT POWERFUL

Under the county unit system, a vote in small Georgia counties is worth many times more than a vote in populous Fulton (Atlanta), Chatham (Savannah), Bibb (Macon) or Muscogee (Columbus) counties.

When James V. Carmichael ran against the late Eugene Talmadge and received the greater popular vote, he lost the governorship only because Talmadge carried the majority of the small county totals.

Roy Harris And The County Unit System

Political Leader Roy Harris, of Augusta and right-hand man of Governor Herman Talmadge, has unleashed another tirade against Negroes in his political paper just released. Mr. Harris is desperately trying to tie-up the Atlanta School suit and the question of segregation with their campaign to extend the county unit system to the General Election. The issue will be voted on November 7th.

In reference to the suit, Harris states that if the segregation part of it is won certain white farmers (not naming any) have agreed "there will be no Negroes in the communities to attend their schools. This will be accompanied by a refusal to give Negroes a home on their farm or to employ any of the Negroes." Wash. 10-25-50

Frankly, we doubt if there are any appreciable number of farmers in the state who are so concerned about what happened in Atlanta that they will resort to economic reprisals against their farm hands.

Further down in his same column Political Boss Harris states the thing we believe he is most concerned about, at least at the present time, namely, his desire to see the county unit system extended to the General Election.

Mr. Harris knows with the county unit system, appeals to racial prejudice may be used to win state-wide contests which are decided on that basis with possibly a minority of the popular votes. The unit system is outmoded, unfair and discriminatory in that the vote of the citizens in the more populous counties and the cities do not have a fraction of the weight of a vote of those in the small rural counties.

We think the defeat of this amendment is necessary if we are to ever get on the road to efficient and progressive government and the elimination of the racial issue from state campaigns. We urge every eligible voter to plan now to go to the polls, regardless of the inconvenience, and do his duty by casting a vote on November 7th. If the Amendment is not defeated this coming election may be the last time every citizen's vote will have an equal value in a state election.

Your Opportunity – Atlantans!

Negro leaders, addressing a voters mass-meeting at the Wheat Street Baptist Church last night, urged Negroes to flock to the polls today and defeat the County unit Amendment. Nothing is more important to Atlanta or Georgia Negroes today! Your vote and our vote can defeat this Amendment. But in the final analysis, the answer rests with you and with us.

The county unit system now operates in Georgia's Democratic primary. It makes it possible for a candidate to win nomination to public office without receiving the highest number of votes. This unfavorable and undemocratic practice is practiced in no other state in America. And Georgia is thus made the laughing stock of enlightened state governments throughout America. But as bad as is this archaic practice, Georgia voters face the very real danger of having this system extended into the General Elections. If this happens then our free system of elections shall be abolished and if any Boss decides he does not want a certain newspaper to do business, or any individual to live in the state, or if he decides certain groups must be subjected to a status of servants, there can be no recourse to his will and wish.

That is what is about to happen to the people of Georgia. They are about to lose their precious privilege to oppose certain candidates whose political philosophies may be objectionable to them. In Georgia under such a Dynasty, the Negro will be the greatest sufferer, even more than he is today under our present system.

Hence, it means very much more for Negro voters to go to the polls November seventh than it means to whites, although both whites and Negroes have a common danger of becoming slaves if the County Unit Amendment is not defeated.

It is an open secret that the church people of Georgia can defeat this County Unit if they will go to the polls. There are more church people registered to vote in Georgia than all other groups combined. The church people have the power and the means to clean up and correct the evils in our state Government. We can have no one to blame if the bootleggers succeed in getting whiskey license to sell in front of our churches but the lazy church member who will not take the time to vote against it. If we don't like slot machines the church people can stop them. But there is but one way and that is through the ballot. Go to the polls November seventh and kill that evil county unit amendment. It is aimed at keeping the Negro in everlasting slavery. If you sleep this election you will be sleeping your birthright away.

A Victory Over Recreation

The verdict of the voters in Tuesday's election on the question of extending the County Unit System into the selection of state-wide candidates is a signal victory over the forces of reaction and racism. It shows that the voters even in some of the rural counties realize the injustice of the system. And here in Fulton County the incomplete reports show 7,951 votes for the System while 35,855 voted against it, a repudiation at a ratio of about 5 to one. We are proud of the part the Negro voters played in preventing the passage of this amendment which would have amounted to the political enslavement of the majority of the voters, both colored and white alike.

But the fight is not over, according to less authority than the governor and other state administration leaders. So this means our voters must stay constantly on the alert and continue to increase our voting strength. The power and the effect of intelligently led political action must be emphasized over and over by our leaders in every field.

The results of the election also show that the amendments providing for the Plan of Improvement for Atlanta and Fulton County received the approval of the voters. After the legislature passes the necessary laws the plan can then be put into effect. It provides for a more efficient and economical operation of the city and county governments, eliminating unnecessary and duplicating services.

Although we are happy over the above mentioned results of the election, we are a little disappointed over the fact that more of our people did not take the time to exercise their vital American right to vote. We estimate only about 4 out of 10 of the qualified Negro voters actually cast a vote! The ballot is the most effective means to get the protection and opportunities that we deserve as American citizens.

From "Hat-In-Hand" To "Vote-In-Hand"

Dr. Ira De A. Reid, professor of sociology at Haverford college, delivering the keynote address to the National Urban League's convention at Grand Rapids Tuesday, called for a shift of emphasis from the old "hat-in-hand" to the new "vote-in-hand" philosophy by American Negroes. It is his belief that the Negro, especially the Southern Negro, has tried the "hat-in-hand", submissive and cajoling attitude long enough to be convinced of its ineffectiveness and failure, and that now they should try to test the force and effect the vote will have in securing the rights of citizens.

The hat in hand philosophy has been employed on a large scale over a wide area. But it has never been fully employed by Negroes, even in the South. For there have always been Negroes who could not stomach such deception. But on the other hand, we have known Negroes who have made a fat, individual living on it. Therein lies its failure. Whites of the South have made the mistake in trying to help the Negro, by thinking of them as individuals, rather than a group. As a consequence, whenever anything was done to improve the Negro's lot, it was done for one, rather than the group. There is where the whole racial problem of the South has broken down. And although Negroes themselves are doing much to erase and wipe out this selfish and blind procedure, there are still too many Negroes going about the country speaking for and committing the whole race to matters about which they have neither been consulted or informed. But, fortunately, this number is dwindling rapidly.

Dr. Reid, therefore, is not only conversant with the evils of this outmoded procedure but is likewise convinced that unless the Negro, like all other American inhabitants, makes wise and full use of the ballot, which the constitution guarantees to him, there is little hope of substantial progress in our economic system.

We can find no fault with this type of thinking. In fact, we find in it much that is commendable. We have all about us eloquent illustrations of the truth of his assertion. Sometimes we wonder about the sincerity of our citizens about democracy and first class citizenship. We hear them cry for equal rights and privileges and we see them about face and sit down right at the point when they should prove their earnestness. We recall that of a total of some 20,000 eligible Negro voters in Atlanta at the last election, something less than a third of these bothered to go out and cast their vote. But they turn around the next day to deplora the very evils which their ballots could have cured the day before, only if they had taken the trouble to vote. We must become more earnest in our endeavor to gain full citizenship.



THE INITIATIVE AND INTEREST taken by these blind citizens who came to the David T. Howard High School Thursday represent a step of unusual significance as 15 went through registration procedure to get their names on the books as qualified registered voters. The above group represents the second gathering at the school this week. The first came on Tuesday when 20 qualified to register. There are 15 in the above group.

Seated around the table from right to left are: J. T. Raiford, Mrs. Roena Jackson, Mrs. Fannie Smith, William Johnson, Mrs. Margaret Harris, Joseph Carr, Willie B. Hill, Mrs. Verta Mae Hill, Mrs. Lela Warnsley, Mrs. Idella Green, Douglas Hymes, Mrs. Amelia Herndon, Mrs. Mamie White Mrs. Anna Hall and Mrs. Alma Dallas. — (Adair Photo).

Blind Citizens Respond To Registration

Registrars Amazed Group's Alertness

Astounding

What has been termed a tribute of highest significance was paid to Atlanta's blind citizens Thursday who took the initiative to leave their homes in face of handicaps and register in order to become qualified voters.

A number of 15 persons, including men and women, were taken to the David T. Howard High School library where they went through the regular routine of registration procedure by registrars who admitted amazement at the interest and alertness of those registering.

The group registering at David T. Howard School was the second group brought to the school within the last two days by Professor P. T. Woods, director of the Metropolitan Association for the Colored Blind. Professor Woods, often referred to as the "spark plug" for the organization has taken a deep interest in community affairs and has demonstrated his ability to organize one of the most progressive groups in the city.

Professor Woods has promised to register all of the qualified members of the Association. He has set 150 as the qualified number to be registered before the deadline in May.

REGISTRATIION

Assisting in transportation facilities has been the Atlanta Daily World and Mrs. N. E. Simmons. Mrs. Simmons has on several occasions offered the use of her automobile to assist the blind in many of their activities. She was instrumental in helping with getting the people to and from the School on Tuesday at which time 20 persons were registered.

Working closely as assistant to Professor Woods in his drive to get all the blind registered has been Mrs. Carry Fagel, who was among the first to get her name on the books as a qualified voter. Others assisting were Melvin Randolph, assistant sighted worker for the blind. Mr. Randolph is a staff member of the YMCA through which the Association has been operating.

Voter Purge Starts In Ocilla

OCILLA, Ga. — (SNS) — A large number of Negroes got notices Friday to appear before the county registrar today (Saturday) in connection with their voting qualification.

Political observers saw in the move the beginning of an expected purge effort in the state.

A school bond is slated here May 30. It is in Irwin County, of which Ocilla is the county seat, that Ga. Negro parents first sued for equalization of facilities.

Civic League Plans Political Rally

The Colored Civic League of Decatur will hold a political rally at 8 p. m. Tuesday at Cox Funeral Chapel, 315 Marshall St., League President E. E. Newberry announced.

All citizens and all candidates subject to Wednesday's primary are invited to attend.

GEORGIA EDITORS

On the County Unit Decision

(Brunswick News)

Georgia's infamous county unit system remains intact—and is likely to stay that way for some time to come.

. . . It is now clear we have a jolting warning that the present State Administration and other advocates of the unit system are riding herd harder than ever. Certainly then, this is no time for lying down.

If our voting procedure is as intolerable as many of us believe it to be, the remedy is one for a united Georgia citizenry to plan and fight for. If we are ever to rectify minority rule in this State, there must be increased registration and sustained, active interest in government on the part of every individual.

(Pickens County Progress)

The Progress has always opposed the county unit system of voting, but have always conceded that it was constitutional, so we are not surprised that the United States Supreme Court ruled last week that it was legal. The theory that there is a conflict between city and rural interests is wrong, because both must prosper if either does. Neither do we see where Georgia farmers fare any better than those of other States, and some country political rings are just as rotten as any in the cities. We have found honest people in all walks of life, city and country, and also dishonest ones. Honest people vote honest tickets wherever they are, and crooks are crooks anywhere you find them.

(Covington News)

The people most interested in this suit were disgruntled politicians. The large Atlanta dailies were also feeding the flames in their editorials regarding the county unit system.

Some of the country editors were also editorializing, disfavoring the county unit vote system, not realizing they were trying to disfranchise the people in their own county.

We admit, as we have heretofore, there are some inequalities in this system, as there are also some inequalities in the fact that New York with its millions of population has only two Senators, and New Mexico also has two Senators, although its population is only an approximate 600,000.

Don't be confused by many words. Reason for yourself the wisdom in giving every county in the State a voice in the State government instead of placing the power in the large cities. Such reasoning, after you have studied the Constitution of the United States, will bring clearly to your mind the thought our forefathers had when they decided that each State, regardless of the population, shall have equal representation with two Senators.

(Lanier County News)

The county unit system could easily be called Georgia's disgrace. It could retard the growth of the State for a century, and longer. We feel very sad about the county unit system, because the rural counties of the State are so wrong in their stand and in their attitude.

Why is it that the great States of Florida, Alabama, South and North Carolina are forging ahead of Georgia industrially? It is because Georgia through the county unit system and through other practices is discriminating against wealth and industry. Why is it that logically speaking a large industrial concern would choose Birmingham rather than Atlanta for its base of operations? One reason would be that Atlanta people are practically disfranchised through the operation of the county unit system. This is probably the reason why Jacksonville is developing so much faster industrially than is Savannah. Why should not the city of Brunswick with excellent but with undeveloped port facilities be growing with the phenomenal speed as is Mobile, Ala?

Gov. Talmadge in his comment about the Supreme Court decision about the county unit system stated that one of the good things about the county unit system is that it would eliminate the boss in politics. We wonder at the credulity of Georgia people in swallowing a misstatement of that kind. For years and years Georgia has been burdened down with political bosses and for many years this State has been burdened down with that infernal political institution which we call the county unit system.

(Adel News)

While there is some argument on the side of those who would like to see Georgia's voting franchise for all citizens more equal, there is overwhelming argument on the side of those who desire the county unit system to remain as it is. The big cities do not now, nor can they as long as the county unit system is in effect, control the politics of the State. The large city dailies would like the system changed, but it would never do. We will agree that Fulton County should be given another Representative in the General Assembly, and also another unit or two more votes. We will be fair enough to give them this break, but to change the system of voting to the popular vote rather than as we now have it would never be satisfactory in Georgia. It would permit the bigwigs in the cities to control the little man in the rural counties. It would bring to our State, we are afraid, such gangster leaders as Costello and others of the Capone type who would like to have a hand in our politics as they have in some other States.

(Albany Herald)

Not even the stanchest supporter of the Georgia county unit system has ever been so bold as to claim it was without flaws. The system is conceded to have been corrupted by political demagogues who have arisen in Georgia in the last three decades. But the framers of the law had in mind vesting the rural, predominantly agricultural areas of the State with authority to prevent big city political bosses from dictating the selections of State officials from Governor to appellate judges. Even though the system has been abused, its principle is not legally wrong and not without logic. The court apparently took these factors into consideration, as it would have had the election laws of Illinois been cited for test, for example. Cook County, which includes Chicago, has been subjected to distasteful and scandalous election episodes, ranging from bought bloc votes of minorities to ballot box stuffing. But the organic law behind the actual election processes could not be thrown out merely for lack of enforcement.

(Columbus Ledger)

Since the Court did not render its majority opinion on the fairness of the unit system, city dwellers still have the comfort of knowing that the system has not been upheld on moral grounds. This does little good, of course, in view of the coming elections, but at least we may prevent an extension of an unfair system—which vests power in rurally supported political machines—by voting against the amendment in the general election next November.

Perhaps we may yet devise some means legislatively to overcome the handicap under which we now elect our governing officials.

(Marietta Journal)

The decision makes the system legal. It does not make it fair or to the best interests of the State.

We prefer to go along with Justice Douglas, who writes in his minority opinion:

"The discrimination against citizens in the more populous counties of Georgia is plain. Because they are city folks their voting power is only an eleventh or a hundred and twentieth of the voting power of other citizens. I can see no way to save that classification under the equal protection clause. The creation by law of favored groups of citizens and the grant to them of preferred political rights is the worst of all discriminations under a democratic system of government."

We regret the majority decision. The unit system has been and will now continue to be a retarding factor in Georgia's progress.

N. Y. Councilman Urged Fight For Ballot And Against Bias

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Earl Brown, City Councilman of New York and assistant editor of Life Magazine told a capacity crowd at the newly constructed annex building of the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. Saturday night that there is "political intelligence and maturity in Georgia and that Atlanta is the center of social change in America."

The occasion was the annual membership dinner of the A. T. Walden National Emblem Club being held at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Brown stated that during a previous trip to Georgia, at which time he came to observe the Talmadge-Carmichael political campaign, he saw one of the ugliest political sights of his career.

Councilman Brown was introduced by W. H. Aiken, of Aiken Inc. and General chairman of the 1950 campaign drive. Mr. Aiken, local business man and former coach of national recognition, is a former teacher of Mr. Brown.

The New York Councilman said that the Negro has gone a long way politically despite the bigotry and prejudiced forces operating against him. He said the Negro has reached political maturity and has always voted for the best candidate. He said that whites in Georgia and the South are aware of conditions here and are cooperating in many ways to help eliminate these conditions.

PROBLEM IN NORTH, TOO

"We also have trouble in the north," the Councilman said. "There we have residential segregation."

In his unique and unemotional manner, he told how Negroes are forced to live in the ghettos and how the various political factions foster every available means to capture the vote of the Negro. In mentioning these conditions, Mr. Brown said "there is no such thing as a Negro vote". It is "an economic vote" he stated. He emphasized that all political factions are "playing for all votes." He must continue to fight for elimination of prejudice and discrimination. And must still use the ballot, his most valuable weapon."

The staff member of Time Magazine and Councilman from New York assailed subversive groups and warned Negroes against being lured into what he termed "traps."

"The rank and file voter," said the Councilman, "is far ahead of the average politician." He said the Negro must exercise his voter interest for his own welfare and that he must continue to fight for the liberation of America. He said the fight against segregation and discrimination must continue. He further made the observation that he has never seen anything separate that is equal.

The New York Councilman put strong emphasis on the concept that the so called Negro problem is not the problem of the Negro but that of America. He said this problem must be eliminated if America is to maintain her status in the world today.

The program ran as follows: Prayer by Rev. J. E. Garnett, Morris Brown College. T. M. Alexander, chairman of chairman membership committee; the board of managers gave a brief "Hail the Gangs All Here," sung by the audience; John Wesley Dobbs, talk on the memberships in the Y. M. C. A. Co-General chairman of the 1950 membership campaign, made the welcome address. There were two solos by Miss Dorothy, recent graduate of Morris Brown College; A. T. Walden received a request, War-from the national official of N. A. ren Cochrane, executive secretary of the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. spoke on the membership campaign. An instrumental solo was given by Robert Harrison, pianist-student at

Supreme Court Won't Intervene in Georgia's 'Unit Voting'

BY A VOTE of seven to two, the U. S. Supreme Court on April 17 refused to interfere with Georgia's "unit voting" primary system, championed by the political forces behind Gov. "Hurman" Talmadge.

The majority held that the courts always had refused to take jurisdiction over cases "posing political issues arising from a state's geographical distribution of electoral strength among its political subdivisions."

(The U. S. Constitution states that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof.")

The two minority Justices—William O. Douglas and Hugo L. Black—in a bitter dissent written by the former, stated flatly that the unit voting system is "the last loophole" by which states are able to get around other Supreme Court rulings "holding that there must be no discrimination because of race in primary as well as in general elections."

Outright discrimination in primaries has been outlawed, Justice Douglas said, but "invidious discrimination" clearly exists in the Georgia primary set-up even if it is done on a mathematical, not a racial, basis.

(The unique Georgia primary system gives each county a set number of "unit votes," which its election officials cast when the county results are in. The candidate receiving the highest total gets the entire unit vote, and the number of unit votes ranges from a maximum of six in the most populous counties down to a minimum of two in the sparsely settled rural areas. The suit was brought by two Atlanta businessmen.)

Justice Douglas stated that the appellants "show that a vote in one county will be worth over 120 times each of their votes. They show that in 45 counties a vote will be given 20 times the weight of theirs. They show that on a statewide average each vote outside Fulton County will have over 11 times the weight of each of their votes.

"Population figures show that there is a heavy Negro population in the large cities. There is testimony that only in those areas have Negroes been able to vote in important numbers . . . I suppose that if a state reduced the votes of Negroes, Catholics or Jews (by name) so that each got only one-tenth of a vote, we would strike the law down."

The unit voting system, he continued, "is as deeply rooted in discrimination as the practice which keeps a man from the voting booth because of his race, creed or color, or which fails to count his vote after it has been cast . . . The racial angle of the case only emphasizes the bite of the (majority) decision.

"The discrimination against citizens in the more populous counties of Georgia is plain. The creation by law of favored groups of citizens and the grant to them of preferred political rights is the worst of all discriminations under a democratic system of government."

JUSTICE DOUGLAS added that arguments, made by Georgia attorneys defending the unit voting system, that the "true election in the Constitutional sense" comes only after the primaries are over, was a "travesty," because the primary "effectively controls the choice" in Georgia, which is a one-party state.

Attorneys for the two Atlanta businessmen had argued that the system violated the constitutional guarantee that every citizen has a right to vote, regardless of race, creed or color—i.e., the Equal Rights Amendment.

Talmadge supporters in Georgia, fearful lest the Supreme Court force abandonment of the unit system, had pushed the primary date ahead to June 28 from the usual Sept. 13, in the hopes that by the time the Court got around to ruling, the case would be "moot" since the primary would already have been held, They were frankly jubilant at the way the decision went, and proceeded with plans to extend the unit vote system to the general elections as well as the primaries.

Walden Blasts Supreme Court OK Of Georgia's Biased Vote System

When the Supreme Court upheld the Georgia county unit primary election system last week, it passed up a chance to plug the last loophole into which Dixie's race-mad politicians are crawling to get around the Supreme Court's decision ruling out race bias in Southern primaries.

Negro leaders and white liberals throughout the South lobbied and fought for a favorable ruling by the high court. But the nation's top tribunal affirmed a former District Federal Court decision that it was a state's right to decide its own election system.

The County unit system was set up in 1917 at which time Negro voting power was nil. However, this system has now proved to be singularly effective in disfranchising thousands of Negroes over the State of Georgia.

How It Works

The system is similar to the electoral college by which the President of the United States is elected. The state's 159 counties are alloted a certain number of unit votes, depending on the population of the county.

The largest counties are given six unit votes; the smallest, two. The candidate for state office which gets the majority of popular votes in a certain county is handed the whole batch of the county's unit votes. Persons who opposed him and cast their ballots otherwise might well have stayed at home.

This gives the rural areas of Georgia a tremendous edge. And though the system applies only to primary elections, it actually rules the general election. Since Georgia is a one-party state, nomination in the primary is tantamount to election.

This clever scheme has kept white supremacists in power. This is how all of Georgia's state officers are elected.

Explains Bias

Attorney Austin T. Walden, the race's outstanding political leader in Georgia, has explained how this system has evolved into a useful tool in the hands of ruthless race-baiting politicians.

"It is not hard to see how this system is grossly discriminatory," he said. "It is election by geography instead of by people. It means that the half million residents of Atlanta's Fulton county carry no more weight at the polls than the 45,000 people of Troup county. It means that they have only three times as much weight as the residents of a county of 1500 population."

"In the most recent Democratic primary, one vote cast in little Chattahoochee county was as powerful as 122.2 votes cast in Fulton county. This is the most extreme example. The average Georgia voter has 11.5 times as much voting power as a resident of Fulton county.

"What is more, this discrimination is growing year by year, as more people move from the rural areas to the towns and cities. In 1920 the ratio of discrimination was 5.8; by 1930 it had risen to 8.4; by 1940 to 9.7; and 1948 to 11.5.

"It is not the residents of Fulton county alone who are discriminated against. The same inequality is suffered in greater or less degree by residents of almost every Georgia county. The only absolute advantage is enjoyed by the inhabitants of the county with the very fewest voters.

"There are now about 150,000 registered Negro voters in the state. But Negro citizens do not get the consideration from state office seekers that this might lead one to expect. The road to the governorship still rests on appeals to white supremacy.

"In the last gubernatorial campaign, Herman Talmadge publicly indulged in race-baiting and announced that, if elected, he would see that Georgia had "as white a primary as possible." He obviously was not worried about the feelings of Negro voters. Why not? For the simple reason that most of the Negroes registered to vote live in the larger urban counties. Their votes like those of the white residents, are diluted to the point of worthlessness by the county unit system.

Eat Or Vote?

"In theory, of course, Negroes can register and vote as well as anyone in the rural counties which dominate state-wide elections. In practice, however, they emphatically cannot. The reasons: dependency, intimidation, violence.

"In the rural counties most Negroes are hired farm laborers, tenant farmers, or share-croppers. Their whole livelihood depends on their white employers and landlords, who are not often kindly toward Negro voting. The choice between eating and voting is not a pleasant one."

Observers are concerned lest this nefarious scheme catch on over all the Southland. Dixie states have sought to find the answer to the Supreme Court's decision ruling out the "white primary." But the high tribunal invariably slapped the politicos back in line.

But now they've got something to crow about. And it's a good bet they will flap their wings and fly away with Georgia's county unit system.

Ga. Vote Laws Pass 2nd Test

WASHINGTON — For the second time in two weeks, the Supreme Court has refused to interfere with Georgia's election laws designed to curb Negro voting.

The court refused to rule on a 1949 law which Gov. Herman Talmadge admitted was aimed at ending "the evils of block voting" by Negroes. The court said that it found no substantial Federal question involved in the case.

The law requires the re-registration of all voters and banning those who fail to meet an educational test. About 180,000 Negro voters would be affected.

The Supreme Court on April 17 refused by a 7-2 vote to review and attack on the Georgia unit system of elections which has the effect of penalizing city voters.

STATE VOTERS LEAGUE MAPS REREGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — (SNS) — The Georgia Negro Voters league held its semi-annual meeting at the Usher CME church here Friday and mapped plans for a statewide reregistration campaign.

Civic leaders from over twelve Georgia counties heard several speeches in which Negroes all over the state were urged to reregister and vote in the important primary election on June 28.

At the same meeting prizes were awarded in the statewide oratorical contest which the league sponsored.

Miss Eula Mae Frances. of Todd Grant high school in Darien, Ga., was awarded the $100 first prize for her speech on "The Constitution and Citizenship."

Miss Rosa Lee Grant of Hubbard Training school Forsyth, Ga., was awarded a $75.00 sceond prize and Bernard Mitchell of Beach high school, Savannah won the $50.00 third prize.

Other contest winners were Harold Hill, of Gillespie institute, Cordele, Ga.; Miss Mattie Bivins, Brooks high school, Quitman, Ga.; Miss Naomi Solomon, Randolph county training school, Cuthbert, Ga.. and A .C. McKenzie, Vienna, Ga.

John W. Dobbs, co-chairman of the league, presided. Short talks were made by Warren Cochrane, C. A. Scott, J. H. Calhoun, the Rev. Maynard Jackson, W. J. Shaw and Mrs. Maynard Jackson, all of Atlanta.

Also Prof. H. T. Edwards, Prof. C. A. DeVillars, J J. Lester, B. I. Shipman, M. H. Britian, Reverends Fuller and McCarter.

These political leaders urged voters throughout the state to study carefully the candidates for governor and lt. governor in the coming election.

Attorney A. T. Walden, co-chairman of the league, was not present because he was scheduled to address a meeting in Atlanta.

Courier Editorials

Negro Voters in Quandary

THE score on the vote for closure in the United States Senate was 33 to 19 in favor of the Republicans, although it has been the Democrats who have adopted civil rights as their program and promised during the 1948 campaign to enact such legislation if returned to office.

Of course they did not make any such promises while campaigning in the South, not even their standard bearer, Harry S. Truman; but for the past four years they have been claiming civil rights for Negroes as their very own.

Accordingly, the Democrats dealt a blow to their many Negro followers when they deserted them on the closure vote.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP acting secretary, has reminded the Democrats that "the 33 Republican votes for closure serve to emphasize the responsibility resting upon the majority party, and the fact that 21 votes from states outside the South were either cast against closure or were absent (twelve of these being Democrats) makes it difficult to place the blame for the poor showing on the deep South members . . . For too long the Dixiecrats alone have been blamed for strangling civil rights legislation in the Senate . . . Today's vote shows that both major parties are playing hide and seek with FEPC . . . It is time for both parties to stop using the Dixiecrats as a cloak for their own irresponsibility or their own insincerity on civil rights issues."

All this is very true and The Pittsburgh Courier accurately predicted the outcome, despite the pious promises of the Democrats at their recent Chicago clambake . . . promises on which they turned their backs less than a week later when their Senators had a chance to break the filibustering tactics by voting for closure and failed to do so.

All this puts a whole lot of the Negro voters deep in quandary.

Some leaders are demanding that Negroes vote against all those who failed to sincerely support FEPC and other civil rights measures, but this obviously calls for an unprecedented selectivity involving complete desertion of party lines which is politically unrealistic.

Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats are blameless in the abandonment of civil rights, but politics being what they are, it is not to be expected that Negro political groups are going to desert their respective parties for that reason, especially since they would have nowhere to go.

There is an ever-increasing number of Negro voters in the Southern states who have no choice as yet except to vote for Democratic candidates, none of whom, even the most liberal, are willing to come out in favor of the so-called civil rights program.

If they are to vote at all, they must vote for men opposed to the Truman program because there are no Republicans for whom to vote.

They have been voteless to long to pass up the opportunity to exercise their newly gained suffrage just because there is no one favorable to the civil rights program for whom to vote.

It is our guess that most of the Negro voters, North and South, will vote along party lines, and probably one of the straight tickets, despite the fact that both old parties have deserted them on FEPC and the rest of the civil rights program.

It is difficult to see how they can do otherwise and function politically at all.

Candidates Ask Voters' Support At League Meetings

Candidates for the Fulton County Commission and the Georgia State Legislature in the June 28 primary election, discussed their platforms and appealed for support when they appeared before the general committee of the Atlanta Negro Voters League last Wednesday and Thursday.

Commission candidates who asked support of the voters were: incumbents R. L. "Shorty" Cowsal and Jim Aldredge, along with their opponents Col. Don Spicer, Sam Jones and Franklin Rodgers.

Legislative candidates and their opponents who asked support were incumbents Luther Alverson and Jesse Walton, along with their opponents Hoke Smith, Richard Thibadeau and Monroe Herne.

Candidates for the judgeships will confer with the League committee on next Thursday, and later during the month all office seekers will be invited to appear before voters in public meetings to be scheduled in various wards of the city.

CANDIDATES QUESTIONED

At the hearings this week, League members questioned the candidates at length about their stands on several issues of general interest and on others of particular interest to Negro citizens.

Some of the questions showed great concern for the problem of city expansion and "one government" for the city and county. The Talmadge re-registration law and the county unit system were discussed; recreation and housing facilities for Negroes in the county, and more and better jobs for Negroes on the county payrolls, brought varying reactions from the candidates.

Much discussion by League members showed alarm over a new housing development in the Dixie Hill section. They said some 200 homes have been built in the section without water or sewerage, with all families sharing three large wells. The League members said the county government should not allow such "future slums" to be built in the community, and asked the candidates to correct the situation.

Georgians Decide They Want a Vote

CITIZENS of Georgia have just turned down an incredible request. As amazing as it sounds, they had been asked by Governor HERMAN TALMADGE to give up their rights as individual voters. A majority refused to do so, but this assurance of sanity was marred by the fact that nearly 43 per cent of those who voted on the issue were hot for the surrender of democracy.

The request came in a proposed amendment to the state constitution which would have made general elections in Georgia subject to the vicious county-unit system. This is an arrangement in which a fixed number of electoral votes is given to each county—six each for the eight largest, four each for the next 30, two each for the other 121. Thus, though some of the largest have 50 to 200 times more people than many of the smallest, they have only three times as much weight in elections.

For about 50 years the system has been used in primary elections, a boon to the TALMADGE school of politics with its phony rural flavor and its appeal to the country against the city. Old GENE, the father of HERMAN, more than once won nomination for Governor though receiving a minority of popular votes. The trick can be turned, and frequently is, by whipping up prejudice against the large counties as hives of iniquity, political ward heelers, Communists and (the crowning horror) of Negroes who now can vote and want to go to school with white children and may be thinking, who knows, about intermarriage. It has a way of reducing politics to the lowest common denominator of intelligent decision, and not only misrepresents the will of most of the people, but leaves a flavor of hate.

But the county-unit plan of nominations has come to be less than enough for its manipulators. Too many people are voting these days. The general election, in which every vote counts and one man is as good as another, white or colored, has come to hold a danger. All other efforts to keep the Negro from voting having failed, thanks to the Supreme Court and its broadening body of law on freedom, the TALMADGE group hit upon the idea of getting insurance against popular revolt by extending the unit plan from primaries to elections. Then there would be control that is contrary to the kind that the TALMADGE political technicians have mastered.

And sad to say, now that the voters turned against HERMAN in Tuesday's election, the son of Old GENE says he will try again in 1952, will keep the air poisoned with hate, will rally his wool hat boys, who evidently didn't come out Tuesday. It is something to worry about. After all, it is an American phenomenon, and involves everybody.

How the Unit System Defeated Popular Will

APOLOGISTS for the county unit system sometimes say: "Well, anyway, there has been only one race in which the winner by the unit count did not have also the most votes by persons. That was in 1946."

The statement is untrue. Without going back beyond 1930, we find 11 primary contests in which the unit rule has defeated the popular will. We cite them:

1930—In the race for comptroller general, Homer C. Parker received 69,504 votes, 186 unit votes. W. B. Harrison received 68,305 votes, 186 unit votes. The State Democratic Convention declared Harrison the winner, in violation of the party rule that in case of a tie in unit votes the candidate with the largest popular vote should be nominated. This reveals the extraordinary power that is frequently assumed by the state convention and the manner in which it flouts law and justice in serving the purposes of the dominant gang.

1932—In the race for state treasurer, George B. Hamilton received 95,006 votes, 152 unit votes. M. L. Ledford won with 93,997 votes but 156 unit votes.

1932—In the race for attorney general, Howell Cobb received 84,497 votes, 120 unit votes. M. J. Yeomans won with 75,976 votes but 146 unit votes.

1934—In the race for public service commissioner, J. B. Daniel received 129,961 votes, 192 unit votes. Walter R. McDonald won with 129,595 votes but 218 unit votes.

1936—In the race for court of appeals, Dave M. Parker received 99,403 votes, 148 unit votes. Jule W. Felton won with 89,546 votes but 166 unit votes. There were three other candidates and the victor received only 27 per cent of the popular vote.

1946—In the race for governor, James V. Carmichael received 313,389 votes, 146 unit votes. Eugene Talmadge won with 297,245 votes but 242 unit votes. Two other candidates, E. D. Rivers and Hoke O'Kelley, received a total of 81,247 votes. Mr. Talmadge's overwhelming victory by the unit count was achieved with only 43 per cent of the popular vote.

1934—In the race for Congress from the First district, Homer C. Parker received 12,730 votes, 18 unit votes. Hugh Peterson Jr. won with 9,266 votes but 26 unit votes.

1936—In the race for Congress from the Ninth district, John S. Wood received 22,201 votes, 20 unit votes. B. Frank Whelchel won with 20,011 votes but 22 unit votes.

1946—In the race for Congress from the First district, Hugh Peterson received 41,350 votes with 22 unit votes. Prince Preston won with 36,612 votes but 24 unit votes.

1946—In the race for Congress from the Fifth district, Mrs. Helen Douglas Mankin received 53,882 votes, six unit votes. James C. Davis won with 43,162 votes but eight unit votes.

1946—In the race for Congress from the Seventh district, Malcolm C. Tarver received 33,807 votes with 14 unit votes. Henderson Lanham won with 32,146 votes but 28 unit votes.

For many years it has lain with the district committees to decide whether the race for Congress shall be decided by the unit plan or the popular vote plan. This, of course, has led to political finagling of the worst sort.

However, the people of Georgia are to be congratulated that the committee ruled for the popular vote plan in the Eighth district congressional race in the primary last June. Don Wheeler, one of the ablest and most promising of young Democrats, was returned to his seat in the House by virtue of 24,738 popular votes. Had the unit rule prevailed, his leading adversary, Country Johnson, would have won, 24 to 20, although he received only 18,549 popular votes.

Georgians Urged To Vote Against County Unit System

Georgia leadership has cemented its ranks to fight the explosive amendment to extend the county unit system to the General Election.

The controversial measure, which is sponsored by the present state administration, would if passed, rule out future democratic elections in the state.

The opposition to passage of the measure to extend the county-unit system to the general election, say that if the bill becomes law, it will be the last time citizens can cast a vote in state elections when

Leaders Warn This May Be Last Chance To Cast Equal Vote

every man's vote will have equal weight.

They cite the fact that a vote in Chattahoochee county with a population of 1083 of which 260 are registered to vote has two unit votes in comparison with Fulton county with 466,172 residents of which 129,315 are registered voters, yet have only 6 unit votes.

Approximately 175,000 Negro voters of the state total of 1,200,000 state registered voters, will vote on the county unit issue, along with 37 other proposals in the November 7 election.

Proposal with state wide significance are:

(1) The amendment to extend the county-unit system to the general election.

(2) A measure to increase salaries of judges of the Supreme Court the Court of Appeals and the Superior Courts.

(3) A proposal to pay $100,000 to the person or persons bringing in the first commercial oil well.

(4- A clarifying amendment to make sure boards of educations have the right to borrow money on which to operate.

Leading newspapers and civil organizations of the state have joined in the fight against the move to extend the county unit system.

The League of Women Voters has been waging an aggressive fight against the bill.

Opposition has been expressed towards the measure by the Georgia Negro Democratic Club and the Fulton County Negro Democratic Club.

Many legislators have taken the stump in carrying the significance of the undemocratic proposal to the people of the state.

Many small counties appear to be definitely against the machine-sponsored legislation.

Leading newspapers of the state have expressed editorial condemnation of the proposal.

The controversial legislation was adopted by the 1949 General Assembly as a constitutional amendment to make the county unit system applicable to the general election as well as the state primary.

However, this amendment, as is true of others, must be submitted to the voters on November 7 for approval or rejection.

Leading citizens politicians, newspaper, and civic organizations of the state are urging citizens to vote against the measure.

10 Per Cent Drop In Negro Voting Strength Reported

A survey of 118 of Georgia's 159 couties revealed today that Negro voting strength has decreased by approximately 10 per cent.

The survey showed that in many counties. Negroes have registered in neglible numbers, although in one county. Libertv there are more Negroes registered than white--1,85[illegible] to 1,588.

In 90 per cent of the counties Negroes have less than one fifth of the votes. And in two thirds of the counties they have less than 10 per cent of the votes.

There were 947,823 white and 138, 235 Negro registered voters in the last primary. Only 703,048 of this number voted.

According to official records, in the 118 counties surveyed the number of white voters has decreased from 814,040 to 808, 877, and Negro voters have decreased from 115,292 to 103. 688.

Candidates For State, County Jobs To Appear

Leaders Deplore "Money Takers" As Not Representative

Political fireworks are expected to flare into the hottest degrees this week when candidates for state and county jobs meet face to face at three big voters rallies sponsored by the Atlanta Negro Voters League

Meetings have been scheduled Tuesday at the Zion Hill Baptist Church, corner Georgia Avenue S. W., and McDaniel Street; Thursday at the Mt. Moriah Baptist Church corner Ashby Street S. W., at Fair; and Friday night at Allen Temple AME Church, corner Clarke and Fraser Streets S. E.

All meetings will begin at 8 o'clock p. m.

J. W. Dobbs and Atty. A. T. Walden, co-chairmen of the Voters League, pointed out that the meetings have been arranged in the various communities for the convenience of voters of those sections. They pointed out that candidates for all political offices are expected to attend, and would be limited to three minute speeches in order that the meetings would be over by 10 o'clock.

MONEY-TAKING HIT

At the same time, officials of the Voters League took occasion to deplore the rumors of "money taking" by some so-called race leaders. They said certain persons had solicited funds from some candidates and wanted to make clear that Voters League officers are not parties and do not approve of such practices.

J. C. Long, president of the Westside Voters League, joined them in condemning such soliciting. He said that he had learned that some members of his organization had called on several candidates giving the impression they represented his organization, and asked for "expense money." Long declared that they would be expelled from the organization immediately.

One Fulton County judge told this reporter that three men came to his study and gave him the impression that they represented a Baptist ministers' organization. He disclosed that his suspicions were aroused and he offered to write a check to the baptist organization, but [illegible] to give them cash only. He said he gave them an excuse and told them to return later.

Long's statement follows: "It has come to our attention that certain persons claiming to represent the Westside Negro Voters League, have approached candidates for election in the coming primary, with appeals for financial assistance in return for their support. This is to inform the public and all candidates that any individual begging financial contributions does not represent the Westside Negro Voters League, and further, that such action has been repudiated by the organization check to the Baptist organization,

NO CONTRIBUTIONS

The Walden -Dobbs statement read as follows: "In the current primary campaign, the Atlanta Negro Voters League has not sought or accepted, and does not intend to seek or accept any financial contributions from any candidates for office. The small expense involved in the conduct of the League's activities is being met solely by its constituency. This statement is made because of the currency of rumors that certain persons have sought contributions from candidates for office in return for their support and endorsement. Nobody in the Atlanta Negro Voters League has authority to seek contributions from candidates.

Furthermore, the Atlanta Negro Voters League feels that such actions are not in the best interests of Negro citizens, is opposed to such practices, and strongly denounces the same. Persons who seek to sell their influence ordinarily have nothing to sell, and candidates waste their money when it is thus invested."

Re-registered Or Not, All Can Vote In Coming Primary

Many queries have been phoned into the WORLD office in recent days, as to who is eligible to vote in the June 28 primary. Citizens apparently have been confused over the voters reregistration law and some are in doubt as to their eligibility to vote.

In answer to this question: it was NOT mandatory that you become reregistered in order to vote in the coming election. If you were eligible to vote in the city democratic primary last year (mayor, councilmen,) you are qualified to vote in the coming June 28 primary. Prepare now to cast your ballot and urge your friends to vote too.

Negro Vote Seen Smaller

A survey of 118 of the 159 counties indicates a 10 percent decrease in Negro voters and a slight increase in white voters since 1948, the Associated Press [illegible].

If the trend continues, Georgia will have about one percent fewer voters instead of an anticipated increase—than were registered in 1948, the AP said.

Voters Applaud Candidates In Zion Hill Rally

Another Rally Set Tomorrow Night At Mt. Moriah Baptist

By C. W. GREENLEA

An enthusiastic crowd of voters from the Pittsburgh and Mechanicsville section, cheered candidates for political office as they lambasted each other at a rally Tuesday night in the Zion Hill Baptist Church. The meeting was sponsored by the Atlanta Negro Voters League.

Heartiest applause went to Luther Alverson, who is seeking reelection to the state legislature. Alverson cited his record in voting to unmask the Ku Klux Klan and fighting the Talmadge re-registration law. His opponent, young Richard Thibadeau, who declares that the state needs younger men "not set in their ways," accused Alverson of failing to vote on the Klan issue when it came up for final consideration in the assembly. Alverson later asked for a rebuttal and read a letter from Rep. John Greer, the author of the anti-mask bill who testified that Alverson had to be at the bedside of his wife who underwent a serious operation on the voting day. Young Thibadeau apologized for his accusation after Alverson made the explaination.

Judge Robert Carpenter, who alluded that he had had so much publicity that practically everyone should know him, accused his opponent of trying to capitalize off his domestic affairs to unseat him. He said "my ex-wife is behind this opposition to me", and declared that he was forced to defend his home" as any man would do if he would deserve the respect of his fellow man." Judge Carpenter declared that he had had more Negro jurors in his court than any other civil court, and would "continue to use more and more." Sam F. Lowe, his opponent, was not present but sent a representative to speak for him.

Atty. John S. Bell, former director of the Veterans Service Council, speaking for Lowe, declared that voters could not afford to "have someone sitting on the bench passing on their morals unless he is morally qualified himself."

Jack Troy, former Constitution sports editor, spoke for County commissioner James Aldredge, who like many other candidates in the coming election, attended a big rally in Roswell Georgia, and was unable to attend the Zion Hill Meeting.

Col. Don Spicer and Sam Jones, running against R. L. Shorty Doyal for his seat on the county commission, both criticized Doyal's record as not being fair and impartial to all the citizens of the county. Spicer said he had learned to respect the rights of all people while a prisoner in a Jap camp. Jones said that Doyal had spent the taxpayers' money unwisely.

Welborne Ellis, running for the judgeship now held by Judge Quincy Arnold, pointed to his record as head of the Fulton Welfare Department and said he equalized salaries of Negro and white workers of the department.

Judge Arnold did not appear, but sent a representative.

Bob McCoy, city attorney of Hapeville, speaking for Judge Quincy Arnold, created wild laughter when he asserted that Ellis "has never tried a case in the Civil Court of Fulton County. "I doubt," he said, "whether Ellis even knows where the washroom is on the fourth floor of the courthouse."

Others present or who sent representatives were: Former Mayor Roy LeCraw, who spoke for his brother, Walter LeCraw; Hamilton Locke, who spoke for Judge Claude Shaw; Reuben Garland's law partner; Offord Wald, who spoke for Judge George Whitman; F. L. Breen, who is seeking Judge Shaw's seat; R. L. Doyal, Jr. who spoke for his father; T. D. Smith who spoke for G. Everette Millican; and Jimmy Walker who spoke for Charlie Hamilton.

Next Voters League meeting will be Thursday night at Mt. Moriah Baptist .Church corner Ashby and Fair Streets, S. W.

Fulton Candidates Talk To Negro Voters' Body

By GORDON SAWYER

Fulton candidates running in the June 28 primary took their campaign before the largest single audience of the campaign Thursday night, a Negro audience meeting under the sponsorship of the Atlanta Negro Voters' League in Mt. Meriah Baptist Church.

More than 300 attended the meeting. John Wesley Dobbs, who described himself as a Republican, and A. T. Walden, "the Democrat," presided over the two-hour session.

The judges races opened the meeting quietly with Walter LeCraw, F. L. Breen and Judge Claude Shaw in the opening bout.

LeCraw pledged a "temper justice with the thought of the humanity" in dealing with the man being tried, and Breen hammered at Shaw for accepting his appointment from Gov. Talmadge. Shaw briefly started his record and pledged to "continue to give justice equally and impartially to all people who come before me."

C. B. Jones, representing Judge George Whitman, laughed Talmadge appointment insinuations off with the flat statement that "the vacancy came up when Talmadge was in office, and he had to make the appointment." Jones defended the Judge as "fair and unprejudiced" and pointed to the bar poll, saying "the lawyers said Garland was unqualified (for Judge) because they didn't trust him."

Garland said "prejudice, deep prejudice, has brought injustice into the courtroom. If you vote for me, I'll give justice regardless of race, creed or color." He threw a thorn in the lawyer's poll by asking Walden, an attorney, if he received a ballot to vote on the Judicial candidates. Walden's answer was "No."

Sam Lowe livened the meeting up with intimations about Judge Robert Carpenter's recent tangle with the courts. "I have not engaged in the hotel business or the night club business," Lowe said. "You will never be ashamed you made me your Judge."

Carpenter shot back that "this has been a grudge race from start to finish. This boy is sponsored and paid for by a lawyer from Philadelphia." "Lockwood," Carpenter said, using the name for the first time, "has sold his interest in that hotel to get out of town by June 28," and because "he needed a little more money for this race."

Atty. Morris Abrams represented Judge Quincy Arnold and answered charges that the Judge is lazy. "Nearly 15,000 cases a year are filed in that court," Abrams said, "and still you can get a trial in about 60 days. He is not only a judge, but an administrator, and has many motions and demurrers which take fine judgment. He was fair an decent to the Negro long before the Negro had the ballot."

Wellborn Ellis, opposing Arnold, again charged the Judge with laziness. Ellis said he "saw fit to have Negroes in the Welfare Department, and will see fit to have them on my juries."

Col. Don Spicer accused Doyal of deliberate falsehoods or irresponsibility in the race for County Commissioner. Doyal, he said, showed an ad in a newspaper at a previous meeting and said that he (Doyal) had paid for his, but that his opponent's ad was given free. "Doyal's ad was the only one in that issue of the paper," Spicer said. "He was either guilty of a deliberate falsehood or was completely irresponsible. That is the man who is promising you swimming pools and parks." Doyal broke promises after the last campaign, Spicer said when "he said he would not vote for liquor licenses, yet has consistantly done so."

Candidate Sam Jones accused the Commission of running the County so that "the County Manager has not been allowed to serve as he should . . . the County Commission has had his hands tied."

R. L. Doyal was represented by his son who said there were three records to look at: 1. a teacher and coach, 2. businessman. and 3. as a politician. "If you find anything there underhanded. don't vote for him." These candidates, young Doyal said, "are trying to run his character down. and if it wasn't against the law, I'd handle it in my own way. And I think I could, too."

Senatorial candidate Charles Hamilton told the group he "understands your problems, and it will be my pleasure to help you solve your problems."

His opponent, Everett Millican, fired back that Hamilton "doesn't have a political record. Let him tell you about his other record." Hamilton has spent thousands of dollars in this race for a $1,050 job, Millican said. "Why does a big oil executive want to be in the legislature?" demanded Millican

Legislative candidate Richard A. Thibadeau shot at Luther Alverson's record for not voting on vital bills, and Alverson told the voters he had already fought the amendment to extend the unit vote to the general election, fought to unmask the Klan and fought for the Minimum Foundation.

Monroe Hearn accused Legislator Muggsy Smith and city officials with "allowing men to race their cars on horse race tracks and kill themselves," and pledged to stop the races if he went to the Legislature.

Smith took a text from the Bible and reminded the audience that the anti-mask bill is "my bill."

Hoke Smith asserted "it's time in this county to get a representative who will represent all the people in the county. It's bad enough just to have three representatives, without having one who does not represent all the people."

Jesse Walton was not present and master of ceremonies Dobbs told the group, "this is the first case where a man has not asked for your vote or sent someone to represent him."

Franklin Rodgers opened his talk on taxes, and was reminded he was expected to tell the Negroes what he would mean to them. "My opponent keeps talking about a swimming pool for the new park. Well, I think those people down there need water to drink first, and 19 health centers have been built in the county recently—only one for Negroes, and I don't believe it's quite finished."

Jack Troy represented Jim Aldredge, saying, "he has been a hard working, conscientious public servant."

Negroes Hear DeKalb Candidates

By GORDON SAWYER

DeKalb candidates closed their pre-election campaign Tuesday night before a group of about 40 Negro voters in the Cox Funeral Home in Decatur, and left their fate to Wednesday's balloting.

Only three candidates appeared at the late-called meeting.

Wyman C. Lowe, speaking in James C. Davis' home county blasted at the Congressman's attitude towards the Negro and pleaded for "all of DeKalb County's Negro votes."

"Davis not only hasn't represented you," Lowe told the voters. "he's ignored you, and he's worked against you. His general attitude has been 'down with the Negro.'"

There are about 5,000 Negro voters in DeKalb County, Lowe told the group, and they "can hold the balance of power in this election."

Other candidates represented at the meeting were James A. Mackay and Charlie Parker, running for the State Legislature in separate brackets.

John Griffin, speaking for Mackay, said the Decatur attorney is for "better education for all people, for a legally protected ballot, and for home rule."

Parker, who spoke in his own behalf, said he believed in segregated schools, "and I don't believe you people are interested in intermingling the races, but I do believe school facilities should be equalized and all of them made better through the Minimum Foundation for Education." Parker also pledged to work to keep DeKalb's boundaries as they are, and to work for complete tax revision.

Negro Vote Is on Wane in Georgia

ATANTA, Ga.—Gov. Herman Talmadge and his cohorts achieved a 10 per cent drop in Negro voting strength in Georgia, according to a survey made on the eve of the June 28 state-wide primary. The survey showed that Negroes re-registered slowly in all counties of the state, and that in 90 per cent of the counties, Negroes have less than one-fifth of the votes. In only one county — Liberty — did they out number whites. 1,858 to 1,588.

In Georgia

Klan Fails To Slow Race Vote

ATLANTA — Governor Herman Talmadge won renomination in the Democratic state primary last week, while only one specific instance of pre-election cross-burning and racial warning was reported.

Klan crosses appeared in the Negro section of Ludowici, Ga. Three-inch white paper crosses tied to tree roots were distributed. This apparently had little effect as hundred of colored citizens voted. According to police, it was the first of such incident in Ludowici.

Three crosses were burned in front of a night club, at a turpentine company's quarters for employes and a third in front of the home of Ben Walker, prominent leader. Eight hundred Negroes had registered to vote in the state primary.

In Columbus, Negroes and whites voted together for the first time in recent years.

In Atlanta voting, some difficulty was encountered by citizens seeking their names at crowded polling places. Observers blamed the trouble on confusion at the courthouse with records of persons registered before the Talmadge registration act went into effect and those registered since.

Approximately 50 per cent of Atlanta and Fulton County's eligible Negro voters appeared at the polls. They voted almost overwhelmingly against the Talmadge machine, including Lieutenant Governor Marvin Griffin and Fifth District Congressman James C. Davis.

Talmadge Decries Unit Plot Charge

Gov. Talmadge Sunday branded as a "little, mean, contemptible lie" charges from Rep. Pierre Howard that the administration is seeking—through passage of the county unit constitutional amendment—to abolish the Democratic primary.

Howard, a Talmadge-supporting legislator from DeKalb County, accused the Talmadge faction of attempting to set up a state-wide political machine that could handpick Georgia's local and state officers forever.

The Governor retorted that Howard's statement was "designed to deceive the people."

Talmadge claimed his faction's move in trying to extend the unit system from the Primary into the General Election stems from its desire to give every county proper voice in state government.

He contends extending the unit system also will safeguard the State against the "radicals" whose "primary aim is to destroy segregation in Georgia."

Talmadge also said he does not know that he will ever "offer for public office again." The State Constitution prohibits him from running for Governor again, he added.

Howard, who voted for Talmadge during the "Two Governor Dispute of 1947" and actively campaigned for him in 1948, flatly charged that the Democratic Party will be abolished immediately after the unit amendment is passed. He pointed out that the amendment does not make it mandatory for a primary to be held.

ADVISES DELAY IN MEASURE

Atlanta-Gov. Herman Talmadge last week indicated that he had changed about his ill-famed re-registration measure which most of the state already had defied. On the second day of the current assembly, the governor sent a measure to legislation asking that enforcement of re-registration under the new law, be postponed for an indefinite period.

Senator Howard Overby of Gainesville, introduced a bill asking postponement of the law until April 20, 1952. A similar bill was introduced in the House.

HAD MANY OPPONENTS

Virtually the entire state had been up in arms over the registration act and hardly one-third of the previous million registrants had gone to the trouble to qualify under the act which was ordered by Talmadge as a means of stopping Negro bloc-voting.

The Talmadge rural counties where most of his strength law had notably not registered their voters. The big-city counties, which had always opposed Talmadge regimes, were proceeding with re-registration.

It was believed that the bipartisan efforts to nullify or stymie the re-registration will resulted, because neither political side knows how much of its own strength will be qualified to go to the polls this year if the law stands.

Courier
Sat. 1-28-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Washington Calling

Talmadge Pits Country Against City

By MARQUIS CHILDS

(Marquis Childs's column will be suspended for the week beginning Monday, March 6; he has been advised to lay off a week to recuperate from effects of his recent strenuous trip overseas—Ed.

ATLANTA, GA.

TALKING with Governor Herman Talmadge, you have the feeling of watching an extremely plausible actor. Yet it is a performance that, for the outsider at least, does not quite achieve credibility.

The lines that he speaks are all about the solid virtues of the folk who till the soil and earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. They're the backbone of the nation and not the restless, shifting crowds in the cities.

The words are those of his father, Ole Gene, who built up the political oligarchy that young Hummon inherited and directs with great skill. The words come out of the radical, Populist past in which Ole Gene had his roots.

But this is the mid-20th Century and populism has long since become something for the history books. Young Hummon wears a well-tailored suit and his galluses are gray and not red like his father's.

He looks a little like Ole Gene, a rather heavy, well-fed version of Ole Gene's lean, fierce intensity.

"Why, hello there, Charley," he says into the phone in his booming, stump-speaking voice. "Sure good to hear that, Charley. Sure good, because I want to carry Bibb County next time."

THE primary is coming some time in June. So far as the outsider can tell, there is no real focus of opposition to Young Hummon. M. E. Thompson, whom Young Hummon roundly defeated two years ago, has announced his candidacy, but no one expects much to come of it. Former Governor Ellis Arnall, at one time the rallying point for progressive elements in the state, announced that he would keep entirely out of the contest.

What makes Young Hummon's talk about the evils of the city and the virtues of the country especially ironic is a little drama that is said to have occurred here some time ago. This little drama can't be very well documented, but those who know most about politics in Georgia vouch for the substance of it.

Young Hummon got the idea he wanted to run for the Senate. There wasn't, he allowed, any future for a young man in the governor's office.

When the word of Young Hummon's ambition got out, it caused considerable consternation. This meant he would be running against Georgia's elder statesman, Senator Walter George, who is 72 years old. A lot of influential businessmen and bankers in Atlanta didn't like that at all.

George is chairman of the Senate finance committee and in the post he is considered as safe as the Rock of Gibraltar. Especially with that blankety-blank wild man in the White House it was supremely important to keep Georgia's elder statesman in this key committee chairmanship. So the calls began to go out from the bankers in Atlanta and the bankers in New York. Young Hummon must be persuaded not to run.

YOUNG Hummon was persuaded. At 37 he is the youngest governor in America, a fact of which he is proud. If it were not for the provision in Georgia's constitution that a governor may not succeed himself for the four-year term, Young Hummon could go on being governor as long as he lived. The present two-year term resulted from his father's death four years ago, Young Hummon's seizure of power in the best Central American tradition, his later surrender of that power to Thompson, the elected lieutenant governor, and finally a special election.

The Supreme Court of the United States soon will be asked to pass upon Georgia's county-unit system under which the rural counties wield power over those that contain the larger cities. A three-man federal tribunal has heard a suit brought by two residents of Atlanta whose attorneys pointed out that a vote in Chattahoochee County is 122 times as powerful as a vote in Fulton County in which metropolitan Atlanta is situated. The hope of the city voters is for a quick decision which may be appealed to the court in Washington and perhaps passed upon before the primary election in June.

Both Ole Gene and Young Hummon, in their exploitation of country against city, have used the race issue to the fullest extent. It is effective in the rural counties where the Negro population is often in excess of the white population. Young Hummon has exploited President Truman's civil rights program to frighten rural voters with the threat of an end to segregation.

There have been changes, and major changes, here. Today about 100,000 Negroes vote in the Democratic primary. That was undreamed of only a few years ago. But this is still a one-party state, and in a one-party state the choice of the voter is always pretty limited.

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Night Riders May Renew Threat To State Voters, Thompson Says

Constitution Sun. 3-19-50

Atlanta, Ga.

Candidate Asserts Hooded Bands Team 'With Machine Grasping Talmadge'

34 ega

By M. L. ST. JOHN

"Organized bands of hooded night riders" working with a "dictatorial political machine which has the present Governor within its grasp" may threaten Georgians again this Summer when they go to the polls, former Acting Gov. Thompson warns.

As Thompson gave a radio preview last night of his forthcoming campaign speeches, two persons announced for Commissioner of Agriculture. Incumbent Tom Linder is seeking renomination, and Talmadge sources said a strong candidate will qualify soon for State Treasurer in event Incumbent George Hamilton seeks renomination.

Simultaneously, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, reached at Biltmore, N. C., informed friends at Marietta he definitely will not be a draft candidate in Georgia's gubernatorial race. Told that sentiment over the State indicated he would be a strong contender, Clay replied:

"This is the first I've heard about it. My prior statements still hold."

Associate Justice T. Grady Head urged to be a candidate for Governor, also said that he does not plan to become a candidate. Head formerly served as Revenue Commissioner and Attorney General.

Hamilton is conferring with attorneys over plans to ask the courts to enjoin the June 28 primary, contending an "early primary" is illegal.

Thompson took a crack at a new law permitting the Governor to send out Georgia Bureau of Investigation agents without awaiting a request from sheriffs. He said this sets up a "Gestapo under the personal direction of the Governor." Thompson charged that this group "has practiced within recent months the protection of the guilty and the persecution of the innocent."

The State Democratic Committee has ceased to exist as an agent for the Democratic Party and has become a conspiracy, Thompson charged. The Governor has become the puppet in the hands of dangerous and subversive men, he added. The State Treasury has been looted until the credit of Georgia is impaired, Thompson said.

The former Acting Governor warned that the "machine" is trying now to grab control of every county courthouse and city hall and to name the County Democratic Executive Committees.

As to the Hamilton-Talmadge fight, should the court uphold Hamilton's claims that State law still requires the primary to be held within 60 days of the November general election, the divided anti-Talmadge faction would have more time to unite behind a gubernatorial candidate.

The Talmadge group, in the meantime, is planning to take advantage of Hamilton's position. If the State Treasurer qualifies in the "early primary," he would weaken his case. While he delays, a Talmadge friend is planning to qualify for the post.

Talmadge, running the Legislature, took unto himself control over State deposits in banks which Hamilton held since 1932. He charged Hamilton used this power against him in the 1948 campaign.

J. W. Weaver, of Jonesboro, and John G. Adams, of Newton County, announce they will run for Commissioner of Agriculture. Incumbent Tom Linder has qualified, and George Gaisser, of Spalding County, is considering making the race. Adams is a son of Former Agricultural Commissioner G. C. Adams.

For the post of Comptroller-General, Sen. Bill Cochran, of Thomasville, and Former House Clerk Pat McCutchen, of Dallas, are considering running. Incumbent Zack Cravey is expected to seek renomination.

21 Clerks To Move Into Several Schools

Atlanta Ga.

Sun. 4-2-50

Transportation Arrangements Are Available

Daily World

Citizens in the First Ward will have opportunities to register and re-register this week at several locations. Twenty-one registration clerks will move into each of the several schools to serve those who will present themselves to qualify for voting in the June Primary as well as the November elections.

Ward One includes all of the area south of Whitehall Street to the City Limits, East of McDaniel Street and West of the Georgia Railroad. Citizens of the Summerhill Section will register at Cook School, 11 Milton Drive, S. E. Those from South Atlanta will go to Milton Avenue School, 202 Milton Avenue, S. E., and from Mechanicsville and Pittsburgh sections to Georgia Avenue School, 252 Georgia Avenue, at the corner of Cooper Street. Registration hours will be: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday: 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Thursday and Friday: 2 p. m. to 10 p. m.; Saturday: 8:30 a. m. to 12 noon.

The campaign in the First Ward is under direction of Dr. B. J. Johnson, pastor of Greater Mount Calvary Baptist Church, assisted by Charles W. Greenlea, of the Atlanta Daily World staff. Pastors of all churches in the area are being requested to stress the importance of registration, and urged to secure block workers to help in the door to door canvass during the week. Arrangements are also being made for transportation and interested persons should contact Rev. Johnson at WAlnut 8855.

EXPRESS CONCERN

A number of citizens have expressed some concern as to what would be required to register or re-register. Officials of the All-Citizens Registration Committee, headed by Prof. C. A. Bacote, and those who have re-registered state that the procedure usually requires less than five minutes.

Each registrant is required to copy a section of the United States or Georgia Constitution, some of which range as short as one or two lines, in his own handwriting. The registrar will then ask that the matter be read back to him. Several questions, such as name, age, address, maiden name of mother, length of time of residence in Georgia and in the county, and the procedure is over.

Those who cannot read or write are given a list of 30 questions including those such as: name of the president of the United tSates, Governor of Georgia, number of counties, etc. and allowed to study them. They are then required to answer ten correctly, asked the same questions as others and that completes that procedure. Persons who have not re-registered under the new law are being urged to do so, otherwise they may be challenged at the polls when they go to vote.

Gov. Talmadge's Political Arithmetic

Journal and Courier

Sun. 10-22-50

READING what Governor Talmadge is saying about the county unit amendment, we think it is justifiable to ask if he takes the people of Georgia to be morons.

Look at this statement, for example, made Thursday to the State Peace Officers' Association meeting in Atlanta:

> Georgia has only one very large population center, which could on a purely popular vote basis overbalance the entire voting will of every other single county in this state, including Richmond, Bibb, Muscogee and all the others. A highly organized potential of 150,000 bloc votes in Atlanta could be arrayed against the entire state.

Atlanta

A more deceitful bit of poppycock was never uttered by a person holding dignified office.

In the June primary in which Mr. Talmadge was renominated, the total vote was 568,775.

Fulton County (which includes a large rural area extending from Fairburn to Old Milton) cast a total of 63,526 votes.

Let us subtract 63,526 from 568,775, as perhaps Governor Talmadge can do, and we get 505,249.

How are 63,526 persons going to out-vote 505,249?

Now, of that vote of 63,526 in Fulton, 21,318 went to Mr. Talmadge himself. Surely he would not say that they are the servile tools of any political boss, so that leaves *only* 42,208 to make up the bloc which he says will be formed to impose its evil will upon 526,567 good and true citizens of Georgia.

Why cannot our young Governor speak responsibly in discussing this matter?

A constitutional amendment has been proposed. Any modification of the basic law creates a serious and important issue. Differ as we may about it, there is at least the obligation to speak truly and sensibly, and Governor Talmadge is not doing that.

He is spouting absurdities which insult the intelligence of his listeners. He is slandering decent citizens by vile innuendo. He is inflaming the passions of race hatred. He is appealing to every prejudice that he thinks might yield a vote for his scheme.

Only the weakness of the cause can explain his unworthy and destructive course of action.

Wednesday's Primary Election

Reports from Wednesday's primary election show that the machine of reaction has renominated Governor Herman Talmadge and Lieut-Governor Marvin Griffin. Naturally we are disappointed with this result in view of the record and stated principles of these men regarding members of the Negro race, despite the fact we comprise one-third of the citizens of this state.

At least we had hoped, that if Governor Talmadge had to win the unit votes, the results would have shown a popular majority vote for his chief opponent. Former Governor M. E. Thompson, who is more moderate and considerate in his racial views. This is what happened in the 1946 contest between the late Eugene Talmadge and Atty. James V. Carmichael and we are proud of the fact that during this 1946 campaign our group cast perhaps a larger number of votes than we did in the recent election to bring that result about.

And right here, we wish to remind again our people of the necessity for them to take the time to get registered and vote on every possible occasion. We estimate only about 10,000 out of the 20,000 eligible voters here in our race took the time to vote. We must wake up if we are to materially improve our citizenship status. Intelligent, organized use of the ballot is the most effectiye way toward advancement for us.

However, despite the fact that practically all our voters supported the victor's opponent, the people as a whole in the state have a right to expect out of the nominee-elect the carrying out of the Minimum Foundation for Education without any discrimination on the basis of race because he is to take an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States which forbids racial discrimination.

We have no regrets to state for the stand we have taken as a matter of honesty, integrity and common sense and to the contrary we are proud of the general intelligence our people have shown in the state as a whole in exercising their right to the ballot. We must continue our efforts for more and more Negro voters. There can be no compromise in the achievement of this objective. And as long as there is a racial issue in a political campaign may God forbid that we fail to rally every Negro voter to the last man and woman to block from office that candidate raising it.

We have no cause to be discouraged. In eight out of ten of the other contests the voters in this county had to make a choice. We are happy to say that we were on the side with the winners.

We Are Registered – Now Let's Vote

Next Wednesday, June 28, is a significant day on the calendar to citizens of Atlanta and Fulton County as well as to citizens across the state. That is the day when voters will go to the polls to decide on a governor, a lieutenant governor, and scores of other lesser candidates for state house jobs.

That is a solemn and serious responsibility resting over every voter. For we are held to account for the kind of men who are chosen to direct the affairs of our government. Citizens who are not registered are not important, insofar as government is concerned because they do not manifest enough interest to get registered. But neither are registered voters important unless after registering they will follow through by voting.

Despite the clandestine Reregistration Law, passed by the Talmadge machine to minimize the influence of the Negro vote, a large number of Negroes have busied themselves and are eligible to vote next Wednesday. According to the figures, there are some 125,000 Negro voters over the state. In Fulton County, Negroes make up about 20,000 or less of the voting population. And although these figures are slightly lower than during the last gubernatorial election, they are sufficiently large enough to make an impressive showing on election day, if only all of these registered will vote. Go to the polls. You owe it to your state and your county to help elect good men.

PROTEST VOTE URGED AGAINST WALTER LeCRAW

In an employees' meeting, C. A. Scott, editor and general manager of the Atlanta Daily World said "Talmadgeism and Klu Klux Klanism are the big issues in today's election" and urged all qualified registered voters in the state to go to the polls and register a protest vote against these forces.

In regard to the Talmadge administration, Mr. Scott said no effort on its part has been made to unmask the Klan which has lived as a threat to the safety and security of the people of this state and those interested in good government Mr. Scott urged that "we should defeat Talmadge through a protest vote at the polls." He also said that a most effective way to defeat Talmadge is to vote for his opponent, former Governor M. E. Thompson.

In another statement, Mr. Scott urged a vote against J. Walter LeCraw who is running as a candidate for judgeship. Mr. Scott has strongly indicated that LeCraw is unqualified for the office he seeks.

The World Editor further emphasized that people running for political office should have unquestionable records. In making this observation he urged that voters find out these two things before voting for LeCraw:

1. Why did Walter LeCraw fail to get a job in Washington, D. C. last year as counsel for the Un-American Activities Committee?

2. Why did he file two libel suits of $50,000 each against the Atlanta Daily World for printing a story involving the alleged police brutality against an alleged pregnant colored woman?

It is Mr. Scott's contention that before voting for Walter LeCraw the above questions should be answered.

Candidates Shun, Woo Negro Vote

ATLANTA, Ga. — The 1950 Democratic primary race in Georgia hinges on another race — the Negro.

From platforms and soapboxes across the length of this Southern state come the rantings and ravings of white supremacists seeking to win the votes of unthinking citizens by beating the drums of bigotry.

Chief drum beater is Gov. Herman Talmadge who hopes to retain his post as top executive of Georgia. In recent speeches he has pledged to cheering and applauding audiences that "as long as I am governor, no Negroes will attend white schools."

Doesn't Want Negro Votes

Boasting that he was elected by the white people, Gov. Talmadge has assured his listeners that he "did not solicit votes from Negroes in 1948 and I am not soliciting their votes now."

In a recent speech, tailor-made for his female audience, the Governor baited them on with syrupy words. "Our women are intelligent voters," he said. "They are keenly aware that our traditions are imperiled, that our way of life faces total destruction. The parents of Georgia, particularly the mothers, are rallying to our standard."

"The good women of Georgia will never stand for the mixing of races in our schools," he said.

Attacks Opposition

Another member of the white supremacist band is Judge John Frankum, of the Northern Circuit Superior Court. Attacking the opposition last week, the Judge said "the same old FEPC crowd is running against us again this year.

"They say they have a workable plan for segregation. I had just as soon appoint a passel of tomcats custodian of a canary bird as entrust our traditional Southern Rights to that crowd," he said.

Turning over the baton to a fellow traveller, Frankum let J. Robert Elliott, Georgia national Democratic committeeman, lead the band a while. This speaker let loose a volley of discordant notes against former acting governor M. E. Thompson, an opponent.

Blast Thompson

He blasted Thompson for his record of "connivance with colored people of Georgia." He warned that if Thompson were elected, "papers all over the nation will spread the news that the people of Georgia have given up any effort to prevent segregation. We might as well throw in the sponge."

Meanwhile, Thompson is doing a little beating himself, but on the other side of the drum. Speaking on his behalf, last week, Jack Williams, a newspaper editor, told a radio audience that "Thompson far-sightedly has offered a careful, detailed and intelligent program to preserve segregation in the public schools by building the school buildings we need now."

He said that Thompson, while acting governor, saved Georgia from the possibility of an anti-segregation suit "such as was filed in Texas" by sponsoring the regional college plan to provide separate and segregated institutions for Negroes.

Woo Negro Vote

Speaking before an all-Negro audience in Atlanta last week, Wyman C. Lowe, candidate for Congress, pledged to work for "equal educational opportunities for Negroes and whites."

"I do not have the views of many narrow minded people of the South toward Negroes," he said.

Many other candidates are wooing the Negro vote by citing their record for FEPC, against the KKK and for various types of civil rights legislation.

Unit System Analysis

The Editors: Here is a brief analysis of the recent tabulation of the votes cast for Governor, which in my opinion, reveals the unfairness and inconsistency of the county unit system in Georgia.

Counties—	Unit Votes	Total Votes	Ratio Per Unit
Fulton	6	65,786	10,964
Decatur	2	72	36
Chatham	6	24,601	4,100
Wheeler	2	115	57
Bibb	6	15,852	2,642
McDuffie	2	124	62
DeKalb	6	15,727	2,621
Lee	2	158	79
Totals of six-unit counties	24	121,966	5,082
Totals of two-unit counties	8	469	59

In addition to the above, Burke County, credited with four unit votes, cast 1,722 at the polls, while Tift County with two unit votes cast 3,922 votes at the polls.

You are fighting a good fight. Please keep it up. But if this abominable system cannot be discarded perhaps there may be ways and means to amend it which would require that each county receive credit for its allotted unit votes in proportion to the number of registered and qualified voters who actually cast their votes. Example: If a given county has 5,000 registered voters with two unit votes and less than 2,500 cast their ballot that county should be credited with only one unit vote. If a county has 120,000 registered, each block of 20,000 voting would receive one unit vote. The above 65,786 would credit Fulton with four units.

"DISFRANCHISED" ATLANTAN.

Carpetbagger's Plan

The Editors: The attempt to inject the racial issue into the discussion of the question of extending the county unit system into the general election is one of the major mistakes that the Talmadge organization has made. All Georgians are aware that the unit system was devised by the Carpetbagger Rufus Bullock to disfranchise the white voters of North Georgia and of the Wiregrass, and that the same condition exists today.

There are 159 counties in Georgia. Comparing the 79 of these that hold an advantage over the other 79 in voting strength under the county unit system with Atlanta's two counties, you find some startling figures on the "race issue." Fulton and DeKalb counties have a Negro population of 26 per cent. Of the 79 counties profiting most by the unit system, 50 of these have greater proportionate Negro populations than Atlanta, and 29 have a majority of Negro citizens.

CORNWALLIS EDWARDS.

Ball Ground.

Confusion At Polls Protested

"The people ought to get right over to the Courthouse," is the way one poll official expressed it Wednesday when asked why there was so much confusion over the names of registrants not being at the precinct points.

At least 25 persons reported their names were not at Precinct 3-B although they voted in the last election, less than two years ago, and had reregistered. The confusion showed even further because polls workers remembered some of the persons personally as having voted in 1948 and 1949. They could do nothing, however, without an official notice from the Courthouse.

There were other varied complaints. At least a half dozen persons reported that the pointers over the governor candidates would not come down although it worked over candidates in other brackets. There was some trouble with machines generally. Two of the 15 at E. R. Carter were not used, due to mechanical difficulties.

REFERENDUM OVERLOOKED

Many citizens overlooked the referendum on the Plan of Improvement and the county manager system. Pointers pertaining to these two issues were above the slate of state and county candidates and many voters failed to see them, not having been instructed at pre-election meetings where they would be on the voting machine. In these instances it was reported that many voters left the booths, asking where the sheets were to vote on the Plan of Improvement. Of course, they could not then reenter the booths to vote again.

Newspapers received varied complaints of shifts of voters' names to new polling places, some of which had been formed since the last state election some two years ago.

There were no reported cases of electioneering at the polling places. At 3-B someone had placed a large number of slates printed on small cards near the bates to the entrance of the school. These had been removed later on in the day.

Police prevented electioneering in the vicinity of the polls and prevented persons from putting up campaign posters in the city limits.

Political leaders promised to call a meeting to receive complaints of voters and to remedy them as soon as possible.

Georgia Voting Pits Old Foes In New Test

Talmadge Faces Thompson Again

ATLANTA, June 27 (U.P.)—Gov. Herman Talmadge's regime, stressing white supremacy and a better rural life, faces a test in the Georgia Democratic primary tomorrow from a sharp-eyed schoolmaster who insists he can win.

Some of his best friends told Melvin E. Thompson not to make the race. But Thompson, who has tangled with Talmadge twice before and broken even, plunged ahead in his campaign with such vigor that many observers give him a running chance.

The ballot duel between the two antagonists who first locked horns in the dual governorship spectacle of 1947 heads a large slate of races including a senatorial contest between the veteran Walter George and Alex McLennan, Atlanta attorney. Five congressional seats also are at stake.

Unit System Important

Georgia's county unit electoral system will govern the voting. This device weights the tabulation in favor of the smaller population counties. Talmadge, like his late father, Eugene, swears by the system and depends on it for victory even if he should trail in popular votes.

The system allots each county two, four or six unit votes. The candidate who gets most of a county's popular votes takes all the units. Half a dozen two unit counties—and there are 121 of them—can cancel out the metropolitan vote of Atlanta which can muster only 12 units from the two counties which embrace the city.

Between 500,000 and 600,000 of Georgia's 1,216,000 registered voters are expected to turn out if the weather holds good. The registration includes about 130,000 Negroes.

Thompson, like Talmadge, has opposed the ending of segregation in schools but he insists that Georgia can provide and pay for equal facilities for the segregated races.

Talmadge, 36, vowed in his campaign that he would never permit mingling of the races. He called the two years of his administration "the most progressive in Georgia's history." Thompson called them the most wasteful and attacked his opponent's "broken promises and broken engagements."

McLennan, a last minute entry who called George a spokesman for big interests, was not conceded much chance against the veteran senator.

Talmadge Rips 'Civil Righters' On Ballot Stand

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Gov. Herman Talmadge Saturday hit back at charges that extending the county unit system into Georgia's general election would be unfair to the voters, unconstitutional and a deterrent to a two-party system.

In a fiery statement denouncing the "Atlanta civil rights crowd that wants to control Georgia," Talmadge branded as false the report that Georgia is the only state with a county unit system.

The young governor, who campaigned on the same racial theme as his late father, Gov. Gene Talmadge, used, sought to wrap the racial issue around the proposed county unit amendment.

"Claims that one Negro vote in Atlanta should equal one white vote in Echols County is just as logical as saying we should give New York 12 votes in the U. S. Senate because they have more people than Georgia," declared Talmadge.

(Opponents of placing the county unit system into the general election had claimed that one vote in Echols County should not be worth 34 votes in Fulton County.)

Claims Atlanta Parasite

Talmadge said that it is "childish" to oppose the unit plan on the grounds that Atlanta pays a higher percentage of taxes than other counties. Atlanta also receives a higher percentage of benefits of state government, and "Atlanta lives off all the rest of the state," he added.

"The claim that the county unit system would deter formation of a two-party system in Georgia is fallacious," Talmadge continued. "No matter how the votes are counted, the Republicans would stand just as good a chance as the Democrats."

To the opposition's claim that Georgia is the only state with a county unit system, the governor pointed out that Gov. Preston Lane recently won renomination in Maryland on a county unit system. Lane lost the popular vote "due to the huge bloc in Baltimore," Talmadge reported.

Cites Court Rulings

The chief executive said the United States Supreme Court has, in effect, twice held the unit system constitutional in decisions which recognize the rights of states "to protect the interests of the smaller against the greater and to require that candidates for statewide office should have support not limited to a concentrated locality." The court says this is not a unique policy, but has been recognized in our government since it was founded, having been handed down to us from England, Talmadge said.

Urging Georgians to vote for placing the county unit system in the general election as it now is in the Democratic primary, Talmadge declared:

"If it is ever done away with Atlanta will completely monopolize your state government. Every bit of influence the other counties have in the operation of the state government insures solely on account of the county unit system. Under boss rule from Atlanta, the city boss, Negro attorney A. T. Walden, and the owner of The Journal-Constitution could sit down together and handpick your whole slate of state officials."

Gov. Talmadge Lauds County Unit System

SAVANNAH, Oct. 18—(AP)—Gov. Talmadge said here Wednesday that if all the people of Georgia fully understood the county unit system, only two counties—Fulton and DeKalb—would vote against it.

Here for a Coastal Empire Fair, the Governor said the county unit system had its origin in England and "is traditional to all English-speaking peoples." One of the basic principles of the system, he said, is that the territory as well as the people is represented in government. He pointed out that all states, large and small, have two senators each in the Congress.

"The civil rights crowd, largely concentrated in Atlanta, want to destroy our traditional county unit system," the Governor said. "They are seeking to use the bloc vote and the carpetbag newspapers to help them gain control of the state. And they can and will do it unless the people of Georgia wake up and write the county unit system into our constitution Nov. 7."

Talmadge addressed a luncheon of the Exchange Club, sponsors of the Fair, and later visited the exhibits.

2-Year Registration Delay Voted by Senate, 39 to 8

By ALBERT RILEY

Extension of Georgia's old registration list of 1,200,000 voters until 1952 was a step nearer completion today in the State Legislature.

The step was taken when the Senate yesterday voted, 39 to eight, to postpone for two years the effective date of the 1949 registration act which would have wiped out the old voter list.

The amendment to the 1949 act appears almost certain to pass the House since it has administration approval. A similar bill already has been introduced in the House, and any difference between the two likely will be ironed out.

After completing its action on the reregistration measure, the Senate adjourned for the week.

An expected battle over a sales tax failed to develop when Sen. D. B. Blalock, of Newnan, changed his mind and decided not to introduce a sales tax bill as he said he would do.

Apparently with the blessings of Floor Leader Crawford Pilcher, of Warrenton, Blalock had intended to give the Senators a chance to vote for a sales tax after the Upper Chamber had adopted a resolution calling on the House to adopt a sales tax and a tax-revision program.

But Blalock said he changed his mind when he found that with his proposed bill, a substitute for a pending tax measure, he could not have combined tax revision with a sales tax.

He denied that his opposition to the Senate resolution had been "political," said he favored a sales tax and tax revision and hoped the House would adopt such a program in an orderly fashion and send it to the Senate.

A defeat in the Senate would have hurt the chances of the House's passing any tax-revision measures, Blalock explained.

Significantly, former House Speaker Roy Harris, who has plumped for tax revision now in opposition to the Administration's stand for no new taxes, was against the planned Senate maneuver.

The Senate had a lively debate over postponement of the reregistration deadline, after tabling a bill by Sen. Willis Smith, of Carrollton, to repeal the reregistration law.

The postponement measure was sponsored by Sens. Roy LeCraw, of Atlanta, and Harold Overby, of Gainesville, with aid from Pilcher. Sen. Walter Harrison, of Millen, who vigorously opposed the reregistration bill in 1949, along with LeCraw, spoke out against postponement, and LeCraw was greeted with apparently hostile questions from Sens. Henry Davis, of Jefferson; Lee Purdom, of Blackshear, and others. Sen. Tom Rich, of Bainbridge, supported the amendment. So did Sen. Carl Ayers, of Oglethorpe.

Harrison lost a motion to table the amendment, 26 to 16.

"The reregistration bill has rebounded against the administration," Harrison declared, "and the administration now has seen the error of its ways."

The Millen Senator declared, "If it was a good law a year ago, it is a good law now," and "there is no need to further confuse the people."

LeCraw, Overby and Pilcher argued the law would work if given sufficient time. But, they pointed out, confusion about the law had resulted in so few people reregistering that extension of the deadline was a "must." A Supreme Court decision upholding the law had removed much of the confusion about it, they said.

Pilcher withdrew an amendment that would have made it a misdemeanor for Superior Court judges to fail to appoint registrars under the 1949 law, as some of the judges have done, when Sen. Claude Pittman, of Cartersville, said it would be an insult to the judges.

Georgians Muff Chance

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Failure of Negro voters to consolidate their forces last week resulted in the loss of a racial bid for a seat on the Augusta City Council.

Frank Summerfield, prominent businessman, polled 574 votes, but failed to outpace Jerry Scully, white; for whom 740 ballots were tallied in the predominantly Negro Third Ward voting. The second Negro candidate, George E. Ross, polled only 47 votes.

* * *

JOHN C. THOMAS and H. Preskitt, white, who had been in the race, withdrew in favor of Scully the day before the election.

For the first time in the history of Augusta, Negroes served as clerks and managers at the polls. Workers included W. C. Ervin, C. S. Wigfell, L. B. Wallace, H. W. Bowman and R. W. Calhoun, managers, and James V. Sullivan, Minnie Mae King, H. Gaulden and William H. Hughes, clerks.

— "FORTIETH IN '50" —

"STOP GETTING MAD, GET SMART," SPEAKER ADVISES

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Congressman William L. Dawson from the First Congressional District in Chicago, told an audience at Wheat Street Baptist Church Sunday that one sure way to achieve political and economic freedom is "to do something about it at the ballot box," through the effective use of well organized political action.

The noted Congressman from Illinois encouraged Negroes to organize their political strength in the South and to exercise this strength with votes at the ballot box by getting their names on the books as qualified registered voters. Part of his talk was concerned with the methods and organizational procedure in setting up effective voting machinery.

Congressman Dawson is vice-chairman of the National Democratic Committee and Chairman of the Expenditures Committee of the Executive Department.

Politics, according to Mr. Dawson, affects the individual from the "cradle to the grave." He stated that everything which happens to the individual evolves around political action and that the ballot has become a "most sacred thing" in the hands of the people.

In an effort to obtain their civil rights, he advised Negroes to "stop getting mad and get smart." The Congressman believes that a quiet and yet well organized approach to the political ills of today, would be most logical.

During his talk he placed emphasis on individual initiative and group organization, in getting people out to the polls to vote. He gave a brief history concerning the workability of his own organization in Chicago and some of the methods used in shaping it into a successful voting unit. Starting as a "block worker," he completely reorganized a Chicago Republican stronghold, later turning the entire voting in his district behind the Democratic party.

Mr. Dawson told his audience that the success of political strength for the Negro in the South lies within the race. He pointed out that politics can be considered to be hard and "thankless work." Yet, in order to achieve an objective Negroes must learn to work hard and sharpen their political prospectives.

In regard to political conditions in Georgia and the South, he further encouraged Negroes to register and get their names on the books, in order to comply with current voting procedures. In stressing the significance and power behind organized political action, Congressman Dawson urged political leaders to work towards getting the names of people on the books and worry about which way they will vote later. He said that he had no fear about them voting for the right principle. "Get them registered," he said.

The long practice of circumscribing the mind of the Negro in the South, has long been a pattern, Mr. Dawson stated and one that has been "a most dastardly thing," he further pointed out. He asked what is the Negro doing to help shape the thinking of his people and what steps are being taken in the South to crush a long established inferiority complex.

In touching on the worth and value of Negro citizenship in America, the Congressman told his audience that the Negro belongs here and that he has paid his price for such a right in each war that he has participated.

A native Georgian, Congressman Dawson came to Atlanta at the request of the Citizens Democratic Club of Fulton County of which C. A. Scott, editor and general manager of The Atlanta Daily World is

House Votes Postponement Of Reregistration To 1952

Bill Pushed By Administration Leaders By A Vote Of 140 To 11

The Georgia House of Representatives passed Tuesday an administration-sponsored bill which would postpone the effective date of the voter re-registration act until April, 1952.

Administration leaders pushed the bill, which Talmadge requested, through the House by a vote of 140 to 11. The measure was sent back to the Senate, to iron out differences on several amendments which House leaders tacked on.

Before passing the bill, the House refused an amendment by Representative Hagen, of Screven, which would have authorized the state to aid the counties in meeting the expense of registration.

However, amendments by Representative Davis, of Dougherty would limit the registrars to two work days a month unless authorized by county authorities.

In a stormy debate that preceded the final vote, Representatives Nightengale, of Glynn county, and Representative Miller, of Bibb county, challenged the constitutionality of the postponement legislation.

Charging that the postponement measure was a "political bill," Representative Adie Durden, of Dougherty county, said "This is either a good bill or a bad bill. If it is good, we should keep it. If bad, we should be man enough to repeal it."

president; and the Atlanta Negro Voters League of which John Wesley Dobbs and A. T. Walden are co-chairmen.

Mr. Dawson praised the two local Negro political groups stating that their willingness to lay aside party and political views and unite in one common effort to help build the Negro's political strength, was commendable. He encouraged Negroes to develop more race pride and greater dignity within the race. He praised the Negro women for their leadership ability and indicated that if they would start the "political ball" rolling, that the men would be forced to follow. He touched on the importance of courtesy and politeness and said that, "they are still the Badges of culture." Mr. Dawson also emphasized that when properly used, courtesy and politeness can open more doors for the Negro.

In praising democracy, the Congressman stated that America is the greatest place in the world in which to live despite some of its shortcomings. He praised the United States Constitution, and stated that he would fight to "maintain its integrity."

Following the program at Wheat Street Baptist Church, a private dinner was held at the Butler St. YMCA, at which time the Congressman discussed issues concerning the Democratic Party and further backed up his speech with emphasis on voting in the South.

In regard to Civil Rights legislation, now pending in Congress, Mr. Dawson said he felt confident that FEPC, and Anti-Lynch measures would pass the House. He failed to pass on what might happen in the Senate regarding such legislation.

THE SUPREME COURT HAS BEEN ASKED TO expedite its hearing of a suit challenging the Georgia county-unit voting system—a system under which half a million people in the state's sixty-seven smallest counties have twenty-two times as much influence in nominating Democratic Party candidates for state and federal office as an approximately equal number of people in Fulton County (Atlanta). The court has been reluctant in the past to interfere with state voting systems; in 1947 it refused, in a four to three decision, to void an archaic Illinois statute which gave rural areas disproportionate strength in the House of Representatives. But the Georgia case is profoundly important because the county-unit system—giving each county, however small, two "unit" votes, and no county, however populous, more than six "unit" votes—is a loophole through which Negro voters can be effectively deprived of influence in Democratic primaries. Backwoods counties, with sparse populations and easily intimidated Negro citizens, are given a disproportionate voice in the primaries; urban counties, where labor votes heavily and Negro rights are more likely to be protected, are deprived of equal representation. Enlightened Southern newspapers, including the conservative Chattanooga *Times*, recognize the danger that the Georgia system, unless struck down judicially, will be copied by other states. A three-judge federal district court recently refused to outlaw the system, but the decision was a divided one. The Supreme Court has outlawed the "white primary" as such, and has nullified Southern Democratic attempts to evade the rule by the device of pretending that the Democratic Party is a private "club." It can reasonably be asked to assert its jurisdiction in the Georgia case, and to act quickly enough to make its ruling before the primary elections on June 28.

High Court, 7-2, Refuses to Upset Georgia Vote Rule That Hits Cities

By LEWIS WOOD

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 17—By a 7-to-2 division, the Supreme Court today refused to interfere with the Georgia county-unit primary election system championed by the forces of Gov. Herman Talmadge.

Without expressing an opinion on the merits of the system, the Supreme Court merely remarked that Federal courts did not pass upon cases "posing political issues" arising from the way the states arranged the distribution of their electoral strength.

The action affirmed a 2-to1 ruling by a special northern Georgia Federal District Court rejecting a challenge against the unit law.

Justice William O. Douglas, joined by Justice Hugo L. Black, bitterly dissented. The majority comprised Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson and Justices Stanley Reed, Felix Frankfurter, Robert H. Jackson, Harold H. Burton, Tom C. Clark and Sherman Minton.

The majority stated that Federal courts have "consistently refused to exercise their equity powers in cases posing political issues arising from a state's geographical distribution of electoral strength among its political subdivisions."

Political observers agreed that the decision would aid the Georgia Governor's forces, who have opposed any change in the system before the Democratic primary June 28. Mr. Talmadge will be a candidate for renomination in the primary. Democratic nomination in Georgia is tantamount to election.

The two Georgia Senators were pleased by the decision. Senator Walter F. George, who also will seek renomination in the primary, said he believed the court found "the only logical conclusion that could have been reached."

Senator Richard B. Russell said it was "gratifying to see that the court followed the precedents and recognized the rights of states."

Under the Georgia plan, the candidate who polls most votes in a county gets all of that county's unit votes; which vary from two to six, according to the county's population. A county with 1,000,000 voters would have only six unit votes, while the smallest county, with 212 registered voters, would have two unit votes.

Benard South and Harold C. Fleming, who brought the test case, contended that their votes in the state's most populous county, Fulton (Atlanta), had on the average only one-tenth the weight of votes in the other counties.

Opponents declared the plan discriminated in favor of rural counties and against the urban counties. They said it gave votes in rural counties up to 122 times more weight than votes in city areas.

It was argued too that the votes of many Negroes in the cities would be outweighed in the unit system. Justice Douglas stressed this point in his dessent. He said that the system "heavily disenfranchises the urban Negro population."

Messrs. South and Fleming, in asking the Supreme Court for a hearing, asserted:

"If the Georgia county unit system is permissible State practice, it will come to replace the white primary as the instrument of Negro disfranchisement throughout those areas of the South which are still determined to find a means of preventing the black man from voting."

Douglas Cites Opinions

The special District Court said in its 2-to-1 ruling that it was true that the system discriminated against city voters but that Federal courts could not intervene. When Messrs. South and Fleming appealed to the Supreme Court, Georgia answered that the right to vote in a State primary did not arise under the Federal Constitution or laws of the United States.

Justice Douglas, joined by Mr. Blacks, commented:

"I suppose that if a state reduced the vote of Negroes, Catholics or Jews so that each got only one-tenth of a vote, we would strike the law down."

He cited Supreme Court opinions to prove his contention that the right to vote in primaries was covered by the Constitution. He said that discriminations against race, creed or color were outlawed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, but he added that the Georgia system made "an invidious discrimination."

He stated Messrs. South and Fleming "show that a vote in one county will be worth over 120 times each of their votes. They show that in forty-five counties a vote will be given twenty times the weight of each of theirs. They show that on a statewide average each vote outside Fulton County will have over eleven times the weight of each (of their) votes."

Justice Douglas continued:

"Population figures show that there is a heavy Negro population in the large cities. There is testimony that only in those areas have Negroes been able to vote in important numbers."

Justice Douglas said that the county-unit system had been called the "last loophole" around Supreme Court rulings "holding that there must be no discrimination because of race in primary as well as in general elections."

"The racial angle of the case," he continued, "only emphasizes the bite of the decision which sustains the county-unit system of voting. The discrimination against citizens in the more populous counties of Georgia is plain. The creation by law of favored groups of citizens and the grant to them of preferred political rights is the worst of all discriminations under a democratic system of government."

Mr. Douglas emphatically held that the constitutional rights of voters extended to the primary, "where that election is an integral part of the procedure of choosing Representatives or Senators or where in fact the primary effectively controls the choice."

He said that in Georgia, where the Democratic nomination is equivalent to election, "it would be a travesty to say that the true election in the Constitutional sense" comes later on.

Justice Douglas said the system "of discrimination undermines the advances" made by the Supreme Court in other cases.

"Those decisions," he continued, "are defeated by a device as deeply rooted in discriminations as the practice which keeps a man from the voting booth because of his race, creed or color or which fails to count his vote after it has been cast."

U.S. Supreme Court
Georgia County Unit Election System
Georgia Vote Law

SUPREME COURT LETS GEORGIA'S VOTE LAW STAND

Refuses to Interfere with Education Tests Held Aimed at Negro Ballots.

Washington, May 1 (AP) The Supreme Court refused today to interfere with a year-old Georgia law viewed as designed to curb Negro voters to meet educational tests.
The law was described as Governor Herman Talmadge's "Pet" measure in the 1949 Legislature. It required a complete re-registration of Georgia's 1,200,000 voters. This total includes 120,000 Negroes.
On April 17 the Supreme Court refused to consider an attack on another Georgia election law- the state county-unit system. It is somewhat like the National Electoral College. Its opponents call it "an instrument of Negro disfranchisement."
The high court turned down that case, saying Federal Courts have no right to interfere with the way a state apportions its voting strength.

The appeal attacking the registration law was dismissed with the comment that no substantial Federal question is involved.
Governor Talmadge said the registration act fulfilled a campaign promise he made to end "the evils of bloc voting by Negroes.

Herald-Tribune
Tues. 5-2-50
New York, N.Y.

The Fight Has Just Begun

The Supreme Court of the United States has upheld a lower court decision in a case seeking to have the county unit system ruled illegal.

There will be general disappointment among those who believe in representative government that the court has so ruled and thereby largely disfranchised many thousands of our people.

The unit system is not fair.

The spirit behind it is not honest.

It aims at restricting the ballot. It has no other genuine purpose.

Those supporting it insist it gives strength to rural communities and prevents political machines. In effect it establishes and perpetuates a rural machine which is composed chiefly of courthouse rings in counties which are the poorest and the most demanding of funds created by taxes in the larger and more progressive counties. It strengthens the most corrupt county machines. It subjects every Governor to the pressures of the worst in county and State politics.

Intellectual honesty and integrity demand that be said.

On the other side of it, it must also be said that the democratic process rarely is advanced by mechanical devices. There are many historical illustrations and substantiations of that statement, not all of them confined to our own country.

The remedy is within our own hands. A huge proportion of those who support the unit system privately admit it is wrong. That has been true of even our most progressive Governors and candidates, all of whom have given lip service to the system for expediency's sake, while admitting privately that it was iniquitous and wrong.

So, it may be said with complete truth, that if we keep it we deserve it and all the evil that comes from it in bad and corrupted government.

It may also be said the fight will not stop.

The Supreme Court has removed other restrictions on the ballot which previous courts had sustained. Having been sustained, the supporters of the system will extend it in other States and, drunk with power, make of it so much of an evil that either the courts or the will of the people will, finally, abolish it.

That may be the best. We are sorry the court could not rule against it. But, mechanical advances, or democracy by fiat, rarely advance democratic ways.

In the final analysis it is up to us.

So, let the fight against it continue. Let all those who believe in representative government say that they have just begun to fight.



M. L. ST. JOHN

Adding Color To the Issue

Well, it looks like we're not going to get to vote for or against extending the county unit system into the general election on Nov. 7, after all. Nope, we've got to vote "for" or "against" the Negro again. Just like the members of the General Assembly may have to do in January when a sales tax bill is proposed by administration leaders.

Until last week's issue of The Statesman, published by our friend, Gov. Talmadge, was distributed, we had thought that the people would have an opportunity to consider the county unit extension amendment on its merits and then vote their own convictions.

Obviously alarmed over possibility of defeat of this administration-sponsored amendment, The Statesman is hustling out its old standby—the racial issue. It's a bit far fetched, but the Governor's paper says that if you vote against this amendment which curbs the voting power of most Georgians, that you are voting "against segregation."

The Governor repeated this allegation in a radio speech last night.

Roy, Too That's just like what our friend, Augusta political leader Roy Harris, is building up to in his fight to improve Georgia schools. It's going to take a sales tax, and everybody knows it. But administration leaders don't believe in handing the issues straight to the people nor to the solons, it seems, if they can color them up with racial propaganda. So Harris is calling on solons to impose a sales tax, so it will force the Negroes, who are escaping taxation, to pay taxes.

The administration psychology is that the people of Georgia, who so many times have swallowed the racial theme in political campaigns, will rush to the polls to vote "against the Negro" when they wouldn't bestir themselves to intelligently consider any constitutional amendment. The administration psychology is that the Georgia Legislature will stamp its approval on a bill "against the Negro" where it might debate a bill labeled as a "sales tax to improve the schools."

It's a sad reflection on the people and the Legislature for their Governor to appeal so obviously to their color blindness. It's a sad reflection on a young Governor, who has done many things which are so outstanding for his State's progress, to admit that he cannot trust his people and their elected representatives to consider the true facts and make a proper choice.

Too Bad Personally, we like Gov. Talmadge and Mr. Harris, but it's a little sickening to see them constantly shadow boxing with the racial issue. When a group of ill-advised Atlanta Negroes took the dare voiced by Mr. Harris' resolution at the State Democratic Convention and filed a suit against the Atlanta Board of Education, Mr. Harris' Augusta Courier and Gov. Talmadge's Statesman practically danced with delight.

Gov. Talmadge said he and his father, the late Gov. Gene Talmadge, had been "warning" them "lying, carpetbag newspapers" and the people for many years that such a thing was going to happen, but theirs was a "voice in the wilderness."

Mr. Harris, who apparently has forgotten that he ever associated with former Governors Rivers and Arnall and voted with the Georgia delegation in 1944 for Henry Wallace for Vice President and carried his only city ward by a majority of Negro votes, uttered something about his warnings being ignored.

Us "lying newspapers" may have ignored the Talmadges and Harris (however, the present Governor sure has lots more papers supporting him than his father commanded)—but the people of Georgia didn't ignore these warnings. The people voted "against the Negro" almost every time the Talmadges raised the cry. The Governor owes the "lying carpetbag newspapers" nothing—but he owes the people of the 124½ counties he carried a peaceful solution to the racial problem . . . not an aggravation of it.

False and Vicious Arguments

Being servant only to conscience and love of the Nation and the State of Georgia, we deem it necessary to point out certain ridiculous and false claims, statements and assertions in the speeches of those who would impose the county unit system in the general election.

This is a Constitutional amendment on which Georgians must vote in November and it is an issue which should bring every man who loves his State to the polls to vote against it.

Georgia is the only Southern State which uses the county unit system in its primaries. Maryland has a system which is somewhat like it, though by no means the same, and that is all. Forty-six States have nothing like it and, what is more, want nothing like it.

The demagogues in Georgia who are seeking to set up a rule which would make that of the late Huey P. Long seem sweet and innocent, say the county unit system is necessary because of the racial problem.

Well, why does not Mississippi, with the largest proportion of Negroes in its population, have the unit system?

Why isn't it in use in Alabama, South Carolina, Arkansas, Florida, Virginia, Tennessee and other Southern States?

The answer is because those States want to remain democratic.

The false statement is made that the unit system is necessary to save the State from the cities.

Look at the other Southern States. They are not controlled by their cities.

They whisper that it will keep down labor.

Look at Atlanta, where labor consistently has failed to defeat the Mayor and where labor's Representative in the Legislature was soundly trounced in the last primary.

One of the speakers for this iniquitous effort to impose the unit system in the general election said the amendment was sponsored by the Democratic Party in the State.

That is false.

We challenge him or others to show any instruction or resolution of the Democratic State Convention telling the Democrats of Georgia to vote for this restriction on the ballot.

There is no such instruction or resolution and it is false to say the Party sponsors it.

Unless, of course, the Governor and those two or three working closely with him have come to think of themselves as the Party.

More and more things in Georgia reveal there are those who want to make of Georgia what Louisiana was until the situation became so hateful and intolerable Huey Long was assassinated and his corrupt machine broken with jail sentences long deferred.

The people of no State will long endure three or four men calling themselves the Party.

Most hypocritical and false of all is the attempt to go back into Georgia's political past and say that some of the great figures of that time were "for" the unit system. They were for it in the primary. But they were too patriotic even to consider imposing it in the general election—as they could have done had they chosen. They did put it in the primary. But to their eternal credit let it be said they never once considered making it a restriction in the general November elections.

It has remained for the pygmies who have followed them to resort to that grave and frightening attempt to seize all the political power in the State and take it away from majority rule forever.

Let us examine another false claim.

They say it is against the Negro voter.

That's ridiculous. The Negro is much more potent in the two-vote county of Liberty, for example, than he ever will be in Fulton, Richmond or Chatham.

If the Governor is interested in the white vote let him note well that one Negro vote in Liberty and other small counties with large Negro populations is worth about 300 times what one white vote is worth in Fulton, about 200 times one white vote in Muscogee, Chatham and Richmond.

They are not interested in the white vote.

These men are interested in power and in perpetuating themselves and their henchmen in office.

They already have the unit system in the primary.

Why do they come now to try and impose it in the general election, to make captive a State and its people?

There is not an honest argument to be made in behalf of imposing these chains in the general election.

There is in the primary, perhaps, an argument to be made in respect to the rural feature. It is not strong, but it is there.

But, with respect to imposing this evil thing in the general election, there is no honest argument in its behalf. All the arguments they present have been used with regard to the primary.

They slyly try to make them apply in the general election.

It is a false argument, utterly without honor.

Let every Georgian who loves his State and hopes for its future, make up his mind to oppose this amendment in the November election.—R. M.

2 Races in April 11 Primary Vote Are Final Contests

Judges Chron. p. 120
mon. 4-3-50
34e-2

BY THOMAS MORROW

Two of the contests in the April 11 primary will be for keeps and not preliminary party contests. These are judicial races to fill a vacancy on the Circuit court bench and a second on the Superior court. The Circuit court vacancy was created by the elevation of Judge Philip J. Finnegan to the United States Circuit court of appeals, and the Circuit court vacancy by the death of Judge John M. O'Connor. The candidates:

REPUBLICANS

J. Ernest Wilkins, for Circuit court, and Edward B. Lucius for Superior court, both lawyers, are the Republican candidates for the two vacant judgeships.

Wilkins, 56, all of his life has been spearheading the Negro fight for recognition by example of his life and attainments rather than by making speeches on the subject. He is the first Negro to be nominated for a Circuit court judgeship by a major political party.

He was the first Negro to be elected to the Judicial council of Methodist church by the general conference. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, fraternity for recognition of scholars.

Married to a class mate at the University of Chicago, Wilkins is proud of his son, J. Ernest Jr., 26, who, at 13 became the youngest student to enroll at the University of Chicago. A PHD at 19, young Wilkins helped to construct the atomic bomb. He is equally proud of his other two sons, John R., 24, and Julian B., 23, both lawyers.

Works Way Thru School

Wilkins attended grammar school in Farmington, Mo., and high school in Jefferson City, Mo. He was a waiter and did scholastic chores to earn his way thru the University of Illinois.

Wilkins served in World War I in the 809th infantry and taught school in France after the war. He returned to get a law degree from the University of Chicago, passed the bar, and successfully practiced law in Chicago.

It is Wilkins' belief that Negroes, making up one-eighth of the four million Chicago population, should be "batting better than zero in the Circuit and Superior courts." He said "the law has no color" and Negroes should be represented on the bench if voters find their candidate qualified and capable. Wilkins has found time to whittle his golf score to 78.

Lucius Born in East

Lucius was born in New Jersey Aug. 21, 1885, was brought to Chicago when he was seven, was educated in Chicago schools, the University of Michigan, where he won his "M" in tennis, and the Northwestern university law school. He has been active on bar association committees, served in the legislature from 1918 to 1920, where he was among the first to recognize the perils of communism. He was instrumental in having passed an Illinois law making a crime the advocation of overthrow of our constitution by unlawful means. A judge, he believes, should uphold the rights of the people and he said that when judges "get like they are in Russia, where they accept the dictates of the executive branch, our form of government is lost."

DEMOCRATS

William J. Tuohy, former state's attorney, is the Democratic candidate for the Superior court job, and A. L. Marovitz, state senator from the 19th district, is seeking the Circuit court judgeship.

Bill Tuohy was once characterized as the "kind of candidate newspaper men vote for." The statement meant that reporters found Tuohy always affable, smiling, courteous, and ready to answer all questions concerning his office.

He was born in Bloomington, McLean county, March 23, 1897, studied law at the University of Chicago and Illinois Wesleyan. He was admitted to the bar in 1922, practiced in Bloomington until 1925, when he came to Chicago to accept a position as assistant corporation counsel.

Served as Prosecutor

In 1927 he took a position as an associate of Patrick J. Lucey, utilities specialist, and in 1933 was appointed an assistant state's attorney. He won a position as head of the civil division and held it until he was elected state's attorney in 1944.

Tuohy won acclaim for his conscientious conduct of the state's attorney's office, and when he left it in December 1948, the record showed a conviction score of 88½ per cent which aids said was an all time record for one term of office. Two heart attacks in November, 1927, forced him to take it easy until he gave up the state's attorney's job.

An avid reader of history, Tuohy is likely to regale an acquaintance with engrossing excerpts from his favorite subject at the slightest excuse. He is married to Helen O'Connor Tuohy, and is the father of four children, Sally, John, Patrick, and Helen.

Wins Bar Group's Praise

The bar association said when he was a candidate for state's attorney that he "has rendered conscientious, efficient, and lawyer-like service . . . possesses an engaging personality, has manifested administrative ability, and is a man of integrity . . . is qualified."

Marovitz, born in Chicago in 1905, attended Chicago schools, Kent law college, and was admitted to the bar in 1927. He served as an assistant state's attorney, 1927 to 1932, and was first elected to the state senate in 1938.

He has been interested and active in obtaining legislation to aid underprivileged youth. He joined the marine corps as a private in World War II, and went ashore on Luzon the day after D-day during a bombing raid. Marovitz is a director of the Boys Brotherhood Republic, a member of the Illinois and Chicago Bar associations, and of B'nai B'rith.

For Negro School Board Member

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

Through your paper I want to appeal to the Negro population of Louisville to vote in the coming election.

We need a representative of our race on the school board. Now is our chance to elect able and intelligent Hortense Young to the board. We must unite and not allow ourselves to be divided by personal animosities or political considerations if we want our minority group represented on the school board. To date no Negro has served on that board.

Another thing, we must take a greater interest in voting. We must not hesitate to scratch our ballots to get a candidate who better would represent our interests. Only through voting can we get what we want and need.

We need better recreation for our children for one thing. But we can't get that by making unreasonable requests of our Mayor at his beer sessions. Some of the requests at these sessions are the most unreasonable I've heard in my 27 years of civic work. Let us learn to vote faithfully and intelligently.

Louisville. MAHALIE HOLMAN DAILEY.



ALVIN H. JONES
... ex-professor beaten by farmers in courthouse

Mob Slugs Educator

OPELOUSAS, La.—"Negroes shall not register and vote here!"

This was the dictum expressed here last week when long-smouldering race hatred flared up and resulted in eight Negroes being brutally beaten in the office of Registrar of Voters George C. Blanchard in Room 110 of the local courthouse—the same building which was packed to capacity three weeks ago when Edward Honeycutt was re-convicted of attacking a white housewife.

Among those beaten was Alvin H. Jones, a nationally prominent educator, who is presently making a survey on Negro registration for the Louisiana State Progressive Voters League. The case is being investigated by the New Orleans office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Beaten when they entered the registrar's office Monday morning, June 5, at 10:45 o'clock, were Arthur Moore, 67-year-old one-armed man; Floyd Simien, John Baptist Rideaux, Kell Rachal and Charles Nash. Mr. Jones, who accompanied them to the office, from Lebeau, La., where they reside, was beaten at the same time.

Beaten Tuesday, June 6, when they mistakenly entered the registrar's office seeking the draft registration headquarters were George Guillory, 19, and his brother, Frank, 18, indicating it is hazardous for any Negro in this city to mention the word "registration" under any circumstances.

NO NEGRO VOTERS

There are no Negroes registered as voters in St. Landry Parish, it was learned. Conducting the survey for the Louisiana Progressive Voters League, Mr Jones visited Lebeau, La., seventeen miles from this city, as part of his state-wide tour to determine the number of parishes in which Negroes are not allowed to register and vote.

Sunday, June 4, Mr. Jones addressed some 300 Negroes in a mass meeting in Lebeau, La., and offered to go to the registrar's office with those who wished to qualify as voters.

"Monday morning, I entered the register's office with the five men from Lebeau, La.," Mr. Jones told The Courier via long distance telephone that afternoon.

"Four or five white men dressed like farmers were in the office at the time, as well as several white ladies. I walked directly to the desk where the registrar was seated. He appeared to be busy as I stood there waiting.

"In the meantime, the white men asked the Lebeau group what they wanted. They said they had come to register. 'N———s can't register here. You'd better get out of here,' one of the white men said as his group began beating Moore, Simien, Rideau, Rachal and Nash, who ran from the office.

"Without asking me a word, they began beating me with their fists, blackjacks, brass knuckles and the butt of a revolver," Mr. Jones declared. "I fought my way to the door, despite the hail of heavy blows rained on my head and face. The white ladies in the office pleaded with them to stop beating me."

AGED MAN JAILED

Escaping into the corridor of the courthouse, Mr. Jones was not followed by his assailants, but bleeding profusely from nine cuts on his head and face, he went to the office of Dr. A. C. Terrence for treatment, then reported the incident to Sheriff Clayton Guilbeau, and Police Chief Roland Chachere.

Returning to New Orleans, Mr. Jones signed a complaint with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was assured the matter will be investigated.

It was learned that Arthur Moore, the aged, one-armed man, was siezed by a group of white men as he ran from the registrar's officee June 6 and shoved into another room in the building. Later, he was jailed on a charge of fighting and disturbing the peace, and was held under $250 bond.

Efforts by Negroes to post bond for him met with refusal for two days, officials of the Louisiana State Progressive Voters League said.

YOUTHS BEATEN

George and Frank Guillory, light-skinned Negroes who speak French and only speak and understand little English, went to the courthouse Tuesday, June 6, where Frank was to register for the draft, having just reached his eighteenth birthday.

Entering the registrar of voters' office by mistake, they were set upon by several white men and beaten. George Guillory suffered a deep cut on the head, and his brother bore a large lump on the head from the beating.

Interviewed in New Orleans, Mr. Jones said he intended to take every available step to see that his assailants are punished.

The Rev. Abraham L. Davis Jr., president of the Louisiana State Progressive Voters League, said the organization is "morally bound to back Mr. Jones to the limit of its resources."

"We are calling an emergency meeting in New Orleans of all of our representatives from over the state," said Jacksosn V. Acox, executive secretary of the organization, "and the league expects the fullest support of every right-thinking American citizen in its effort to end this terrorism, brutality and the denial of the franchise to Negroes of St. Landry and other parishes in Louisiana."

The league, last week, called the matter to the attention of Senator A. A. Fredericks, executive secretary to Governor Earl K. Long, and United States Senator Russell B. Long.

Mr. Jones was formerly instructor in Xavier University, New Orleans, and Southern University, Baton Rouge, and was executive secretary of the New Orleans Urban League.

FBI Probing Attack on 6 in Registrar's Office

Voters' League Office, Aged One-Armed Landowner Inquired About Voting in La.

OPELOUSAS, La. — A thorough investigation of reports that six colored men, one a 67-year-old one-armed citizen, were brutally beaten by sheriff's deputies and other white men at the St. Landry Parish Courthouse here, where they tried to register to vote, was ordered last week by the FBI in Washington.

An official of the Louisiana Progressive Voters League in New Orleans, Alvin Jones, who went to the office of George Blanchard, registrar, to learn how many colored people were registered to vote in the parish, while on a campaign tour, told this story:

As he waited for the information, three men, Arthur Moore, 67, who has one arm and owns more than 500 acres of land; Floyd Simien, and John B. Rideaux walked in and asked to be registered.

Tells of Attack

Jones said he and the three men were attacked immediately by officers and other white men, backed into a wall, and beaten with the butt-ends of pistols and blackjacks held by deputy sheriffs.

Despite his one-arm, Moore fought back and was jailed on charges of fighting and disturbing the peace. Jones, the last to leave, bore the brunt of the attack suffering lacerations of the face and head.

Brothers Assaulted

Twenty-four hours after Jones and the three other men were attacked, a report of another beating of two colored men of French descent who went to the courthouse in search of the draft office.

They were George Guillory, 19, and his brother, Frank, 18, both of whom speak French but very little English.

George had accompanied his brother to the courthouse where the latter was to register for the draft. They apparently misunderstood the information given them and landed in the registrar's office where they were beaten.

Jones formerly served as executive secretary of the New Orleans Urban League, and is a former teacher at both Zavier and Southern Universities. He headed the George Washington Hotel during World War II, then known as "home" to members of the U.S. Merchant Marine.

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Negroes Try to Vote, Beaten, Driven Out Of Registrar's Office

OPELOUSAS, La. — Four St. Landry Parish Negro citizens, led by Alvin H. Jones, Negro businessman of New Orleans and representative of the Louisiana Progressive Voters League, were assaulted and beaten in the office of the Registrar of Voters here on June 5, when they came in to register in preparation for the coming elections.

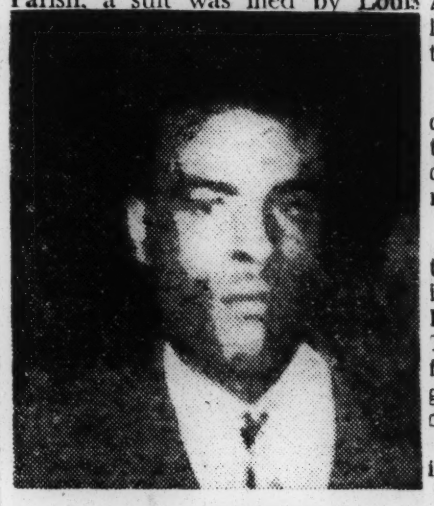
Mr. Jones had addressed a mass meeting of Negroes the day before, and assured members of his audience that if they wished to go and register, he would accompany them as a spokesman for his organization. Four qualified Negroes expressed their desire to register, and on Monday morning they appeared in the office of Mr. George Blanchard, Registrar of Voters. Several men armed with brass knuckles and at least one revolver, who are believed to be deputy sheriffs, were in the Registrar's office. The local citizens were asked what they wanted, and when they said they wanted to register, they were struck and kicked and driven from the office.

Then the official thugs turned on Mr. Jones, an "outsider" from New Orleans, and beat him up. He was beaten with a revolver butt, blackjack and brass knuckles and suffered nine lacerations on the face and head, and had several teeth knocked out. No questions were asked of Jones, nor was he given a chance to protest or even state why he had come. He was simply beaten.

IT IS BELIEVED that no Negroes at all are registered in St. Landry Parish, although they form some 47 percent of the population.

This is the same parish, the same town of Opelousas and the same courthouse in which Edward Honeycutt, 22-year-old Negro frame-up victim, was recently found guilty a second time for the alleged "rape" of a middle-aged white farmer's wife, a trial in which the jury deliberated only 24 minutes.

Mr. Berry was the chief defending lawyer for Edward Honeycutt in Opelousas St. Landry Parish only the week before the assault on Alvin Jones. The atmosphere of hate and prejudice that existed, preventing a fair trial for Honeycutt, may be imagined from the beating that Jones got for only asking—or intending to ask—that the registrar take down the names of prospective Negro voters!



EDWARD HONEYCUTT
Framed by Parish Police

Berry, Negro attorney, against Curtis Thoms, Registrar of Voters in Washington Parish, another Louisiana county in which Negroes constitute around 47 percent—nearly half the resident population—but are unable to register to vote. Mr. Berry states in his suit that many Negroes have attempted to register in Washington Parish, but have been prevented from doing so. The suit against the Washington Parish officials is sponsored by the Louisiana branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Negro Group Sues Louisiana Vote Officers

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — A group of Negroes filed suit in the Federal court at New Orleans Wednesday charging that they were denied the rights to register as voters in Washington Parish.

The action was filed by Negro Attorney Louis Berry, of New Orleans, on behalf of Joe Dean and ten others.

The petition stated that they were denied the right guaranteed by the 15th amendment of the federal constitution to register regardless of race or color.

A U. S. Marshal was to serve notice of the suit yesterday upon Parish Registrar Curtis M. Thomas at Franklinton. The action asks that Thomas be permanently prevented from denying the plaintiffs from getting "equal rights" under the constitution.

An answer to the suit is required in 20 days.

2 Negroes' Mistake Leads To Beatings

OPELOUSAS, La., June 6 (U.P.)—Two French-speaking Negroes looking for the draft registration office in the St. Landry Paris Courthouse were beaten up today when they went to the vote registration office by mistake. Six other Negroes were beaten yesterday in the vote registration office.

The Negroes beaten today were George Guillory, 19, and his brother, Frank, 18. Neither speaks or understands much English.

Judge Orders La. Registration

NEW ORLEANS —(ANP)— Negroes must be allowed to register to vote, Judge J. Skelly Wright ruled last week in the U. S. District court in a suit filed by 10 Negro voters naming the Washington parish registrar of voters, Curtis M. Thomas, defendant.

When Thomas was not represented in court, Judge Wright issued a permanent injunction, preventing him from refusing to register Negroes, by default.

Plaintiffs in the case were Joe Dean, Pauline Brumfield, Earl Saunders, Albert Barnes, Charles Otis, the Rev. Abraham Williamson, William Bailey Jr., and H. T. Torrence. Their attorney was Louis Berry.

They were not allowed to register at Bogalusa and at Franklin.

Refuse Negroes A Party Choice

NEW ORLEANS (ANP)—The New Orleans Branch NAACP, last week, in a letter to Gov. Earl K. Long, asked an investigation into the alleged practices of the registrar of voters of Terrebonne Parish, Houma, La.

Complaint was received, the NAACP said, to the effect that Negroes are not permited to register as Democrats in the parish and are forced to register as Republicans if they wish to become voters.

Copies of the letter, signed by John E. Rousseau, legal redress chairman of the New Orleans NAACP, were sent to Atty. Gen. Bolivar E. Kemp, Dr. E. A. Johnson, president of the Louisiana State NAACP Conference, and Jack Millet, registrar of voters, Terrebonne Parish, Houma, La.

The letter stated, in part:

"We are informed that about 85 Negroes sought to register as Democrats some months ago but were told that they would be registered as Republicans or not at all. Under these conditions they were registered as Republicans.

"They still wish to be registered as Democrats but efforts to change their affiliation have been in vain.

"We believe this situation to be a reflection on the good name of our fair state, and request your office to use its power to end this limitation imposed by the registrar of voters of Terrebonne parish."

lection Riots in New Orleans

lass Registration of Negroes Bitter Pill for Louisiana Whites

By JAMES . LAFOURCHE

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third in a series of articles that will deal with election riots in New Orleans and the adjacent parishes of St. Bernard and Jefferson. They are being presented for the purpose of disclosing what happened during a critical period, with the hope that there will b no recurrence of the tragic past.

NEW ORLEANS—Under the Military Reconstruction Acts, General Sheridan, April 1, 1867, devised a system of registration for those living in the immediate environs of his jurisdction. His first step was to inquire of President Grant as to who should be prohibited from taking part in the future election.

The Chief Executive was dut bound to respect the opinion of hi successful wartime general, o many important victories, and informed him that until he had re ceived a decision from the Attor ney General's office, that he migh carry on according to his own judg ment.

OPEN TO NEGROES

On April 19, the registration o voters in Orleans Parish got unde way. It was to last until April 15 and the following qualifications were required:

"Every male citizen of the United States twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who has been a resident in the State of Louisiana for one year, and Parish of Orleans for three months, previous to the date at which he presents himself for registration, and who has not been disfranchised by Act of Congress, or for felony at common law, shall, after having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the first section of the act herein referred to, be entitled to be, and shall be registered as a legal voter in the Parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana. Registrars were empowered to reject any applicant whose right to vote may have been doubted."

This arbitrary power is still vested in the Louisiana registrar of voters, however, it is a right he assumes. Under the Military Acts, it was a decree of Congress.

MOSTLY REPUBLICANS

Thus it can be readily seen how Negroes in Louisiana easily became dominant in Republican party politics, for more than 29,000 had been regimented into the United States Army. Naturally, those who returned from the "field of glory" could not be and were not to be discriminated against.

To the contrary, however, there were thousands of Confederate soldiers, who were desirous of registering and voting, but the very fact that they had sought to overthrow the Government, and by force, automatically disfranchised them from voting under the newly devised registration laws.

PRESS IS RILED

It will be remembered that prior to the military camps throughout the South, the Confederacy had again taken over its section of the seceded states and were operating as though there had never been a war, and the Negro, who had been used to overthrow the revolt, was practically in the same status which led to the rebellion.

But now the shoe was on the other foot. Southerners were bitter in their resentment against the registration of Negroes and the refusal to register whites, and the New Orleans Times said:

"This disgraceful exhibition of the utter trampling upon all law, right, and decency, known as the registration in this city, is still continued. More than half of the white citizens fully qualified under the law are turned away, while every Negro who applies is immediately accepted and registered."

The Negro, of course, had nothing to fear. For once he felt like a man, and, too, he did not suffer from any inferiority complex such as many are fraught with today. He was encouraged to register and did in large numbers.

BANS FIREARMS CARRYING

Cognizant of what the carrying of firearms meant, Sheridan banned the usual gun-toting by Orleanians. He saw in this measure, a sure way to prevent human slaughter and bloodshed. There was not to be another Mechanic's Institute massacre. Not if he could forestall it.

Sheridan, however, though obedient to his superiors, did not hesitate to make decisions whenever he deemed the necessity of so doing. When he asked President Grant to remove permanently Governor Wells, the hero of Vicksburg advised Sheridan to await an opinion from the Attorney General's office.

The delay caused Sheridan great unrest, during which time he engaged in bitter controversy with Secretary of War Stanton. His patience nigh exhausted, Sheridan ordered Wells' removal, stating firmly that the source of the trouble in Louisiana would be eliminated.

NOT A CITIZEN

The interesting part concerning the Negro becoming an elector in the Louisiana elections was that he had not been formally made a citizen of the United States, or the state in which he resided. The Dred Scott case, according to Chief Justice Taney, made it impossible for a Negro to become a citizen, so something had to be done about this momentous situation.

Well, something was being done and, the Thirty-ninth Congress on June 13, 1866, proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, a measure which was to declare and for all times specifically define the term citizenship. July 28, 1868, the protocol was ratified in a proclamation by Secretary of State Seward.

Although there were considerable upheavals before the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was finally adopted, Congress on July 21, 1868, announced that the newly legislated enactment had become a part of the Constitution. A slight delay was occasioned on the part of Georgia, whose activities had to be awaited by the Secretary of State. The passage and the ratification of the amendment sounded the death knell for the infamous Dred Scott Decision, and repudiated the other justices, Curtis and McLean being excepted, for their alleged conspiracy in rendering the abominable decree.

VOTING-MACHINE COURSES TO OPEN

Commissioners for Primary to Get Instruction

All commissioners who expect to serve in that capacity in the Jan. 24 primary must take the prescribed course in the operation of voting machines, civil sheriff Vincent St. Ebeier reiterated Tuesday.

The first of the courses, to be held in the courtroom of District Judge Rene A. Viosca in the civil courts building, will open at 2 p. m. Wednesday, and the evening course will be at 7:30 p. m. Thereafter daily courses on Thursday and Friday will be held at 2 p. m. and 7:30 p

The courses will be under the direction of Clarence E. Ripple, representative of Wade O. Martin Jr., secretary of state, and Sheriff Ebeier. Commissioners who were drawn recently must also produce cards which have been issued to them through the sheriff's office, according to Ebeier.

Some persons, he said, have served in other elections as commissioners, and may be under the misapprehension that they do not have to take the courses again. But, the sheriff said, there have been so many new names drawn that it will be necessary for all of the commissioners to attend one of the six classes before they are certified as commissioners.

In Judge Viosca's courtroom there will be two voting machines. One will show the front of the machines, with the full tickets as will be voted on in the primary, and the other will be installed to show the working of the back of the machine.

In addition to the two machines which will be used in instructing the commissioners, there will be one machine in Sheriff Ebeier's office and one in the front lobby of the civil courts building.

The instruction courses for the voters, other than the commissioners, will be held in each ward from Thursday through Tuesday, excluding Sunday. The demonstration hours will be from noon to 7 p. m. on Thursday, Friday, Monday and Tuesday, on Saturday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. according to notice previously issued by Martin.

Turn Out Record Vote In Election

NEW ORLEANS—Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison was re-elected last Tuesday in a municipal primary that featured more Negro votes than ever in the modern history of New Orleans.

Political observers said estimates of colored votes ran from 18,000 to 22,000. The voting was orderly, police said.

With a clear majority of 61,546 votes, Morrison swept to victory over four other candidates, including Alvin A. Cobbs, who campaigned on the doctrine of white supremacy.

Cobbs A Poor Third

Cobbs, who ran third with 4,716 according to official returns from all but three of the city's 307 precincts at midnight Tuesady, had centered his attack on Morrison. He had charged that the mayor was "untrue to the South, when Morrison awarded the key to the city a month ago to Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Secretary and former mediator for Palestine.

It was reported that Cobbs' followers paraded about the streets, urging people to "vote white" and distributing 150,000 circulars with a picture of Dr. Bunche receiving the key to the city from Mayor Morrison.

Used "Boogy Man"

The circulars warned the city that it must decide whether it wanted to have "social equality with Negroes and wanted Negroes in schools, restaurants and moving picture theaters."

Coasting to victory with Mayor Morrison were five of his seven candidates for the commission council.

Four of all incumbent assessors re-elected ran on the Morrison ticket.

The mayor's closest opponent was Charles C. Zatarain, candidate of the Old Regular-Long forces, who polled 58,001 votes. Anthony J. Deckelmann, polled 911 votes, and Mrs. Louis Patrick Dillon was fourth with 290, with three precincts missing.

Here's a Case for Atty. Gen. McGrath!

Louisiana Towns Openly Announce 'White Primaries'

LAKE PROVIDENCE, La.—Negro residents of Lake Providence and Tallulah, La., are being denied the rights to register and vote, and the Democratic Executive Committee has called a "white primary" election for April 4, it was learned this week. In these two towns, Negroes outnumber whites, two to one. Concordia Parish Negro residents, including inhabitants of these towns, are planning legal action to secure the franchise.

The April 4 primary will be for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for city offices.

NOTICE PUBLISHED

Announcement of the "white" primary was published last week in the Banner-Democrat newspaper stating:

"The Democratic Executive Committee of Lake Providence, La., met this day in the Town Hall with the following members present:

"H. L. Harkey, chairman; Dr T. G. Biggs (appointed to fill the unexpired term of J. G. Wyly Jr. by the Democratic State Central Committee of the state of Louisiana.)

"Absent: C. E. Newman.

"Whereupon, the following proceedings were had, to-wit:

"Be it resolved, that pursuant to law a Democratic white primary election be and is hereby ordered called to be held in the town of Lake Providence, La., at the polling places fixed and established by law, at the Court House and City Hall on Tuesday, the fourth day of April, 1950, to nominate Democartic candidates for the following named offices: Mayor, five Aldermen, Marshal.

"And also to nominate three members of the Democratic Executive Committee for the town of Lake Providence, La."

SUBTERFUGES USED

In Tallulah, as well as in Lake Providence, La., Negro citizens are denied registration. In Tallulah, Negroes are openly denied. In this town, the register of voters make it a practice to tell all Negroes who appear in the office that their application forms are filled incorrectly.

Occasionally, the registrar admits to a Negro applicant that the form is filled correctly and demands that he get some white person to identify him. Several Negroes complied with this demand, informants said, but to-date, none has been registered.

Negro residents of Concordia Parish are reportedly organizing to use every legal means to secure their rights to vote.

— "FORTIETH IN '50" —

ILLITERATE MAY REGISTER TO VOTE

Affidavit Attesting Handicap Is Being Required

William S. Farrell, Orleans parish registrar of voters, said Thursday that his office will register any citizen 21 years of age or over who meets the residence qualifications if he is disabled or illiterate provided he will swear out an affidavit attesting to his illiteracy or disability.

Farrell asserted, however, that the citizen must dictate properly to a deputy registrar the information which he would otherwise be expected to fill in on the registration card if he were not illiterate or physically disabled.

"Illiterates and disabled persons may be registered under act 45 of 1940," Farrell said. "Persons who are disabled are registered under section 1 of the act and persons who are iliterate are registered under section 6 of the act."

Deputies Instructed

"When people come to my office and say that they want to register under the act, my deputy takes out a registration card and asks them the questions and they dictate the answers which the deputy fills in on the card.

"I gave all my deputies instructions to question and fill out the card for any persons who came in and were ready to swear out affidavits that they were illiterate or disabled.

"I don't care whether they are Earl Long people or Sam Jones people or Joe Blow people."

Asked how many of the approximately 205,000 persons who are registered in New Orleans are registered under the act, Farrell replied:

"I don't know whether there are 9000 or 19,000."

Persons registered under the act are entitled to assistance in voting, but Farrell pointed out that "under the voting machine law they don't have to take assistance and many of them don't."

He cited as an example of this a person who might have been suffering from a temporary disability at the time he registered, but who recovered prior to an election and was able to vote without assistance.

Nonpartisan, Says Farrell

In all instances where persons register under the act notations to that effect are made both on the registration card and on the registration rolls, he said.

"I run my office as a nonpartisan," he asserted.

Farrell announced that the registration office has begun night registration for the July 25 Democratic congressional primary. Mondays through Fridays the registration office on the ground floor of the Soule building, St. Charles st. and Lafayette, will be open from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 8 p. m., he said.

Farrell also announced that beginning Monday he will open the Algiers substation of the registration office in the Algiers courthouse on the same days at the same hours.

La. Town Finally Registers Negroes

BOGALUSA, La., (ANP)—Time works wonders, and at long last Negroes are being registered here in order to vote in the next Sept primary election. Of the 6,227 registered voters, approximately 150 are Negroes.

But there's a reason. Two weeks ago the Registrar of Voters Curtis M. Thomas, was ordered by Federal Judge Skelly J. Wright to place no encumbrances whatever in the paths of Negroes attempting to register. An injunction had been asked for by the Negroes, and it was granted.

However, the registrar failed to heed the warning, and back into court he was taken on a charge of contempt. The incident marks the first time in the history of Washington parish that Negroes are being registered.

2 La. Negroes Get Beating In Vote Office

OPELOUSAS, La., June 6—(U.P.) Two French-speaking Negroes looking for the draft registration office in the St. Landry Parish Courthouse were beaten up Tuesday when they went to the vote registration office by mistake. Six other Negroes were beaten Monday in the vote registration office.

The Negroes beaten Tuesday were George Guillory, 19, and his brother, Frank, 18. They are light-skinned and speak French; neither speaks or understands much English. George brought his brother in to register for the draft.

He told Atty. Edward Pavy that they asked directions to the draft registration office. They misunderstood where they wanted to go. At any rate, they wound up in the vote registration office and were beaten.

5 Prevented From Voting File Suit

SHREVEPORT, La.—(ANP)—Attorneys for five plaintiffs announced last week that they had filed suit in the Western Division of the Federal district court for $50,000. Defendant is George C. Blanchard, St. Landry parish registrar of voters, whom the plaintiffs alleged beat them in his office June 5.

The five victims charged that they went to register in Opelonsas, and were attacked without provocation after Blanchard refused to register them.

Plaintiffs are Arthur Moore, Joseph K. Rachal, Charley Nash, Floyd J. Simien and John Rideau. They are suing for $10,000 each in damages under two counts.

The first count charges the abridgement of their right to vote and the denial of the equal protection of the law. The second charges Blanchard with allowing others in his office to deny colored persons the right to register. Attorneys in the case are Messrs. Stone, Berry and Lacouer.

A second suit, it was said, will be filed by Alvin Jones, a prominent civic worker and himself a victim of a terrific beating. The third suit will be instituted by two brothers, one of whom was seeking information regarding his draft status.

Reform Holds On In New Orleans

Advocates of reform and better things in government, particularly local government, should be heartened by the news from New Orleans. It is that reform is holding on down there, at least for another four years.

So often movements for better government win one election and then go down to defeat. It is a sad and discouraging thing when that happens. Not infrequently, such reversals are due to inexperience and incapacity.

The reformers may have little in their organization other than the will to do better than the old gang. Their know-how may be sadly lacking. And their determination and cohesion may weaken fairly soon, when, of course, achievement in good government is fundamentally a long-range business.

Anyway, Mayor "Chep" Morrison, only 38 now, has won a smashing reelection victory in New Orleans. He won against four opponents, one of whom had the backing both of the "Old Regulars," who constitute what is left of the machine that ruled New Orleans for so many years, and of Gov. Earl Long's Louisiana State Democratic Association.

Another opponent raised the racial issue and, happily, was swamped, receiving less than 5,000 votes, compared to 120,299 for Morrison and 58,701 for Charles Zatarain.

The two other candidates received less than 1,000 votes each.

* * *

The strength of anti-machine forces in New Orleans has been shown repeatedly in elections in recent years. As far back as 1920 they ousted the administration of the late Martin Behrman, which had held power for 16 years. But the reform administration that time was not nearly as effective and popular as has been that of Morrison. It was ousted at the next election.

Morrison's victory is basically attributable to the good record he has built up since 1946. His administration has not been spectacular, perhaps, in new achievements. It has made some mistakes. It has had some weaknesses. But, on the whole, it has done a good job, in the interest of the people as a whole.

It has worked primarily for the city rather than for a machine. That has been evident. And the people have recognized as much and shown their appreciation.

* * *

In all communities there generally can be readily developed both a demand for and an appreciation of good government. But delivering good government is something else. It takes resolution, persistence, understanding, high courage. Such factors are not easy to maintain.

Soon after Earl Long became governor, the Legislature he dominated changed New Orleans' form of government from the commission council type, with all commissioners elected at large, to the aldermanic type with only the mayor elected at large. Nevertheless, Morrison candidates took five of seven council seats and two more will be in the run-off.

A record vote was cast, the 185,000 total exceeding the previous high mark by 35,000. *The Times-Picayune* reported between 18,000 and 20,000 Negroes cast ballots.

This was Morrison's first test at the polls since his original victory. The result is highly gratifying and encouraging.

COLOR 'ISSUE' ROILS NEW ORLEANS RACE

'White Supremacy' Is Agitated in Campaign First Time Since Reconstruction

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21—For the first time since Reconstruction days New Orleans is witnessing a major political contest in which the doctrine of "white supremacy" is openly espoused on street corners.

Although the racial "issue" has been ignored by the two leading Mayoralty candidates and there is widespread conviction that its projector, Alvin A. Cobb, will run a poor third in a three-man race, it is conceded by most party workers that the bigotry appeal represents a "political imponderable."

The avowed white supermacy candidate is centering his attack on the incumbent Mayor, DeLesseps S. Morrison. His principal charge is that the Mayor was "untrue to the South" when he awarded the key to the city a month ago to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations secretary and former Palestine truce mediator.

Part of Wide Troubles

The open appeal to racial hatred in this nominating primary, which will be held on Tuesday, is part of a civil rights controversy that has upset the South politically and has been marked by a resurgence of Ku Klux Klan activities in other southern states.

The "white supremacy" candidate has publicly identified himself as a "Dixiecrat," but local leaders of the States Rights Democrats have publicly "disowned" him for trying to "create hate, prejudice and discontent."

In 1948 New Orleans voters gave a plurality to South Carolina's Gov. J. Strom Thurmond Presidential candidate of the States Rights Democrats. Louisiana was one of four Southern states won by Governor Thurmond.

New Orleans is noted for its Old World atmosphere and broad tolerance. It subscribes to the Southern pattern of segregation, but it has seldom known racial tensions or acts of violence since the "carpetbagger" days after the Civil War.

Consequently, the populace generally has been astonished in recent weeks by groups of enthusiastic "white supremists" parading about the streets, urging people to "vote white" and distributing 150,000 circulars with a picture of Dr. Bunche receiving the "key" to the city from Mayor Morrison.

The circular warns the city that it must decide whether it wants to have "social equality" with Negroes and wants Negroes in schools, restaurants and moving picture theatres.

Accuses Morrison

Last night the "white supremacy" candidate and a group of his followers paraded along a few blocks of the city's main thoroughfare, Canal Street. Their candidate later made a talk over a local radio station and accused Mr. Morrison of being a traitor to Southern traditions.

Mr. Cobb has been a lower-level political figure in the city for many years. He is a slight, wiry, sharp-faced man, who speaks with little regard for grammar and is given to nervous gestures and occasional stuttering. Local political observers say that his principal support seems to come from the riverfront districts.

Attendance at Mr. Cobb's political meetings has not been large in most instances. But he has bought considerable advertising space and local radio broadcast time.

The city has a new registration list of 207,000 qualified voters this year. Negroes make up about one-third of the total population, and they have some 25,000 registered voters, the largest number in the city's history.

Catholic, Rabbi, Clergymen Oppose Race Prejudice

NEW ORLEANS, La.— A leading Catholic layman, a rabbi, and three Protestant clergymen, have signed a statement which calls upon voters here to "ignore all attempts to arouse false fears and prejudices" in the mayorality nomination primary.

For the first time since reconstruction days, racial bigotry has been injected into the municipal elections. Alvin A. Cobb is running for mayor, in the primary on an avowed "white supremacy" platform.

Entitled "An Appeal to Conscience" the statement reads in part: "We are concerned, not only with the harmful effects that such immoral and un-American doctrine can have on one-third of our community, but even more so are we concerned with the moral erosion that master-racism causes in the souls of those infected with it."

Signing the statement were Dr Vernon X. Miller, chairman of the Archdiocesan unit of the Catholic Committee of the South; Rabbi Emil Leipziger, president of the New Orleans Rabbinical Council; the Rev. Charles L. McGavern, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and the Rev H F J Rest, president of the New Orleans Ministerial Union.

1st Negro Vote Officials Used

ALEXANDRIA, La.—Negro voting commissioners and deputies served Tuesday in two all-Negro precincts of Rapides parish in the Democratic primary for U. S. Senator and other offices.

Mrs. Nora Windham, white, parish registrar of voters, said the all-Negro precincts were created by the parish police jury. She said voters were registered there recently by special assignments.

The use of Negro voting officials in Rapides parish this week was believed to be the first instance of its kind in this vicinity.

SOME CAN VOTE IN LA

BOGALUSA, La. (ANP)—As a result of an order of Federal Judge Skelly J. Wright, 150 colored persons have been registered to vote in the September primary.

Town Registers La. Negro Voters

BOGALUSA, La. — Time works wonders, and at long last Negroes are being registered here in order to vote in the next September primary election. Of the 327 registered voters, approximately 150 are Negroes.

But there's a reason. Two weeks ago the Registrar of voters Curtis M. Thomas, was ordered by Federal Judge Skelly J. Wright to place no encumberances whatever in the paths of Negroes attempting to register. An injunction had been asked for by the Negroes, and it was granted.

Election Riots in New Orleans

Roving Band of Armed Whites Were Desperate in Blood Hunt

This is the seventh in a series dealing with election riots in New Orleans and adjacent parishes of St. Bernard and Jefferson. These articles are being presented for the purpose of disclosing what happened during a critical period, with the hope that there will be no recurrence of the tragic past.

By JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

NEW ORLEANS—While on the subject of elections, there is something that every voter, or would-be voter, should give an ear to. This column pointed out weeks ago that the return to the aldermanic form of government was not only disliked by the many but that it spelled disfranchisement for the more than 25,000 Negroes who are registered.

The same thing is true concerning the present registration laws now on the statute books. They were put there for the express purpose of denying to the Negro the ballot.

Since their inception, beginning with the Constitutional Convention in 1897, 1913 and 1921, no attempt has been made on the part of legislators to mitigate the circumstances which have kept disfranchised Negroes throughout the state.

NOW IS THE TIME

Running on the Morrison ticket, and unopposed, was Robert A. Ainsworth Jr., now Senator-elect. The Orleans Parish Progressive Voters League which supported the Morrison ticket book, line and sinker, with the exception of one major office, can now win for itself added laurels by having the administration to offer along with home-rule legislation, a bill calling for the repeal of the former registration laws, and offering instead a substitute.

It is high time that this was being done, for, since the laws were enacted to prevent the Negro from voting, and now that there are 25,000 or more Negroes registered, it is obvious that the legislation, like some volcanoes, has become extinct.

4,000 ILLITERATES REGISTERED

According to the registrar of voters, there are on the registration books the names of 4,000 illiterate Negroes. Eight years ago there were hardly that many intelligent Negroes eligible to vote. In other words, the authority of the registrar of voters is arbitrary and he can do to please himself.

William Farrell accounts for his indifferent attitude toward Negro voters and gives as the reason for his indiscriminate policy, a show of gratitude for Negroes who elected him to the State Legislature.

However, should this present state administration be defeated in the next gubernatorial election, certainly Mr. Farrell would have to go; and along with him would go the indiscriminate policy resorted to by him which has resulted in more Negroes being registered now, in New Orleans than ever before in its history.

JEFFERSON RIOTING CONTINUES

There is no letup in Jeferson Parish and riotous mobs continue to roam the streets, beating, intimidating and killing harmless and defenseless Negroes.

Three Negroes, William Singleton, Colan Caesar and Rebecca Scott, were walking along Main Street in Grenta when they were approached by a squad of armed white men. The latter forced the trio to have their homes searched, but found no weapons or ammunition of any kind.

SPECTACLES TAKEN

From Miss Scott her spectacles were taken, also a black silk dress and $3.50. They then proceeded to destroy all the crockeryware in the house and reminded the terrified persons that they had no business living in Gretna.

Said one of the pillagers: "Let them go back to their master's plantations and hoe corn and cotton."

Others to feel the heel of the iron-fisted mobsters were Hypolite Williams, home searched and robbed of $15 in greenbacks: Elijah Hogan, home was searched for powder, though none was found. Hogan was taken to the firehouse and grilled concerning other things. From his dwelling was taken clothing and other articles of value. When asked what he meant by "mixing into politics," Hogan said that he didn't understand them.

"Oh yes you do," replied one of his taunters, "haven't they told you you shouldn't have lands and a mule and a horse, if you would vote the Republican ticket?"

THE "WHOLE TRUTH"

"We know all about it, and we're going to kill you unless you tell us the whole truth," adding "you are the very one we wanted; you have been the head one in this business and we are going to shoot you all to pieces."

Hogan denied any knowledge of what he was being accused of and held fast to his original statement, that he didn't understand them. Realizing that their prisoner was steadfast in his denials, his tormentors agreed to let him go unharmed provided that he would vote a Democratic ticket.

Hogan told them flatly that he would "die first." Troops then saved the day.

There is no doubt but that the people of Gretna were afraid of armed Negroes, else why should they have troubled themselves to the extent of disarming, or seeking to disarm all of the inhabitants of Jeferson Parish?

DEFENSELESS NEGROES

A disarmed Negro automatically became a defenseless one, and those who availed themselves of this cowardly act, can only be remembered in history as arch assassins.

Stephens Robbins, Philip Hrandon, Mary Antoine, Teliphore Baptiste, Delia Bethel and Louis Brown, all testified before the investigating committee how they were subjected to unprovoked brutality and many other forms of mistreatment at the hands of roving bands of white men, who were armed to the teeth and desperately in search of shedding blood, Negro blood in particular.

The homes of the aforementioned group were entered, in the guise of searching for arms and ammunition. However, whether or not firearms were found, money, clothing, crockery and household articles of value had a very tempting flavor.

DEAD ON THE LEVEE

In the case of Mrs. Bethel, five armed men came to her home and as usual, entered to make a search for weapons. Mrs. Bethel told the men that other than the pistol her husband had with him, there were no firearms in the home.

The unwelcome visitors said that they would wait for the husband and kill him. They further supplanted their intentions by adding that they would kill all the d—d N—rs that they met because they went with the radical party and turned against them.

Mrs. Bethel said that she saw the body of a Negro on the levee. He presumably had been killed by the mob.

(Next Week: Reviewing the Toll)

— "FORTIETH IN '50" —

Deny Five Vote, Sue for $50.000

SHREVEPORT, La. (ANP) — Negro attorneys for five plaintiffs announced last week that they had filed suit in the Western Division of the Federal district court for $50,000.

Named defendant was George C. Blanchard, St. Landry parish registrar of voters, whom the plaintiffs alleged beat them in his office June 5, with the aid of other deputies in the town of Opelousas.

The five victims charged that they went to register and were attacked without provocation after Blanchard refused to register.

Plaintiffs in the case are Arthur Moore, Joseph K. Rachal, Charley Nash, Floyd J. Simien and John Rideau. They are suing for $10,000 each in damages under two counts.

The first charges the abridgement of their right to vote and the denial of the equal protection of the law. The second count charges Blanchard with allowing others in his office to deny Negroes the right to register. Attorneys in the case are Messrs. Stone, Berry and Lacouer. The latter two are prominently identified with the James Honeycutt case, the Opelousas victim who was taken from jail one night last year, but escaped from his captors while they flipped a coin as a means of determining which of the three men should kill Honeycutt.

In an interview with Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., the latter stated that the suit was but one of three which are to be filed shortly in connection with the registration beating of eight Negroes.

Alvin Jones, prominent civic worker and himself a victim of a terrific beating, will be next to file suit it was stated. The third suit will be instituted by two brothers, one of whom was seeking information regarding his draft status.



Voting in New Orleans—Negro and white voters are shown lined up in the Fifteenth Precinct of the Twelfth Ward, New Orleans, in an election which saw Mayor deLesseps (Chep) Morrison victor for the second consecutive election. In this particular precinct, the incumbent polled a total of 528 votes as compared to sixty-seven for all of his four opponents.—Porter Photo.

NEGROES FILE SUIT AGAINST CIRCUIT CLERK

15 Hattiesburg Residents Say In Suit That Clerk Refused To Let Them Register

HATTIESBURG, April 14.—(AP) — Fifteen Hattiesburg Negroes have filed suit in U. S. District court against Forrest County Circuit court Clerk L. M. Cox, charging he refused to allow them to register as voters because of the race.

They ask an injunction requiring the defendant to register them "as he registers white citizens."

In the complaint the negroes charge that Cox discriminated against them by examining them as to the meaning of a section of the constitution. They claim that white citizens applying to register are not similarly examined.

Not more than 50 colored citizens have been allowed to register in Forrest County since Dec. 12, 1949, the complaint charges.

Qualifications Claimed

The 15 negroes, among whom are three ministers, a physician and a dentist, claim they are qualified to vote under the constitution and the laws of Mississippi and that many of them are college trained.

Circuit Clerk Cox said Friday he has not been served with a copy of the complaint and was not in a position to comment on the suit now.

The case will be set for hearing at the October term of Federal court in Hattiesburg.

Miss. Registrar Denies Refusing Race Applicants

Three Ministers, Doctor, Dentist Among Plaintiffs

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (ANP) — Luther M. Cox, Forrest county circuit court clerk and registrar denied here last week that he "unlawfully refused to let 15 Negroes register as voters." Cox was filing an answer to a suit brought in federal court by the plaintiffs.

In his reply, he asked that the suit be dismissed on the grounds that the plaintiffs had not exhausted administrative laws before suing suit, that the registrar is not subject to civil action and that the suit was in effect against the state.

His petition signed by 22 lawyers argued that the plaintiffs should have complained to the state board of election commissioners.

The opposing view contended that while state laws provide for appeal against a registrar's action the statutes apply only when the official refuses the right to register "in good faith."

They said Cox disqualified them after asking for an explanation of a section of the constitution, a requirement not used for white citizens. The plaintiffs included three ministers, a doctor and a dentist.

Dismissing Vote Denial Charge, Mize Rules Negroes Must Seek State Help First

HATTIESBURG — (AP) — Federal Judge Sidney C. Mize Thursday dismissed charges of 15 Hattiesburg Negroes that Forrest County Circuit Clerk Luther M. Cox had illegally denied them the right to vote.

The judge ruled that the Negroes must take their case to the State Election Commission before coming into a state or Federal court. His decision followed a brief hearing Thursday morning in Federal district court here.

Upholding a motion by defense attorneys, Judge Mize said that the Negroes had failed to exhaust the administrative remedies open to them under Mississippi statute.

Attorney T. Price Dale, who represented the Negroes, claimed in his argument that prosecution of voting claims before the commission or before lower courts would be a "burdensome" expense for the approximately 3,000 Negroes in Forrest county who are eligible to vote.

Dale said following the hearing that he would appeal the dicision to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The plaintiffs charged that Cox refused to allow them to register because of their race.

Jeff Davis County Bans Negro Voters

PRENTISS, Miss. — Negro voters in the Mount Carmel Community of Jefferson Davis County were unable to vote in the election last Tuesday for the simple reason that they had no ballot box in which to cast their votes.

The election officials of the county completely ignored a petition presented by Mount Carmel Negro voters, requesting that a ballot box be provided for the Mount Carmel precinct.

The petition presented to the election commission composed of Carl Guffith, Mrs. Pearl Thompson and Mrs. Katie Applewhite said, "Whereas in the Prentiss Headlight, dated Aug. 10, 1950, is published a list of election officials for the election to be held Aug. 22, 1950, we missed seeing one legal precinct and its officials listed; the Mount Carmel Precinct, where approximately eighty persons, more or less have complied with the law to become qualified electors in the democracy wherein we reside to render the service that will benefit all. We believe democracy works that way.

"Whereas, in the same newspaper is found a list of young men to report for pre-induction physical at a stated date and may be called any day to go defend democracy against communism, and several of these young men are sons or brothers of these citizens who reside in the Mount Carmel District.

"Therefore, we, the undersigned, petition you to send over the Mount Carmel precinct box for the Aug. 22, 1950, election."

Negroes File Vote Suit In Mississippi

HATTIESBURG, Miss. I(ANP)- The forest county circuit court clerk, has been named defendant in a suit filed by 15 Negroes who allege that he refused to register them. The case will be tried in the US. district court during the October term.

Plaintiffs allege that the clerk, Luther Cox, de ied them the right to register solely because of color. They further assert that sections of the constitution were given to them to interpret, but not to whites

The Mississippi law, gives to the registrar of voters the right to require interpretation of the constitution, but not the right to assume arbitrary tactic in favoring whites.

The defendant stated that he is seekng dismissal on the grounds that the state court governs such matter.

15 Mississippi Negroes Lose Election Suit

HATTIESBURG, MISS., Oct. 12—(AP)—The suit of 15 Negroes charging Forrest County Circuit Clerk Luther Cox depriver them of the right to vote was dismissed in U. S. District Court here Thursday.

Judge Sidney Mize ruled that the Negroes must take their case to the State Election Commission before coming into a state or federal court.

T. Price Dale, attorney for the Negroes, said that prosecution of voting claims before the commission or lower courts would be a "burdensome" expense for the approximately 3,000 Negroes in Forrest County who, he said, are eligible to vote.

After the judge's ruling Dale announced he would appeal the case to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Only 11 Percent Of State's Voters Exercise Right

Mississippi is at the bottom of the list in the percentages of qualified voters expected to vote in 1950 elections.

This is revealed in an Associated Press forecast. Information was obtained from state officials and other sources.

The forecast shows that of Mississippi's 720,456 eligible voters, only an estimated 75,000 are expected to vote in the November 7 elections.

This represents only 11 per cent of the qualified voters, and places Mississippi at the bottom of the list.

The table shows that in 1946 a total of 50,036 voted in Mississippi Congressional elections and 192,190 voted in the 1948 presidential elections.

Lowest percentages of estimated votes were in the Southern states, where the Negro population is heavy.

In Georgia, 340,000 or 26 per cent of the 1,300,000 eligible voters are expected to cast their ballots this year.

In Tennessee, 27 per cent of the 1,100,000 eligible voters are expected to go to the polls.

Twenty-eight per cent of Alabama's 700,000 eligible voters are expected to vote.

Eighty-eight per cent of Idaho's 260,000 eligible voters are expected to vote.

Mississippi Court Ousts Voters Suit

HATTIESBURG, Miss. — Fifteen Negroes here, seeking an unabridged vote, received a disappointing setback when the U. S. District Court on Thursday dismissed their suit against Forrest County Circuit Clerk Luther Cox, charging subterfuges to prevent their registering as voters.

Judge Refuses To Hear Negro Vote Suit In Mississippi

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (ANP) —Federal Judge Sidney C. Mize last week dismissed a voting suit by 15 Mississippi Negroes. He told the plaintiffs that they had not utilized all state channels to get the vote before coming to the federal court.

He said they must first seek relief from the State Election commission before taking their case to either a state or federal court.

The Negroes, however, said they would appeal this action to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. They argued that taking the case through the commission and numerous state courts would be a burdensome expense for the 3,000 Negroes in Forrest county eligible to vote.

The white attorneys had argued that the colored voters had not yet exhausted all remedies provided by Mississippi law.

the choir sang. Rev. Neighbor, East St. Louis, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. S. Tanner, Chicago, and Mrs Robinson were visitors in the morning worship service. Evening services were omitted.

Prof. and Mrs. Moore and pastor Guyton returned early Monday morning from St. Louis and Kansas City. *** Mrs. Anna Sydnor spent the week-end in St. Louis, visiting. *** About 30 or 40 attended the P-TA installation Monday night at Lincoln School, Rev. J. R. Guyton, president; Mrs. E. Reynolds, vice-president; Mrs. Gilberta Robinson, secretary; Mr. George Hornbee, treasurer and Mrs. Anna M. Sydnor, chaplain. Each pledged his and her best. Rev. Guyton took up one item of business, planning a Hallowe'en party. A delicious repast was served, after playing a while. *** The program committee for the Farmers' Convention to be held Nov. 9, 1950, met at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Moore. The committee including Mr. Joe Sydnor, Prof. Moore, Mr. Stallard, Mrs. Leila Shelton, Mrs. Maud Stallard and Rev Guyton. Mrs. Moore served refreshments.

The Inspirational Hour Wednesday night at Wesley was unusual in attendance. Rev. Guyton was in charge. *** Mrs. Carrie Robinson is ill at home, but is improving as reported by the pastor, when he visited her Wednesday afternoon. *** Rev. Guyto was guest Friday afternoon to the Veterans' History class, Mr. Moore is teacher. He was also the guest of Mr. Wade, grocery store owner. *** Mrs. Julius Robinson will leave for a visit in California in a few days. ***

Miss Gladys Shelton and her two nieces visited the pastor and his wife, Saturday morning.

Judge Refuses To Hear Negro Vote Suit In Mississippi

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34e 1950

Missouri

AVALANCHE OF NEGRO VOTES DEFEATS SENATOR DONNELL, OPPONENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Man Who Fought FEPC Gets Left at Home In Spirited Election

KANSAS NEGRO WINS THREE TO ONE

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — (ANP) — Back of the victory of Thomas C. Hennings Jr. of St. Louis over incumbent Forrest C. Donnel (GOP), for the U. S. senate seat was the overwhelming ballot poured in by Negro voters.

This vote reflected the Negroes' feeling towards Sen. Donnell's opposition to the FEPC bill in 1949and also his withholding of prompt confirmation of former Virgin Islands Gov. William H. Hastie as federal circuit judge.

Other winners, all Democrats were Congressman Richard W. Bolling, of the fifth district, returned to Washington for his second term and J. McKinley Neal, winning his third term in the state legislature. Bolling it a member of Rep. Dawson's committee on executive expenditures.

Neal, the only Negro elected in Kansas City, Mo., defeated his GOP opponent, Mrs. Esther Randall Stewart by a ratio of three to one.

Just across the river in Kansas City, Kans., Cordell D. Meeks, a young Negro Democrat, upset the predictions of dopesters and defeated Fred White, GOP, for the important post of Wyandotte county commissioner. Earlier, it had been announced that White had won.

It was eight years ago that White blazed a new political trail in the county by being the first Negro to hold office. Three commissioners control the affairs of the county.

Meeks took in 6,225 votes against White's 5,813. An assistant county prosecutor for several years, Meeks' victory was highlighted by the fact that Kansas elected a governor and senator on the GOP ticket.

By 1952

2½ Million Race Votes Dixie Goal

ANNISTON, Ala.—A campaign to attain a Negro voting strength of 2,500,000 in the South by 1952 was announced by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, in an address here Sunday before the fifth annual session of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP branches.

"As a result of the thirty-year fight by the NAACP there are more than a million Negro voters in the South today," Mr. White said. "By 1952 we are determined through the efforts of the NAACP and other organizations to raise that number to 2,500,000. This powerful bloc, joined with the balance of power which the Negro vote holds in seventeen Northern and border states, is the chattel of neither political party. It is an independent vote which increasingly is cast for good government against corrupt political oligarchies. One of the by-products of this new political strength will be the lessening of appeals to race prejudice in political campaigns and diminution of the number of demagogues who have made the South and American democracy ridiculous."

Mr. White denounced "the determined, fanatical and unscrupulous fight now being waged by the reactionary anti-Negro wing of the Democratic party in the South," as the "greatest single aid to communism and the greatest single threat to democracy in contemporary history."

These forces, he predicted, will not succeed because of "the growing number of enlightened Southerners, white and Negro . . . who have shown themselves infinitely more courageous than the Talmadges and Rankins . . . Intelligent Southerners are getting sick and tired of being made the laughing stock by their demagogic politicians."

TRENHOLM SPEAKS

Other speakers on the three-day program included R. H Council Trenholm, president of the Alabama State College at Montgomery; J. L. LeFlore, president of the Mobile NAACP branch; Emory O. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham World, Arthur D. Shores and P. A. Hall Birmingham attorneys; Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman and C. G. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute; Aubrey W. Williams, former National Youth Administrator; the Rev. D. V. Jemison of Selma, Prof. C. E. Powell of Mobile, Percy Greene, editor, Jackson (Miss.) Advocate, and Dr. J. A. Berry of Tuskegee.

104,000 Negroes Register To Vote

Officials of the Harlem Registration Committee estimated this week that 92,900 Negro voters are qualified to participate in the election November 7th, and this lot represents people living in the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 16th Assembly districts.

Other areas of Manhattan, it was added, approximately 10,000 Negroes registered.

10-21-50

The total for Negro Manhattan was estimated at 104,000 men and women with the latter holding a decided majority as the related in Manhattan total of 665,473 political observers guessed that New York Negro vote might decide the fate of U. S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman and the mayoralty race here.

Key district captains polled hundreds of voters privately during the registration last week, HRC spokesmen revealed, and surprisingly enough returned with the information that Acting Mayor Vincent Impellitteri was quite a sentimental favorite with both women and men.

Republican and Democratic organizational leaders claimed, however, that this was expected under the circumstances. They seemed confident on the other hand, that when the "chips are down" next the voters will turn to the organization fold and go down the line for either Edward Corsi, the Republican nominee or Judge Ferdinand Pecora, the Democratic-Liberal Party candidate.

Of the 16 Manhattan Assembly Districts, Negro voters play an important role; especially in the 11th and 12th.

Incidentally, the 12th turned out for the heaviest total—42,457. The 11th dropped, as compared with last year, like the other four Harlem districts. Politicians regard this as significant because it is this area where the ALP expected to make a tremendous effort to elect its Assembly candidates and pile up a huge vote for Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the party's candidate against Sen. Lehmans and G. O. P. candidate Lt. Gov. Joe R. Hanley.

The vote in the 11th amounts to 22,507; in the 13th, 32,969; 14th, 20,113; 16th, 32,382; running the total for the five districts to 150,428.

Registrars Warned Against Discrimination

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Committee on Negro affairs urged the board of elections to instruct registrars to give Negroes fair opportunity to register. The committee said that Negroes were being discriminated against when they tried to become qualified voters. The discrimination is especially practiced in rural and eastern sections of the state.

Everywhere in the South, working people, Negroes and whites, were making gains in registration. In Alabama where only, 5,000 Negroes were registered in 1940 important gains have been made. Negro and white workers votes will be important factors in the forthcoming Democratic primaries, where white supremacists and labor haters are trying to make headways.

It is significant that at this time Alabama's Klan chief William Hugh Morris announces a new "Klan Krusade." It will be aimed at the rise in registration and the welfare state. He announced that six lectures, to be delivered in various Alabama cities, will be sponsored by the Klan in this program. Some will be entitled: "The Red Menace," The Negro's Totalitarianism," "The Welfare Place in the South," "Religious State," and, "Proof of White Supremacy."

Negroes Participate In County Democratic Election

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — (ANP) —Negro chairmen and vice chairman of four precincts were seated as members of the Mecklenburg County Democratic Executive committee as the organization was electing new officers here last week. This marked the first time in the country's history that Negroes have participated actively. The election followed the country convention.

According to Kelly Alexander, state president, the movement to increase Negro registration in Charlotte from about 6,500 to 10,000 is steadily pushing ahead.

Ebony Says Cleveland Most Democratic City

CHICAGO — Cleveland is the most democratic city in the country according to an article published in the September issue of EBONY, Negro picture magazine.

"Intelligent use of the ballot by Negro voters, a succession of shremd, farsighted colored politicians and a long time tradition of liberalism have combined to make Cleveland the most democratic city in the nation," say the magaine. "Through astute utilization of their political power, the 110,000 Negroes in the big lakefront city have chalked up the following astonishing record in the field of race relations:

1. Cleveland has never had a race riot.

2. A restrictive convenant case involving Negroes has never been brought into a Cleveland court.

3. Cleveland, by establishing a community relations board, became the first American city to promote inter-racial understanding with public funds.

4. Cleveland is the only city in which an FEPC program has been supported by the Chamber of commerce.

5. There is virtually no discrmination in Cleveland's leading white hotels and restaurants.

6. No major committee formed in committee-conscious Cleveland in the last 20 years has failed to include at least one Negro on its board."

League Plans Booth to Aid Negro Voters

Starting March 18, a booth will be set up on the sidewalk in front of the offices of The Oklahoma Eagle, 123 North Greenwood Avenue, to provide non-partisan political information for prospective voters. The booth will be operated by the League of Women Voters.

Fact sheets, designed to answer dozens of questions usually raised by voters, will be distributed free of charge at the booth. The sheets will list the names of all candidates, irrespective of parties, together with the offices they are seeking.

League members will utilize maps to inform voters of the election districts in which they may cast their votes, and will attempt to give information not contained in the fact sheets. They may not advise a voter as to his voting choice. The booth will be open from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Members of the league residing in North Tulsa area are the following: Mesdames Primus C. Wade, Bernice Johnson, Cecil H. Cowan, Bernice Brannon, Theodore Hall, Dorothea White, and William B. Perry.



KENDRIX KOMMENTS

By MOSS H. KENDRIX

The views expressed here are those of the writer and do not necessarily represent the views of The St. Louis Argus.

Use The Vote--Get The Rights

OKLAHOMA CITY—Two and a half million Negro votes in the South would do more to hasten the day of full citizenship participation for Negroes than all of the lip-service that has been given the subject in the past quarter of a century.

Actually, I would not give a dash how these votes are cast, as long as they are used to advance representative government at local, state and national levels. Political determination is for the great part a matter of individual and local concern; and should be.

During the period immediately before the November elections, I touched the southern region states from Maryland down to Florida, west to Texas, up to Oklahoma, and back to the voteless District of Columbia.

In too many instances, the Negro was the guy who did not come to vote. Negroes must have played a big hand in defeating the poll tax in South Carolina and the attempted extension of the county system to general elections in Georgia.

But in Texas, a try to outlaw the poll tax failed. Now leadership persons of the Lone Star state are asking, "Where was the Negro?" Here in Oklahoma City, where there could be as many as 30,000 Negro votes, not 6,000 Negroes voted.

It is good to note that in Missouri, the Negro vote demonstrated its disgust over a state of affairs and retired GOP Senator Forrest C. Donnell in favor of Democrat Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. Donnell had fought the appointment of Judge Hastie and civil rights.

Regardless, the Negro vote, southwide, was too small on last November 7. Somewhere along the way, Negroes have got to catch the spirit that will stimulate a desire to exercise the use of the ballot.

I like the fact that Arthur Clements offered himself for Congress out of Charleston, S. C.; that Earl J. Amedee tried for the school board in New Orleans, and; that a young vet, Louis Stewart, Paul Quinn student, ran for the City Council in Waco.

These Negro candidates did not earn office, but they made trys unknown by Negroes in the south since Reconstruction. It would be hoped that their running for public office pulled some Negroes to the polls, who otherwise might not have come.

So this is more lip-service directed at the "problem." It says, in short, more Negroes should seek elected posts in government, local, state and national. The assumption being that more Negroes would qualify to vote and vote. One wonders.

Despite the vast inaction of the Negro in the south during the recent elections, the showing of Negro candidates in other areas of the nation should be looked upon with a degree of pride. In these areas, admitted, it is not as difficult for the Negro to use his citizenship right—the ballot.

While Kansas was electing a GOP governor and U. S. senator, a Negro Democrat was winning a post as county commissioner in "sure" Republican Wyandotte county. In West Virginia, a Negro lady became the first woman of her race to hold public office and go to the West Virginia legislature.

Two Negroes won state house seats in Arizona in another first for Negroes in that state. A Negro went from Kansas City to the Kansas state legislature. Three men of color are going to be among Missouri's legislature. And two go to the Colorado legislature as lower house members.

Indiana and California each sent two race candidates to their legislatures. A Negro retained his post in the legislature of Delaware. Five Negroes won in Pennsylvania for the legislature, four in New York, one in Massachusetts, three in Michigan, two in Ohio, and four in Illinois.

Two Negroes returned to the U. S. House of Representatives. Several Negro candidates were successful in local contests, paced by Harold Stevens, who won the plum in his election for fourteen years to the post of judge in the General Sessions court of New York City. Judgeships and coroner posts went to Negroes elsewhere.

In Maryland, Negroes helped to elect a GOP governor and U. S. senator, while nine Negro Republicans failed to enter the state legislature. This time Mrs. Hortense H. Young, Louisville, Kentucky, civic worker, made less of a showing for the school board than she did in two previous attempts.

Back to the Deep South, Negroes there can improve their lot. Not so long ago Negroes in Atlanta aided in the election of a mayor, who won by only 101 votes. Atlanta could elect some Negro city officials. So could Houston, New Orleans, Memphis, Miami and others.

Survey Shows Lundy Margin Less Than 100

Eagle

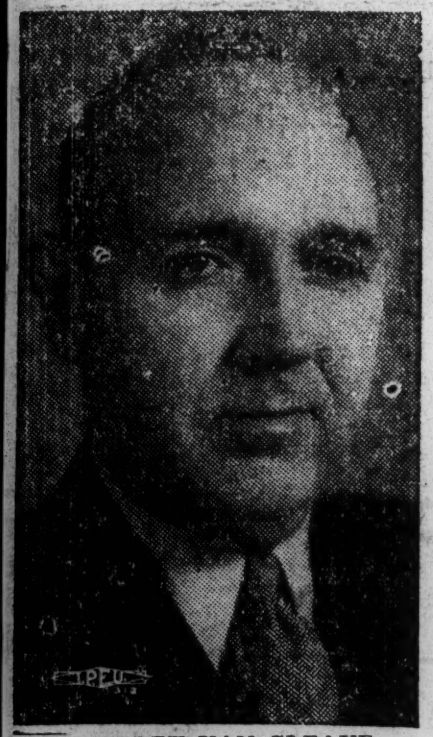
Van Cleve Makes Good Showing In Fifteen Precincts

Tulsa Okla

The balloting in Tuesday's Primary race produced a number of surprises as returns from the city's fifteen Negro precincts were subjected to post-mortems.

Thurs 3-23-50

Harley Van Cleave, successful candidate for the Mayoralty nomination in the Democratic Primaries, carried six of fifteen precincts in an impressive showing which surprised his North Tulsa followers. Mayor



HARLEY VAN CLEAVE

Roy Lundy, who lost the city-wide race to Van Cleave, won the other nine precincts.

The margin between the two was less than 100 votes. The tally showed 878 ballots for Lundy and 805 for Van Cleave. The precincts captured by the Mayor were 3, 8, 11, 21, 22, 36, 37, 138, and 153. Van Cleave won Precincts 2, 12, 13, 20, 27 and 28.

The story was practically the same for the Republican Mayoralty landidates. George H. Stoner, who won the city-wide nomination, carried six of the fifteen Negro precincts while losing to Joseph R. McGraw in the Negro area.

The ballotting for McGraw was 416, and for Stoner 369. The tally indicated that North Tulsa had cast less than 3,000 votes for Republican and Democratic Mayoralty candidate. Harry E. Ingram, a third Republican Mayoralty candidate, also received a few votes.

In the race for Police and Fire Commissioer, the Negro precincts gave Fred J. Lawrence, Jr., Democratic incumbent, 650 votes as against 466 for R. H. Jones, city-wide winner of the Democratic nomination.

The race for Commissioner of Streets and Public Property developed another Democratic surprise in the strong showing of Sam King, the man who promised to provide "pork chops" for North Tulsa tables. King polled 746 votes in the Negro precincts as compared to 512 for James L. Sartin. King was also the city-wide winner in this race.

Negro voters apparently were out to mete punishment to Felix Murray, a Democrat who created considerable community resentment by his use of the term "nigger" in a radio broadcast. Murray polled 25 votes in the fifteen Negro precints.

The vote for the leading candidates was as follows:

PRECINCT 2

Vote for Mayor: Roy Lundy, Democrat, incumbent, 85; Harley Van Cleave, Democrat, 116; Joseph R. McGraw, Republican, 8; George H. Stoner, Republican, 17.

Vote for Commissioner of Revenue and Finance: Fay Young, Democrat, 92; Roy Lynch, Democrat, 86.

Google

Vote for Commissioner of Police and Fire Departments: J. Fred Lawrence, Jr., Democrat, incumbent, 57; R. B. Jones, Democrat, 68; H. R. Fowler, Republican, 16; Bruce M. Lovelace, Republican 10.

Tulsa, Okla

Vote for Commissioner of Water Works and Sewerage: Clyde M. Winteringer, Democrat, 69; Lloyd Saunders, Democrat, 58.

Vote for Commissioner of Streets and Public Property: James L. Sartin, Democrat, 68; Sam King, Democrat, 91; Felix Murray, Democrat, 1.

Vote for City Auditor: Cameron Cline, Democrat, 97; H. D. Pratt, Democrat, 74.

PRECINCT 3

Mayor: Lundy (D), 77; Van Cleave (D), 43; McGraw (R), 58; Stoner (R), 26.

Revenue: Young (D), 53; Lynch (D), 60.

Thurs

Police & Fire: Lawrence (D), 60; Jones (D), 34; Fowler (R), 37; Lovelace (R), 48.

3-23-50

Water & Sewerage: Winteringer (D), 21; Saunders (D), 55.

Streets: Sartin (D), 38; King (D), 41; Murray (D), 0.

Auditor: Cline (D), 56; Pratt (D), 40.

PRECINCT 8

Mayor: Lundy (D), 38; Van Cleave (D), 27; McGraw (R), 20; Stoner (R), 12.

Revenue: Young (D), 24; Lynch (D), 35.

Police: Lawrence (D), 24; Jones (D), 16; Fowler (R), 23; Lovelace (R), 9.

Water: Winteringer (D), 8; Saunders (D), 29.

Streets: Sartin (D), 12; King (D), 25; Murray (D), 1.

Auditor: Cline (D), 33; Pratt (D), 23.

PRECINCT 11

Mayor: Lundy (D), 66; Van Cleave (D), 41; McGraw (R), 18; Stoner (R), 15.

Revenue: Young (D), 54; Lynch (D), 38.

Police: Lawrence (D), 41; Jones (D), 26; Fowler (R), 18; Lovelace (R), 18.

Water: Winteringer (D), 25; Saunders (D), 37.

Streets: Sartin (D), 34; King (D), 52; Murray (D), 1.

Auditor: Cline (D), 31; Pratt (D), 57.

PRECINCT 12

Mayor: Lundy (D), 40; Van Cleave (D), 70; McGraw (R), 38; Stoner (R), 18.

Revenue: Young (D), 38; Lynch (D), 39.

Police: Lawrence (D), 36; Jones (D), 42; Fowler (R), 40; Lovelace (R), 22.

Water: Winteringer (D), 12; Saunders (D), 41.

Streets: Sartin (D), 6; King (D), 82; Murray (D), 0.

Auditor: Cline (D), 26; Pratt (D), 38.

PRECINCT 13

Mayor: Lundy (D), 31; Van Cleave (D), 54; McGraw (R), 27; Stoner (R), 52.

Revenue: Young (D), 62; Lynch (D), 12.

Police: Lawrence (D), 39; Jones (D), 28; Fowler (R), 65; Lovelace (R), 12.

Water: Winterringer (D), 8; Saunders (D), 57.

Streets: Sartin (D), 52; King (D), 20; Murray (D), 0.

Auditor: Cline (D), 54; Pratt (D), 21.

PRECINCT 20

Mayor: Lundy (D), 109; Van Cleave (D), 122; McGraw (R), 11; Stoner (R), 26.

Revenue: Young (D), 148; Lynch (D), 73.

Police: Lawrence (D), 60; Jones (D), 42; Fowler (R), 19; Lovelace (R), 19.

Water: Winteringer (D), 90; Saunders (D), 80.

Streets: Sartin (D), 59; King (D), 115; Murray (D), 4.

Auditor: Cline (D), 106; Pratt (D), 104.

PRECINCT 21

Mayor: Lundy (D), 37; Van Cleave (D), 29; McGraw (R), 18; Stoner (R), 25.

Revenue: Young (D), 45; Lynch (D), 18.

Police: Lawrence (D), 20; Jones (D), 8; Fowler (R), 28; Lovelace (R), 17.

Water: Winteringer (D), 12; Saunders (D), 35.

Streets: Sartin (D), 15; King (D), 30; Murray (D), 3.

Auditor: Cline (D), 22; Pratt (D), 39.

PRECINCT 22

Mayor: Lundy (D), 54; Van Cleave (D), 52; McGraw (R), 38; Stoner (R), 19.

Revenue: Young (D), 54; Lynch (D), 32.

Police: Lawrence (D), 32; Jones (D), 37; Fowler (R), 25; Lovelace (R), 29.

Water: Winteringer (D), 25; Saunders (D), 30.

Streets: Sartin (D), 22; King (D), 44; Murray (D), 0.

Auditor: Cline (D), 39; Pratt (D), 40.

PRECINCT 27

Mayor: Lundy (D), 44; Van Cleave (D), 57; McGraw (R), 33; Stoner (R), 12.

Revenue: Young (D), 41; Lynch (D), 30.

Police: Lawrence (D), 50; Jones (D), 14; Fowler (R), 24; Lovelace (R), 19.

Water: Winteringer (D), 16; Saunders (D), 36.

Streets: Sartin (D), 18; King (D), 72; Murray (D), 0.

Auditor: Cline (D), 25; Pratt (D), 60.

PRECINCT 28

Mayor: Lundy (D), 41; Van Cleave (D), 51; McGraw (R), 29; Stoner (R), 40.

Revenue: Young (D), 67; Lynch (D), 20.

Police: Lawrence (D), 34; Jones (D), 45; Fowler (R), 21; Lovelace (R), 44.

Water: Winteringer (D), 9; Saunders (D), 58.

Streets: Sartin (D), 48; King (D), 36; Murray (D), 2.

Auditor: Cline (D), 29; Pratt (D), 56.

PRECINCT 36

Mayor: Lundy (D), 62; Van Cleave (D), 37; McGraw (R), 27; Stoner (R), 24.

Revenue: Young (D), 75; Lynch (D), 23.

Police: Lawrence (D), 55; Jones (D), 34; Fowler (R), 57; Lovelace (R), 35.

Water: Winteringer (D), 12; Saunders (D), 57.

Streets: Sartin (D), 39; King (D), 37; Murray (D), 4.

Auditor: Cline (D), 57; Pratt (D), 35.

PRECINCT 37

Mayor: Lundy (D), 64; Van Cleave (D), 20; McGraw (R), 21; Stoner (R), 15.

Revenue: Young (D), 59; Lynch (D), 17.

Police: Lawrence (D), 49; Jones (D), 14; Fowler (R), 29; Lovelace (R), 7.

Water: Winteringer (D), 5; Saunders (D), 50.

Streets: Sartin (D), 40; King (D), 23; Murray (D), 2.

Auditor: Cline (D), 60; Pratt (D), 23.

PRECINCT 138

Mayor: Lundy (D), 71; Van Cleave (D), 52; McGraw (R), 41; Stoner (R), 51.

Revenue: Young (D), 51; Lynch (D), 46.

Police: Lawrence (D), 34; Jones (D), 11; Fowler (R), 43; Lovelace (R), 47.

Water: Winteringer (D), 11; Saunders (D), 53.

Streets: Sartin (D), 43; King (D), 37; Murray (D), 2.

Auditor: Cline (D), 37; Pratt (D), 67.

PRECINCT 153

Mayor: Lundy (D), 59; Van Cleave (D), 34; McGraw (R), 29; Stoner (R), 17.

Revenue: Young (D), 54; Lynch (D), 32.

Police: Lawrence (D), 52; Jones (D), 24; Fowler (R), 25; Lovelace (R), 29.

Water: Winteringer (D), 34; Saunders (D), 6; King (D), 41; Murray (D), 5. Auditor: Cline (D), 47; Pratt (D), 41.

Negro Vote In Muskogee County Elects Murray

Chauncey Twine Makes Good On Speech Promise

MUSKOGEE — If Johnston Murray, son of "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, was elected governor of Oklahoma Tuesday he can thank Chauncey Twine and the 864 Negroes who voted for him in the Muskogee and Taft precincts. Muskogee and Taft gave Murray 864 votes. Murray, according to contested figures of the election board, won over William O. Coe by a vote of 886. If the trend for Murray in Muskogee among Negroes carried on to Summit, Rentiesville, Boynton and several other points in the state, it is easily seen that the Negroes of Muskogee county gave Murray his victory that his opponent plans to

Abbeville Man Beaten;

Lighthouse-Informer

Five Others In Terror

Sat. 7-22-50 Columbia, S.C.

AIKEN CO. VOTERS GET 3+ LETTERS TO HALT THEIR VOTES

ABBEVILLE - A report that two men were savagely beaten here less than a week before the Tuesday, July 11 primary by unidentified groups of white men was under investigation here Tuesday.

The state NAACP conference, probing the incidents, said the victims were told they were being "treated" because they had taken interest in voting.

The name of neither victim was made public but it was said that one of the victims, who had just bought a new home, had fled the town the next day, leaving his family behind, and it is believed that he is now living elsewhere.

So far as could be learned neither of the beatings has been reported to the county sheriff.

Eugene A. Montgomery, executive secretary for the organization, said the first man was beaten the Thursday night before the primary, and that the second was beaten two nights later.

The NAACP said it had forwarded some facts in the cases to the U.S. Department of Justice.

Third Such Beating

This new report, only one to develop thus far out of the 1950 state primary, occured in the same county, and but 15 miles away from Calhoun Falls, where on August 10, 1948, a group of white men savagely beat and cut the Reverend Archie Ware, 66 years old Baptist minister, who had voted and had been urging other Negroes to enroll and vote.

Rev. Ware has since sold his property in the town and moved from the state. Although he identified several men he said assaulted him at the outset, Rev. Ware refused to show up at a conference in th case at state constabulary offices, stating that he feared for his personal safety since word had reached the county that he was returning to the state to testify.

No further action followed in the case, so far as announcements go.

A patch of threatening letters to registered Negroes in some sections of Aiken county were in Columbia Tuesday morning, and these were scheduled to be forwarded to the U.S. Department of Justice, which was to be urged to investigate the matter.

State NAACP offices were in receipt of several of these letters, all mailed in envelopes bearing no return address from Aiken

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Following are texts of some of letters mailed to Negroes in lower Aiken county:

TAKE HEED
TAKE WARNING
YOU VOTED ONCED
DON'T DO IT AGAIN
KEEP AWAY FROM THE POLLS ON JULY 11TH
XXX

TAKE WARNING
KEEP AWAY FROM THE POLLS ON JULY 11TH
XXX
DON'T VOTE

TAKE WARNIG
KEEP AWAY FROM THE POLLS ON JULY 11TH
XXX
DON'T VOTE TAKE HEED

---

which were sent to registered Negroes around Ellenton and Myers Mill in lower Aiken county. The names of the persons were typed but the messages were scripted in pencil, underscored in red crayon and the words "Take Heed" done in red crayon also.

As far as could be learned Tuesday these letters were received only in southern Aiken county. However, there were conflicting stories of other attempts to prevent Negroes from voting in that county.

Saluda County Report

There was also a report from one section of Saluda county that four Negroes (only ones reported eligible to vote from that section) were urged against doing so when they presented themselves at the polls. The quartet is said to have listened patiently until the lecture was delivered "in the interest of racial harmony," and followed the man back to the polling place where they announced they had decided to vote anyway. Nothing happened to them.

Other reports said no one voted in Edgefield county, where several weeks ago 12 Negroes who presented themselves to register swore in affidavits that they were told "No d—n n--rs" were going to vote. NAACP lawyers have their case under advisement.

None were said to have registered or voted in McCormick county, and one report said but 13 were registered in Abbeville county and but one of these voted, a young woman. Three nights before the election one man who had been advocating registration and voting was taken out and beaten.

About the only other developments in a week long probe of what happened in South Carolina's 1950 Democratic primary, one in which the Negro vote was a decisive factor in the U. S. Senatorial race, were reports of seething bitterness in Charleston over alleged mis-leadership by Negroes, and similar reports from Darlington and Florence counties. State Progressive Democratic headquarters said these cases were being studied.

In the Charleston case, A. J. Clement polled only 7,326 of nearly 50,000 votes. There were 15,000 Negroes registered in Charleston alone, and nearly as many more in the first congressional district.

6 TERRORIZED IN TOWN

ABBEVILLE—A check by The Lighthouse and Informer here Tuesday disclosed that no less than six people - all Negroes, and all registered voters - were terrorized here just before the primary of July 11.

Two have fled the town; one escaped abductors who had a blowout enroute to the woods to beat him, another, with his wife, thwarted a beating attempt when they caught on to a ruse to lure them out of their house. A fifth fled from pursuing cars trying to catch him and a sixth was visited by the antagonists and appealed to local police for protection.

The major victim, a textile worker, was seized enroute home from the Abbeville textile mills at midnight, spirited into the woods, whipped until his back blistered, and was put out near the town line around 2 A.M. His aductors had covered his head with a sack.

Sat 7-22

He has fled Abbeville, as has a chauffeur for a mill official, who escaped violence by allegedy being tippd off by his employer.

Columbia S.C.

The man who was abducted and escaped, performed his feat the night of July 6, two nights before the midnight abduction. He watched while the tire was being repaired, broke for the woods and edluded pursuers.

The intended victim who with his wife caught on too soon to be trapped, were at home when someone rapped on a window and told him a friend was having car trouble a short distance from home and had asked him (the rapper) to come and get help here. The wife insisted going along and as they came out of the house and noted several cars, they escaped.

The man who was beaten, relatives said, says he recognized at least one of his violators.

The Vanishing Poll Taxes

BIGGEST election news last week was that South Carolina people had voted down the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting by four to one. Columbia S.C.

Five years ago this would have seemed impossible, but there you are!

Now there are only six of the forty-eight states having poll taxes: Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, and there is every indication that most of them will do away with the tax before long. Sat. 11-14-50

The poll tax as a prerequisite for voting is an anachronism and can only be regarded today as a throwback to the primordial past.

The poll tax has never stopped anybody from voting who really wanted to vote, and the amount of revenue any state gets from it is so small as to be insignificant.

What seems to us to be most significant is the fact that the voters of South Carolina, most of them white, decided four to one that they wanted no more poll taxing.

This means that there is a stronger liberalism, even in a state like South Carolina, than most people imagined, after a steady diet of propaganda about the alleged ignorance, backwardness and bigotry of its people.

If such a bad law can be eliminated in South Carolina, it can be ended elsewhere and everywhere.

Token Civil Rights Effort

IF RUSSELL DECLINES the post as he may finally do on the ground that the Democratic leader would not actually be the majority leader because of Democratic division, the place will be wide open. Some of the Northern Democrats think Russell's election could do more to heal Democratic schisms than anything else that could happen. There will be only a token effort for federal civil rights legislation in the 82nd Congress. South Carolina abolished the poll tax in the recent election, leaving only Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Virginia as poll tax states, and its abolishment in these states is only a question of time. There is no chance of the passage of federal FEPC legislation and federal anti-lynching legislation has lost ground.

The Democratic Party, so far as the furnishing of sufficient votes for Democratic candidates was concerned, was a Southern party in the election of last week. Even with the Southern vote counted in, the Democrats got only 46 per cent of the 41,000,000 votes cast, to 54 per cent for the Republicans. Outside of the South, the Republicans won 196 House seats to 126 for the Democrats, 18 GOP senators to nine for the Democrats. The biggest blow to the Democrats, however, was that in states outside the Solid South they lost 23 contested governorships and won only three.

NEW VOTING LAWS SOLONS MAY ENACT

Hint Bill As First Offered Would Restrict Race Voting In Elections

The South Carolina legislation is expected to pass in some form this session a bill which will revise somewhat present voting laws. Bills aimed at this action are pending before both the house and senate and have attracted considerable interest and concern from lay citizens.

With the understanding that no one is vet certain as to exact to skirt around the Texas primary decision, which gave Negroes the right to vote in party primaries

The measure also proposes to eliminate voting primaries by persons who have not first obtained registration certificates. In other words, if the bill is passed, a registration certificate would be necessary to vote in all elections and qualification for primaries as now done by simply enrolling in party books would be tossed out.

South Carolina, by the way, has been the only state in which it was possible to enroll for a primary without being first a qualified elector, or a holder of a state or county certificate.

Why Some Oppose

The bill also prescribes certain remedies for fraud, stipulates how parties may get the names of candidates on the state ballot and that the party affiliation of each citizen must be indicated on his certificate, among other aspects not now particularly important for our purpose of discussion.

The opposition which the measures have met, particularly in the house, stems from the suspicion that the voting bill is being pushed by Thurmond backers who see it as the means to controlling and winning in 1950 primaries. As one opponent put it: "If this bill is passed those not backing Thurmond might as well give up. The Dixiecrats control the registration boards and will not let a certificate they don't want to have one in time to vote this summer."

Opponents point out further that because registration boards are open only three days a month during election years, and because party primaries begin the second Tuesday in July this year (being pushed up one month) there isn't enough time for boards to register citizens who may apply.

Heretofore, the interest of white citizens has been in the primary and most of those who voted in primaries never qualified for the general election. Unless special provisions are made the only registration days left are three each in March, April, May and June or 12 days. However, there is being hinted that a longer period may be worked out in compromise. How it will work out to the convenience of citizens, however, is yet just a guess.

Three weeks ago several organizations petitioned the legislature to postpone operation of the new voting bill until 1951 or 1952 but found supporters asserting that such postponement wouldn't increase the number of registrants.

Aimed At Negroes

The bill, reported written by former circuit solicitor Robert McC. Figg of Charleston for Governor Thurmond, has been variously hinted at as being a sort of check on Negro voting. One political leader reported he had been told by backers that:

"We had to draft a bill which would meet requirements established under recent federal court ruling (in the Elmore and Brown cases) and at the same limit the number of Negroes who would vote."

Negro political leaders have considered this viewpoint as possibly meaning that registrations before party primaries would be difficult to them Since 1944 there have been various report of Democratic party club leaders taking the list of their club members to registration boards and obtaining certificates for the membership being present-a violent flaunting of state registration law.

However, the bill is expected to draw several amendments before its final passage and the final bill's mandates are now but speculation.

VOTING CHANGE DUE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Johnston-Thurmond Race for Senate Is Tied to Code to Be Clarified Next Week

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 31—The South Carolina Legislature drew near today to approval of a broad revision of the state's election laws which would require literacy or property-owning qualifications from white and Negro voters.

Its action will come during a "grass roots" struggle for control of the state party machinery between those who would continue the revolt set off in 1948 by establishment of the States Rights movement and those who would re-establish ties with the National Democratic party.

The new statute may have a decisive role in a heated contest for the United States Senate between the incumbent, Olin D. Johnston, and his challenger, Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, who was the 1948 Presidential nominee of Southern Democrats who sought to block the election of President Truman. Governor Thurmond and his running mate, Gov. Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi, received thirty-nine electoral votes, these including all of those from South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana and one from Tennessee.

Convention Will Be Pivotal

The odds now favor continued "conservative" rule of the state party, although the final outcome will not be known until after the State Convention here. It is now tentatively set for April 19. Outright pro-Administration elements, it is held, have little chance of swinging the convention in view of the results now known of the intra-party struggle in recent days, in more than 1,500 precinct meetings. Delegates nominated by the precinct meetings will meet in forty-six separate county conventions on Monday.

Within the "conservative" group expected to retain state party control there are, however, those like Governor Thurmond who left the national party in 1948 to put up a separate Presidential ticket. There are others, too, such as both Senators Burnet R. Maybank and Johnston, who would retain a link with the national party and keep the right of the state to representation clear in the 1952 National Convention to nominate another President.

It is not unlikely that this latter group may seek some forum of reapproachment with the national party, without deviating in the slightest in its opposition to the President's Civil Rights program and other measures not wholly favored in the South.

No National Seat

At the moment, South Carolina is not represented on the Democratic National Committee, which has refused to seat its woman representative Mrs. H. Agnew of this city; and, while the Committee was willing to seat Senator Maybank, he was under instructions from the State Committee not to take his place unless his colleague also was recognized. It is not improbable that the State Convention this month may elect another committeewoman who can be seated. However, any effort of the pro-Truman forces to get a resolution passed condemning the 1948 "walk-out" or pledging unswerving loyalty to the national party probably would be beaten.

The new electrol law would fill a void which has existed since 1944 when an Federal courts opened the way for Negroes to vote by declaring unconstitutional the laws which limited primaries to white persons. South Carolina repealed all its statutes relating to primaries, and sought to regulate the Democratic party as a "private club," but this action was nullified in 1948 by an injunction granted by United States District Judge J. Waites Waring of Charleston. Under this ruling, any person could enroll or vote, and, while only 20,000 to 30,000 Negroes availed themselves of the privilege in 1948, it has been estimated that 50,000 to 200,000 might participate this year.

The proposed new law, which has passed the State House of Representatives, and probably will pass the State Senate by the middle of next week, would require that prospective voters be able to 'both read and write' any section of the (State) Constitution (of 185) submitted to said elector by the registration office or officers, or can show that he or she owns, and has paid all taxes collectable during the previous year on property in this state assessed at $300 or more." Likewise, it would bar from the right to register or vote any person "convicted of burglary, arson, obtaining goods or money under false pretenses, perjury, forgery, robbery, bribery, adultery, bigamy, wife beating, house breaking, receiving stolen goods, breach of trust with fraudulent intent, fornication, sodomy, incest, assault with intent to ravish, miscegenation, and larceny, or crimes against the election laws * * * unless such disqualifications shall have been removed by pardon."

A major difference between House and Senate bills concerns the prospective contest between Governor Thurmond and Senator Johnston. It is the question of whether the new law requiring registering for a primary shall go into effect in time for this year's election, or after the contest has been decided. The House bill put the effective date off until Sept. 1, as Senator Johnston would have it, but the Thurmond forces won an important victory in the Senate yesterday, when, by a 30-to-7 vote, the provision was made applicable immediately, with liberalized provisions for getting the registration job done in advance of the first primary set for July 11. Supporters of Governor Thurmond now think the House will accept the Senate amendment.

Because Governor Thurmond has not yet announced his candidacy, although everybody knows that he intends to run for the Senate, and since the primary is still a long way off, it would be difficult to guess the probable winner at this point. Both men are hard campaigners and both, to use the Southern idiom, "run scared," meaning they take no chances on over-confidence.

No one, of course, can assess the effect of a law which still has to be passed, but the general feeling is that any requirement of literacy or property-owning inevitably would cut down the number of Negroes who might have voted in the primary, there being no eligibility requirements of any kind under Judge Waring's decision.

But the new law also might reduce substantially the vote of illiterate and poor whites.

Byrnes a Factor in State

The gubernatorial contest here is equally interesting from a national viewpoint, because it involves James F. Byrnes, one-time Secretary of State under President Truman, and former "Assistant President" and War Mobilization Director under President Roosevelt. Before that he had been an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to which he was appointed by Mr. Roosevelt after serving in the United States House of Representatives from 1911 to 1925, and in the United States Senate from 1931 to 1941. He was receptive to the nomination for Vice President both in 1940 and 1944, but Mr. Roosevelt turned him down.

Mr. Byrnes has made a number of anti-Administration speeches, and President Truman remarked, somewhat testily, not long ago that Mr. Byrnes was a "free agent." But there is no evidence as yet of any overt Administration effort to prevent his election as Governor. His principal opponents for the Governor's chair are Lester L. Bates of this city, an insurance-company executive, and Thomas H. Pope of Newberry, Speaker of the State's House of Representatives.

Finally, a major provision of the new electoral law is that it will give to the state the so-called Australian ballot "in the November elections, for the first time. Until now, each party has provided its own balloting sheets and a voter had to ask for that of the party he favored. The G. O. P., of course, is infinitesimal in this state as it has been since the Reconstruction days, but its candidates now will be listed on the same ballot with the Democrats and the voters will have secrecy of choice.

NEGRO VOTE REINED IN SOUTH CAROLINA

New Law Requires Literacy or Property Ownership—Thurmond Forces Win

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 13—Political backers of Gov. J. Strom Thurmond for the Senate seat now held by Olin D. Johnston won a major victory today when the South Carolina Legislature gave final approval to a new electoral law designed to reduce Negro participation in Democratic primaries.

The Thurmond forces triumphed when the House of Representatives reversed itself and decided to make the new statute applicable to this year's contest instead of afterward. The House acceded to Senate amendments and sent the new election law to the Governor, who will sign it at once.

The new law establishes literacy or property owning qualifications for both white and Negro voters, and requires that persons must be registered to participate either in primaries or in general elections. There are at present no laws regulating primaries in South Carolina and no provisions for registration.

Must Read and Write

The literacy requirement imposed by the new electoral law provides that voters must be able to "both read and write" any section of the 1895 State Constitution submitted to them by registration officers. They need not be literate, however, if they can show that they own and have paid all taxes collectable during the previous year on property in the state assessed at $300 or more.

The right to vote is denied persons who have been "convicted of burglary, arson, obtaining goods or money under false pretenses, perjury, forgery, robbery, bribery, adultery, bigamy, wife - beating, house - breaking, receiving stolen goods, breach of trust with fraudulent intent, fornication, sodomy, incest, assault with intent to ravish, miscegenation and larceny, or crimes against the election laws," unless such disqualification has been removed by pardon.

Under Federal Court rulings that opened up the South Carolina primaries to Negroes as well as to whites, it had been estimated that 50,000 to 60,000 Negroes might take part in this year's election in this state.

See Negro Vote Cut 50%

Well-informed quarters estimated that the new state law would reduce Negro participation by at least 50 per cent.

With the race between Senator Johnston and Governor Thurmond considered a toss-up at this point, well in advance of the July 11 primary, the action to cut down Negro voting may have a decisive bearing on the outcome.

Because Governor Thurmond was the 1948 States' Rights candidate for President against Mr. Truman in a campaign largely waged in the South on the race issue, it had been thought that most South Carolina Negroes who voted would cast their votes for Senator Johnston, although he, like all Southern Senators in Washington, is a vigorous opponent of the Civil Rights programm advanced by the President.

Heads Florence, S. C. Registration Group



J. W. Miller, above, is chairman of the registration committee of Florence, S. C. During the past four years Mr. Miller has had 942 persons enrolled in the registrar's books and hopes to get an additional 500 before the primary election this Summer.

Mr. Miller, who is owner and director of the Lady-Miller Funeral Home, is also the chairman of the Voters League of Florence which is in the midst of a canvassing campaign. Volunteer workers are asking house to house calls to get people to register to vote.

New South Carolina Statute Would Reduce Negro Voting

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — The State Legislature gave final approval here last Thursday to a law designed to reduce Negro participation in Democratic primaries.

The new law establishes literacy or property owning qualifications for both white and Negro voters, and requires that persons must be registered to participate either in primaries or in general elections.

When Federal Judge J. Waites Waring opened up the South Carolina primaries to Negroes in rulings last year it had been estimated that 50,000 to 60,000 Negroes might take part in this year's election.

Political observers now estimate that the new state law would reduce Negro participation by at least 50 per cent. It is reported to be a victory for backers of Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, 1948 States' Rights presidential candidate.

J. Strom Thurmond, snubbed by Truman, seeks seat in Senate

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 8—(AP)—A States' Rights champion openly snubbed by President Truman will try to unseat Sen. Olin D. Johnston in Tuesday's Democratic primary.

And James F. Byrnes seeks a political comeback in the governor's race.

Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, the 1948 States' Rights presidential candidate, vigorously denounced Johnston's record during a heated county-to-county campaign tour. Both candidates spoke from the same platform and charges of "liar" were hurled. Fists were shaken in each other's face.

BYRNES' THREE opponents heaped criticism upon the former secretary of state and Supreme Court justice. He ignored them and ran upon his record. The three are Thomas H. Pope, of Newberry, speaker of the State House of Representatives; Lester L. Bates, of Columbia, insurance executive, and Marcus A. Stone, of Florence, and Dillon, a lumberman.

Party voters in this overwhelmingly Democratic state also will nominate four U. S. representatives, four state constitutional officers and scores of lesser office holders.

An estimated 500,000 voters are registered — about 73,000 of them Negroes. State Democratic Chairman W. P. Baskin predicts 400,000 votes will be cast. The largest previous vote was about 336,000 in the 1938 Senate race between Johnston and the late Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith.

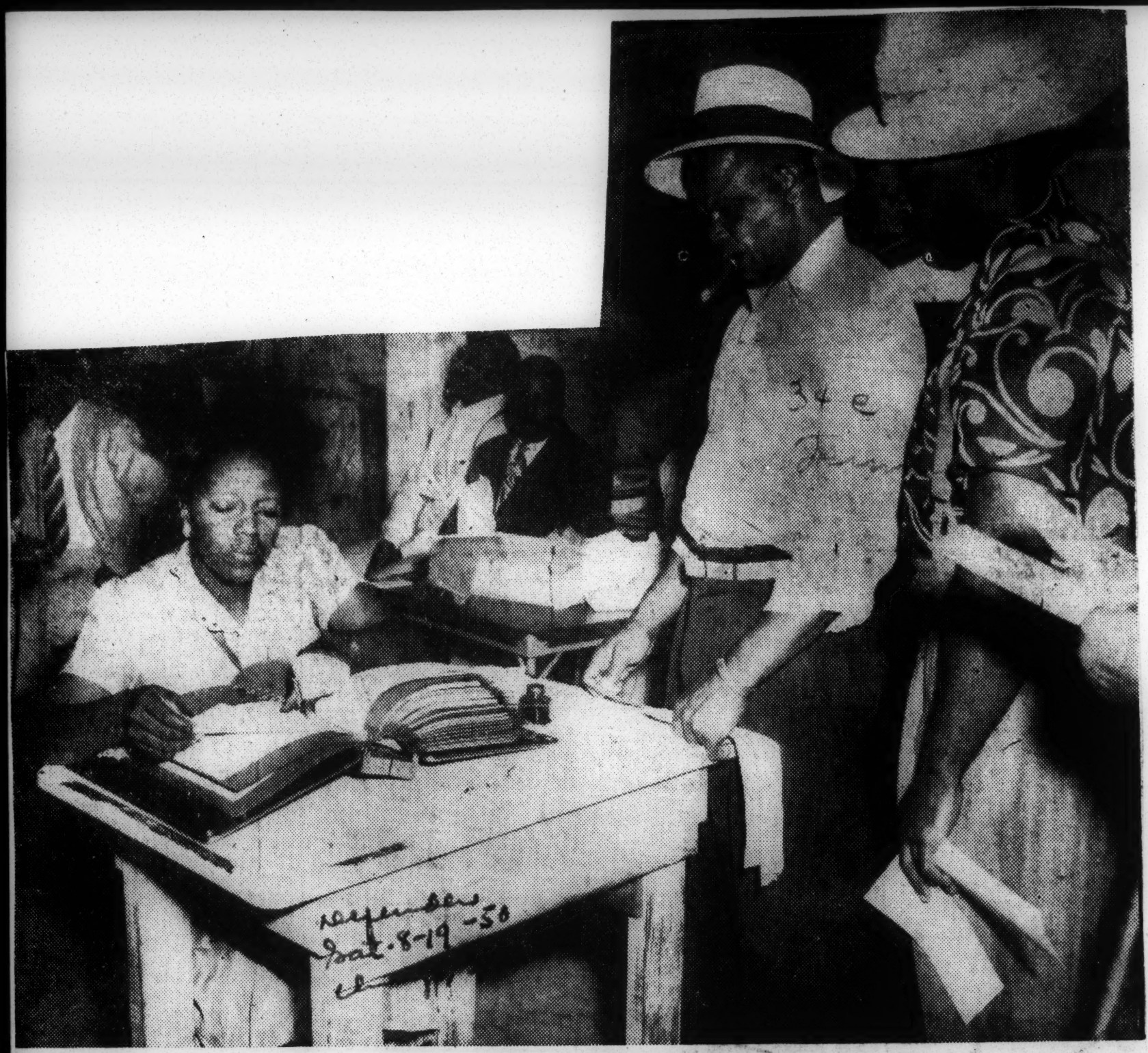
The Johnston-Thurmond scrap was enlivened by the issues of racial segregation, loyalty to the National Democratic Party, civil rights, federal aid to education and Marshall plan aid to Europe.



FOR THE FIRST TIME in history, Negroes in Memphis, Tenn., handle every phase of activities at a polling place in a Democratic primary. Event occurred during recent election and balloting went off smoothly, the Crump machine winning. In photo above, Dave Edmondson (left) supervises initial registration of potential voters as they fill out name cards and show their permanent registration certificates.



POLLING PLACE, in the 43rd ward, 2nd precinct, had Negro judges, registrars, clerks, poll watchers and officers in charge. Here, Mrs. Gladys Nichols and Rev. Alexander Clayney, clerks, perform their duties while voters in the background mark their ballots in separate booths.



MRS. LENA M. CARNES, chief registrar, records voters' names and addresses and rechecks poll tax receipts. The election was held for both city and state officials.

Enough for Mr. Sutton

Colored voters of the 7th Congressional District of Tennessee and those dear friends of the colored people who oppose politicians holding a race up to scorn in public addresses, have a good opportunity to express their sentiments in the primary and elections in the district to be held this year.

They have an opportunity to tell the Hon. Pat Sutton, who represents that district, that he already has been paid in full for his outstanding war record in being elected to congress for one term. They can tell him that he just does not "fit" in the halls of congress in this period of the 20th Century; that congressmen like him were the vogue back in the 19th Century and there are few of them in congress now. Tennesseans do not want their congressmen to be without associates capable of making life in Washington worth living. They cannot compel the other states to elect congressmen whose outlook on life is like that of Mr. Pat Sutton. Very logically, then, Tennesseans should pay just tribute to the war record of the Hon. Pat Sutton by saying that their hero in war, who also has had two years of hard work in the halls of congress, has just naturally already done enough for his country. Tennesseans should let Mr. Sutton come on back home and look up his cronies who can be regaled with stories about how dearly Negroes love to eat chicken and watermelon—how certain it is that all of the bars at which Southern Negroes fret could be removed by giving them a good diet of fried chicken and watermelon.

All of the intelligent, ambitious and full-grown Negroes, to the Hon. Pat Sutton's way of thinking, are up North. But down South, even in the 7th District of Tennessee, Negroes are happy and contented and need only to be kept that way by giving each of them a big slice of a juicy watermelon every day.

The last time that the oldest citizen of these parts heard the CLICHE Mr. Sutton is using in his congressional speeches—the one declaring the Negro is fully contented with a slice of watermelon— caused "oldest citizens" to kick down the footpiece of his trundle bed. It sure was a laughable joke when the trundle bed was a prominent piece of household furniture.

Cross - Burnings Fail To Halt Negro Voting

By International News Service

Crosses burned in an apparent attempt to intimidate Negroes and voters marking their ballots on soft drink boxes heightened the confusion of Georgia's Democratic primary Wednesday.

The fiery emblems appeared in the Negro section of Ludowici, Ga., where three-inch white paper crosses tied to tree roots, were distributed.

However, the city's Negroes voted. Hundreds of them went to the polls with the assurance of police protection. Police officials reported that it was the first cross-burning incident to ever occur in Ludowici.

Three crosses were burned. One was ignited in front of a night club; the second was burned at a Ludowici turpentine company's quarters for employees, and the third flared in front of the home of Ben Walker, prominent Ludowici Negro leader.

It was pointed out that the 800 Negro registered voters have a strong bearing on the outcome of political races in Ludowici. Intense feeling had been aroused here over the governor's race.

At one polling place in Hall county, in the ninth district, candidates were chosen in full view of a waiting line. Ballot-casters had to make use of soft drink boxes placed on top of a spare auto parts counter many who had already voted or who had no intention of voting.

The situation for the voter, though, was not half as confusing as it was for those who will count the ballots.

State law says that not ballot-boxes could be opened until the polls closed at 6 p. m. However, in both DeKalb and Washington counties violations were reported.

Travis County Voters' League Organizes

AUSTIN—

A large group of interested citizens met Friday night June 30th. In the Home Demonstration office located at 1154 Lydia Street and organized the Travis County Voters' League. This was the second meeting of the citizen group.

Rev. Harold T. Branch was named, ---president, J. H. Morton, vice president, Thedore Youngblood, treasurer, Arthur De Witty secretary, Lloyd Sheffield, assistant secretary.

The Organization will have as its purpose the "Political enlightment of the Electorate". Emphasis will be placed on men, issues and the ballot. Several committees were set up and they are expected to begin functioning immediately. The Committees are: membership committee, political action, ways and means, legislative, poll tax and a publicity committee. Chairmen have been selected, and their names will not be released until they have all been contacted.

There is something significant about this group, and that is, the keen interest exhibited by the Latin American population. There is likely to come out of this movement a coalition between the two minority groups which will have telling effects in the future upon the political complexion of Travis County and the State. At present most of the Committees are mixed once such a movement has become effective it has great possibilities of spreading over the State quickly.

Court Tests Texas White Vote Scheme

MARSHALL, Texas—Ruling on the "extra private party" system of Harrison County Texas, which has disfranchised Negroes since reconstruction days, is expected within a few days in the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals here.

The suit involves use of an all white "Citizens party" for local and county offices and use of the Democratic party for state and national offices. Negroes, who outnumber whites six to four in Harrison County, are barred from the Citizens party.

This system is attacked in a suit brought by James E. Perry, who charges that the general elections are a formality, with the candidates being actually elected in the primaries.

He lost a round in the case before Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson. Judge Davidson ruled that the system does not violate the Negroe's right to take part in local government.

He said they could nominate their own candidates for local or state and national offices, and write their names in on the Democratic ballots. The present practice is to present white voters with ballots for both parties and to present Negro voters with only the Democratic ballot.

Texas Voters League Plans Annual Poll Tax Campaign

DALLAS, Texas — Executive committee members and presidents of all leagues of the Democratic Progressive Voters League of Texas have been asked to attend a special poll tax campaign meeting at the organization's state headquarters here December 30.

A letter sent out over the signature of R. A. Hester, secretary, pointed out that it is essential this year's poll tax payment be larger than ever.

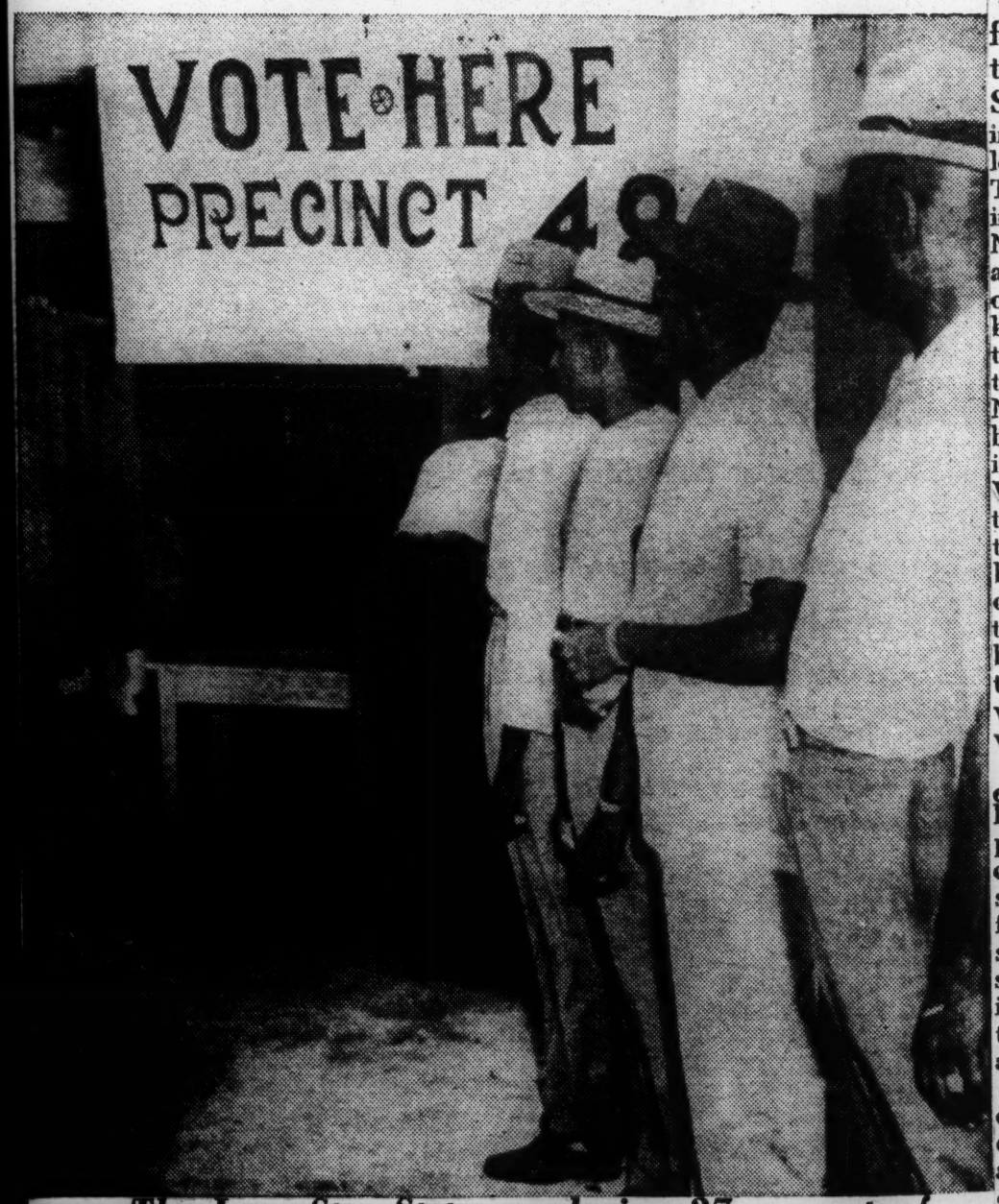
The meeting will start at noon, Wednesday. State headquarters are located at 2526 1-2 Elm Street.

"Keep always in mind that whether you need good schools, good roads, good streets and protection under the law, you should have a vote so you can elect the candidates who will serve your interest. You can't have a vote without a poll tax receipt," Mr. Hester warned in urging league members to attend the meeting.

The Fight to Make Texas Free

By EDWARD HARDY
Secretary, Communist Party of Houston

HOUSTON, Texas



The Lone Star State, producing 27 percent of the world's oil, biggest cotton producer in the United States, offers a study in contrasts — numerous depressed areas where people barely exist in extreme poverty and misery. But there are forces in Texas moving to spread its wealth among the common people, and bring its political and social institutions into line with the U. S. Constitution.

THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS, carrying out their aims for world domination, are seeking to utilize a nation of people in the South as a base to continue and intensify their national oppression of colonial countries throughout the world. This policy is the basic reason for the intensification of the oppression of the Negro people, who for 300 years have already suffered much exploitation and oppression. This can be seen in rising brutality against the Negro people throughout our land. The drive against the Negro in industry and in particular Negro women—in our state they have been almost completely excluded from industry. Furthermore, this policy of the Wall Street warmongers has led them to establish the fascist Dixiecrats to do their hatchet job on the Negro people—by force—to keep the Negro people down and hence the working class. With their fascist Dixiecrat Party they hope to beat back the resistance movement of the Negro people and whip up their white supremacist ideology—their main weapon.

In Texas 1,100,000 Negroes and an equal number of Mexican-Americans live. The western part of our state is predominantly agrarian, and there most of the Mexican-Americans live. The southeast part of our state, where are five Black Belt counties, is the main settlement of the Negroes. So that the state is divided into two separate parts—in the western part, agriculture, and in the eastern and southeastern, industry and agriculture.

Texas in 1949 was the largest producer of cotton in the United States. The cotton crop is estimated at 4,450,000 acres. The Texas Employment Service estimates that in 1948 they placed 600,000 workers on farms, of these 495,000 were on cotton farms. One can see from these figures how the cotton crisis will affect the whole economy of our state.

Texas possesses 56.8 percent of the oil reserves of the United States and produces 44 percent of its oil. (27 percent of the entire world's production). Texas is dominated by this industry, which is in turn ruled by the Rockefellers, Morgan and Mellon interests. In the oil industry, which employs some 215,000 workers directly or indirectly connected with production of oil, NO Negroes are employed as skilled laborers. And Mexican-Americans are virtually excluded.

Evidence of Capitalist Decay

In the last ten years and especially since the war, tremendous production units of various industries have been moving into Texas. This development has resulted (between 1940-45) in an estimated movement from the countryside to the city of some 600,000, mainly Negroes. An example of this is Houston where there are now 150,000 Negroes, out of a total population of 650,000.

This influx of Negroes in industry, bringing them into direct contact with their natural allies—the white workers—has stimulated Negro and white unity and has deepened and sharpened the whole struggle for Negro liberation. This can be seen in the many struggles for Negro rights that have been conducted in our state in recent years. This change in composition of our state, i.e. the growth of the working class is sharpening the whole class struggle. When you contrast the wealth of our state—a state that produces 27 percent of the entire world oil production—with the economic and living conditions of the people, one can see what Marx means by a decaying capitalist system.

West Dallas, a settlement of several thousand poor whites, Negroes and Mexican-Americans on the suburbs of Dallas offers a good example. There are no lights, running water, sewerage or sanitary conditions whatever. People there, in most cases, buy their water, at 50 cents per barrel. One can imagine how this water tastes and how unsanitary it is, after sitting for days. We have had direct experience as a result of these horrible conditions. One of our comrades lost his child recently as a result of disease contracted from the water condition.

People in this settlement live in discarded street cars and old box cars, and I might add, street cars not recently discarded but those discarded as far back as horse and buggy days. Furthermore, not one but two or three families live in these shanty one-room cars. Most of the people in this area are unemployed and extreme poverty exists. Again we have had direct experience of this where a

Negroes Win Fight to Enter 'Private Poll'

HOUSTON, Texas. – Courageous, organized action by the Negro people in a rural area, Ft. Bend County, has just dealt a telling blow to the political domination of white supremacist landlords, firmly entrenched there since the end of Reconstruction in 1889.

In this County a "Jaybird Democratic Association" had been organized which ran a "private" primary, excluding Negroes, before the regular Democratic primary. The private primary actually determined in every case the outcome of the regular primary, from which Negroes could not be excluded.

This year, Negro people of the area organized themselves and formally requested permission to participate in the "Jaybird" primary. When refused by the Executive Committee of the Association, they promptly filed suit for an injunction against the Association in the Federal District Court.

Federal Judge Tom Kennerly has just handed down his opinion ruling out the all-white primary, and declaring that the plain purpose of the Jaybird Association was to deny Negroes their right to vote in selection of county and precinct officials.

Whether the Jaybird Association will continue in the future to hold its primaries is now in doubt; meanwhile the Association decided to go ahead with those arranged for this year, admitting Negroes to them. A similar organization in Wharton County, the "White Man's Loyalty Party" recently dissolved itself

leading person died and it took a two-week period to get the body in the ground.

This settlement typifies thousands of settlements of this kind throughout the South and shows concretely the effect American imperialism is having on the living standards of the southern masses —Negroes, Mexican-Americans and working-class whites.

Struggle for The Right to Vote

However, in spite of the efforts of Wall Street and their murderers of the Negro people—the Dixiecrats—they cannot stop the growing resistance movement of that great people.

In our state in 1901 the Bourbons instituted the polltax as a requirement for voting, as part of the drive to disfranchise Negroes and working-class whites. They also developed the "white-primary" system which completely denied the Negro their choice at the ballot box. Since 1920 there has been a number of court battles as well as mass struggles for the right of Negroes to vote. Finally, in the case of Dr. Lonnie Smith, a Houston dentist, which began in the 1942 primary, the U. S. Supreme Court decided in 1944, (Smith vs. Allwright) that exclusion of Negro votes from the Democratic primary was unlawful.

With the winning of the Smith case, the Negro people of Texas surged forward into the political arena. In 1942 there were about 25,000 qualified Negro voters; by 1948; 250,000 qualified voters and at present a drive is on for 300,000 qualified Negro voters.

In our state there has been a militant struggle for years to end segregation in higher education. This fight has made definite headway, registering positive results. The building of the Texas State University for Negroes, an inferior institution to the University of Texas in Austin, was for the purpose of curtailing the fight for equal educational opportunities, without segregation, for Negroes.

The fight has received the active support of students, Negro and white, throughout the state and of many Negro mass organizations, in particular the Council of Negro Organizations. The most prominent figure is that of Mr. Herman Sweatt. As a result of the struggle for his admittance to the University of Texas, supported by many organizations throughout the United States, the case is now in the Supreme Court. Mr. Sweatt contends that segregation in itself is unequal education. Therefore his case affects not only him but the whole system of segregation in education.

There have been two Negroes thus far admitted to the University of Texas, each of whom is on a segregated basis. However, this should be recorded as a victory.

Another important struggle of the Negro people is the fight for representation. In San Antonio, through a coalition of Negro-Mexican-American unity,



Mr. G. J. Sutton, a Negro, was elected to the school board in 1947. In 1948 eight Negro men ran for public office, one of which was for Lieutenant Governor. In 1946 a significant step was made when a Negro minister, Reverend L. H. Simpson ran for city council. This was the first Negro candidate for public office in Texas since Reconstruction. He received 8,000 to 9,000 votes, of which half were from white workers.

The mobilization of 600 people by the NAACP for civil rights in Houston represents a big step forward. This conference was supported by organizations that well represented the majority of Negroes in our state, such as the Council of Negro Organizations, an affilate body of 35 organizations, Democratic Progresive Voters League, Woodmen of America, Masons, Elks, International Longshore Association locals, Brotherhood of Trainmen, Oil Worker International locals, churches, women and youth organizations and many other organizations too numerous to mention here.

This conference called for an intensive unity of all organizations that supported its civil rights program, thus rejecting the splitting tactic of Mr. Roy W. Wilkins, the NAACP official. This has created for the first time in our state the conditions for coordinating the various struggles for civil rights; broadening this struggle to include many more organizations and involve many new organizations that have formerly been inactive and for developing to a higher degree Negro, Mexican-American and white unity. It will undoubtedly stimulate the whole struggle for civil rights and lead to many new fronts opening up against Jimcrow.

This conference called for running Negro candidates in every city and county in Texas in the 1950 elections. It called for an end to the Jimcrow policies in the trade union movement and a policy of fighting for upgrading of Negroes in industry. Certainly a movement of this nature in a Southern state should receive the attention and active support of every liberal and progressive-minded citizen. In a concrete way this is an example of a united front movement developing in Texas. . . . Sometimes we get so use to talking about fascism, police brutality, etc., that it becomes more or less a normal thing, an accepted thing by all too many people. To realize what really happened in Germany under fascism to the Jewish people and to see what is happening today in the South to the Negro people is to see the real menace of fascism in this country and what it means. . . .

About a year and a half go I told you how a Negro was arrested for distributing leaflets giving the platform of the Communist Party, and of the brutal treatment he received when arrested. His arrest gives us a clasic example—where there is anti-Negro, anti-Communist prejudice, there you will find the worst anti-Semitism—they go hand in glove. This Negro was told upon his arrest that his "nose wasn't long enough for him to be a Communist."

Since that time fifteen people has been arrested from a picket line held to force Woolworth's to hire Negro salesclerks. This included myself. Arriving at the jail station the investigating officers asked me my employment. I told them I worked for the Communist Party. In a sarcastic way reference was made for me to go back to Africa. I had expected they would say go back to Russia.

The point is that these fascists can think of no other way but of separating Negro from white. Just recently the Department of Justice initiated a campaign to jail progressives and leaders of the Communist Party in Dallas. Through subpoening these people, they attempted to make them become stoolpigeons, to act as traitors or send them to jail for contempt of court.

The very fact that we have a Communist Party in our state that has withstood the jailings, the subpenas, and a Party that has influenced the Negro liberation movement, as well as the working class, is in itself a symbol of the growing resistance movement of the Negro people and their allies, the working class. . . .

I am confident our Communist Party will remain, will grow, will build our press and will be victorious over the Dixiecrat lynchers and murderers for peace, democracy and socialism.

Another White Primary Battle?

After twenty odd years of battling against the iniquitous white primary elections, which to all intents and purposes nullified the voting rights of Negroes, it seems that something akin to another white primary battle looms on the horizon. Negroes have won the right to vote in Democratic primary elections, but we have not won the right to participate on a basis of equality in the vital decisions which are made in Democratic party councils other than the primary elections. Everybody knows that such questions as party patronage and party strategy and often party candidates, as well as other vital party matters, as decided elsewhere in the meetings of the Democratic party, and not in the Democratic primary elections. It now looks as though Negroes will have to fight just as hard to win the right to a voice in these party decisions as we had to fight to win the right to vote in the primaries of the party.

The unfortunate thing about the matter and the thing which will make the fight more difficult to win is the fact that the exclusion of Negro Democrats from participation these other party decisions, which are just as important as the decisions made in the Democratic primary elections, seems to have the approval of the national Democratic administration. Vice President Alben W. Barkley was the chief speaker at the recent Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Austin, Texas, and a New York Times dispatch said that Mr. Barkley was asked about the exclusion, but he had not one word to say against it.

Instead, with full knowledge of the exclusion of faithful and loyal Negro Democrats from the very dinner at which he was the principal speaker, Vice President Barkley praised the Democrats as being a party which looks "forward instead of backward." Mr. Barkley also praised the legislative record of the Democrats, despite the fact that not a single one of the civil rights bills has as yet been enacted. It thus appears that Negroes will have to fight just as hard to win full participation in the affairs of the Democratic party as we did to beat the Democratic white primaries, if we stay in the party.

Historian Reports on Virginia Voting

Dr. Luther P. Jackson, above named professor of History at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., recently ewlwased his ninth annual report on voting among the colored citizens of Virginia. The report is published in interest of the Virginia Voters League which fosters the annual surveys.

Journal and Guide
Sat. 2-8-50
Norfolk, Va.

Repeal Of Poll Tax Bill Passes Va. House

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)— The repeal of the poll tax as a requirement for the voting in Virginia passed the House of Delegates March 9 by a vote of 73-20. The bill gives the voters of Virginia another chance at repeal of the poll tax in 1952 if passed by the Virginia Senate.

A move to repeal the state's poll tax for voting by way of the Campbell amendments was defated in August. Many Democratic leaders, white and Negro, were strongly opposed to the Campbell proposals because they said the constitutions in these proposals were worse than the present poll tax.

Va. Poll Tax Repealer Lost

Senate Committee Bottles Up Measure

RICHMOND

Although the House had voted overwhelmingly to end the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in Virginia, the Senate committee on privileges and elections killed the resolution on the final day of the 1950 legislative session by a vote of, 5-4.

The committee, headed by Sen. Robert L. Vaden, voted early Saturday morning to pass the bill by indefinitely, in spite of pleas by Sens. Edward L. Breeden Jr., Robert F. Baldwin Jr. and Delegate Walter Page Gay of Norfolk that some form of poll tax repeal be passed at this session.

Chairman Votes Bypass

Doom of the joint resolution—the result of last-minute action by the House—was sealed by the vote of Chairman Vaden who voted to pass it by indefinitely, along with Senators Wales, Long, Fitzpatrick and Byrd (son of U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd).

Virginia Poll Tax Fiasco

Both those who are emotionally alarmed over "Federal interference with States' rights," and those who seek to objectively explain the trend toward increased reliance on the National Government can inform themselves by looking at the current Virginia example of frustration at the State level. This story of efforts to abolish the voter poll tax must have many parallels in other fields in all the other States.

About the time Capitol Hill began to talk about national legislation to abolish the poll tax in the little handful of Southern States still maintaining such restrictions on voting, the Virginia Legislature decided it had better appoint a commission to look into the Virginia law.

Recommendations of this commission were drafted into the compound and complex Campbell amendments. While the amendments did outlaw the $1.50 tax as a voting requirement, they retained the idea of a straight capitation tax with possible increase to $3, and tied on a long kite tail of other unpalatable and questionable provisions.

Further, to get rid of the poll tax by amendment to the Virginia constitution was a long process; the Campbell amendments had to be passed by the General Assembly in 1946, again, without change, in 1948, and were not to be submitted to the people for ratification for still another year.

As the November, 1949, voting date approached, criticism of the amendments increased; and, in equal ratio, rose the cries of Virginia officials that, despite their faults, the amendments must be ratified to forestall the "danger" of Federal action. In addition to being a "direct invasion" of States' rights, Federal abolition of the poll tax as a requirement for voting for national officials would conflict with Virginia law for election of local and State officials, and great confusion would result. So ran the argument. The Campbell amendments, however, were rejected at the polls.

In the just-closed session of the Virginia Assembly four measures for constitutional amendment were introduced—all somewhat similar, all more clearcut than the Campbell amendments, and from which an acceptable compromise amendment could have been quickly worked out.

These were referred, quite early in the session to the joint committee on privileges and elections. The committee sat on the measures until Friday morning of the last week in which either house could take up new legislation.

Late as it was, friends of repeal in the House rallied forces and with parliamentary tactics pulled a measure through the House. Though this came too late for the Legislature as a whole, much less the general public to properly evaluate it, it had two obvious faults; it would have restricted registration of new voters to three months of the year, and it included the same controversial Campbell amendment provision for a $3 capitation tax not tied to voting.

Far from ideal though this measure was, advocates of repeal were willing to accept it rather than wait for another proposal to run the Assembly gauntlet in 1952, again in 1954, and to come into effect at the earliest in 1955. Two days before closing, the House passed it, and rushed it to the Senate. There on Saturday, last scheduled day, it was killed in committee, by five to four.

And so the famous $1.50 question remains how badly must the big bad Washington wolf frighten little Virginia in order to get a decent repeal bill through the Assembly in 1952.

CAROLYN PLANCK.

Arlington.

3-Man Court to Pass On Constitutionality Of Virginia Poll Tax

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Oct. 17.—Chief Judge John J. Parker of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, yesterday designated a special three-judge court to pass on the constitutionality of Virginia's poll tax laws.

The action implemented an opinion handed down by the Appeals Court Saturday. It then reversed the Alexandria District Court for its refusal to request such a tribunal to hear a case in which Jessie Butler, Arlington County Negro woman, had sued Mary A. Thompson, county registrar, and six other State election officials to compel them to register her without payment of the tax.

Judge Parker specified that Circuit Judge Armistead M. Dobie of Charlottesville and District Judge Sterling Hutcheson of Boydton sit with District Judge Albert V. Bryan, who earlier had dismissed the case, to pass on the constitutional issues raised.

No Date Set.

There was no indication when or where the three-judge court would sit. But the plaintiff had demanded that she be permitted to register without payment of poll taxes to vote in the November, 1950, elections. Presumably, the validity of her case would be decided before the election date.

In its opinion Saturday, the Appellate Court pointed out that the Butler case repeats allegations contained in a case before the court three years ago.

The case was argued for the plaintiff by Attorneys John Locke Green and Frank L. Ball of Arlington. Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond represented the defendants.

That case was dismissed as moot (the election was over before the appeal was perfected), but the court pointed out at that time:

"The complaint and offers of proof raise questions of the gravest character, which, if presented in a case properly before us, would merit our most careful consideration."

Affects Negroes.

The Appeals Court reminded then that the allegations included charges that the poll tax provisions of the State constitution deliberately were adopted to disfranchise Negroes, that as many as 50,000 Virginians otherwise qualified to vote are prevented from doing so in the 8th Congressional District by reason of the poll tax laws and that, in the State at large, the poll tax requirement has kept more than 75 per cent of the citizens otherwise qualified to vote from participating in elections.

The Appellate Court added:

"We are not impressed by the argument that such grave violations of the constitutional rights of citizens as those here alleged present merely political questions with which courts are powerless to deal."

100,000 Voters For '51 Sought

Journal and Guide

Sat. 4-1-50

New Organization Formed To Launch Intensive Campaign

Norfolk 34 Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND—A call for 100,000 qualified voters in Virginia before the 1951 elections was sounded here Wednesday, Mar. 22, when representatives of statewide organizations met at the Harding Street YMCA to outline a program for a federation to be known as the Emergency Suffrage Committee.

The immediate aim of the organization is to "take and direct such action as may appear desirable and necessary to qualify voters; to sponsor candidates and to get out the vote in local, state, and national elections."

OFFICERS

The officers of the executive board are:

Dr. Harry T. Penn, chairman; Jerry O. Gilliam, co-chairman; G. James Gilliam, publicity director, and J. Rupert Picott, secretary-treasurer. The sub-committee also adopted a preamble and a statement of purpose for submission to the larger bodies.

The group also announced plans for a steering committee consisting of representatives from the participating organizations, with officers elected from this committee.

An immediate, vigorous campaign to qualify voters in all communities was foreseen, and the member organizations were asked to request all their members in good standing to become qualified voters.

MASS MEETING

The campaign will stress mass meetings at frequent intervals to discuss problems of state and local nature and to inform citizens of their rights and responsibilities under the laws.

The sub-committee announced that membership in the Emergency Suffrage Committee shall embrace those local and statewide organizations whose policies do not conflict with the objectives as stated in the preamble and purpose of this organization.

The membership will be solicited and encouraged from religious, social, civic, fraternal, professional, business and labor groups of the state, county, and city level. For administrative purposes, four functional levels were noted. They are state, congressional district, county or city and local.

PROCEDURE SUGGESTED

The sub-committee outlined suggested procedures for qualifying voters. Sponsoring member organizations were asked to issue joint calls on each administrative level to set in operation machinery for meeting poll tax requirements.

From the county or city levels, organizations were asked to proceed downward and upward—that is, downward to the magisterial districts and communities in the counties and precincts and upwards in the cities. After this, the organization is to be completed on the congressional district level.

The members of the executive committee are: Miss Brownie Lee Jones, of Richmond; Mrs. Doris C. Ford, of Richmond; Floyd L. Cooper, of Portsmouth; Mrs. Helen T. Parker, of Richmond, and W. Lester Banks of Richmond.

At a meeting of the executive board following the organizational meeting plans were laid to contact every statewide organization and secure their cooperation to the end of securing 100,000 qualified voters in Virginia before the 1951 election.

AME Church Members Told To Become Voters

Journal and Guide

Special To Journal and Guide

EASTVILLE, Va.—Bishop L. H. Hemmingway, presiding over the 84th annual session of the Virginia Annual Conference of the AME Church here last week, struck a new note in traditional conference procedures when on each day he seized an opportunity to urge the AME constituency in Virginia to qualify as voting citizens.

Sat. 2-11-50

Norfolk, Va.

Deploring the complete lack of Negro office holders in the counties and towns on the Eastern Shore, in the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News, the eminent prelate derided the colored population of these communities for its non-representation in local, county and municipal government.

He urged the people of this state, irrespective of denomination, to meet the challenge presented in the fight for civil rights, and commanded the ministers and delegates, on their return home, to lead their people in the direction of full citizenship for the Negroes of Virginia.

Facts Given On State Voting Trend

Journal and Guide

Sat. 2-4-50

Dr. Luther Jackson Finds Candidates Stimulate Voting

Norfolk, Va.

PETERSBURG, Va. — Marked progress by Negroes in qualifying to vote in the past ten years is disclosed in the ninth annual report of Dr. Luther P. Jackson on "The Voting Status of Negroes in Virginia for 1948-49." The report was recently released by Dr. Jackson who is professor of history at Virginia State College.

Dr. Jackson shows that the number of colored people paying the poll tax for three years, a major requirement for voting, increased from 62,457 in 1948 to 66,409 in 1949, an advance of almost 4,000. For the recent renewed interest in voting Dr. Jackson gives credit to the increasing number of colored candidates who have entered the race public office in Virginia.

The report shows that only a small number of colored citizens pay their poll taxes. "Expressed in terms of the number of Negroes of voting age," Dr. Jackson says, "the (66,409) figure represents about 20 per cent who are qualified by the poll tax."

SMALL NUMBER

This means that for every 100 colored Virginians of voting age only 20 have qualified to vote by paying the three years of poll taxes. How many of these registered is still another question.

There has been an upward trend in poll tax paying in the past ten years, Dr. Jackson says, but he adds: " . . .it is significant to note that the whites have also been advancing and probably at a faster rate than the colored people."

In the Fourth Congressional District, commonly referred to as the "black belt," "the races are nearly equally divided, but in poll tax paying the whites outrank the Negroes in a ratio of 4 to 1," the report says. "In the state as a whole where the ratio in population is 3 to 1 in favor of the white race, the ratio in poll tax paying is at least 15 to 1," according to the author.

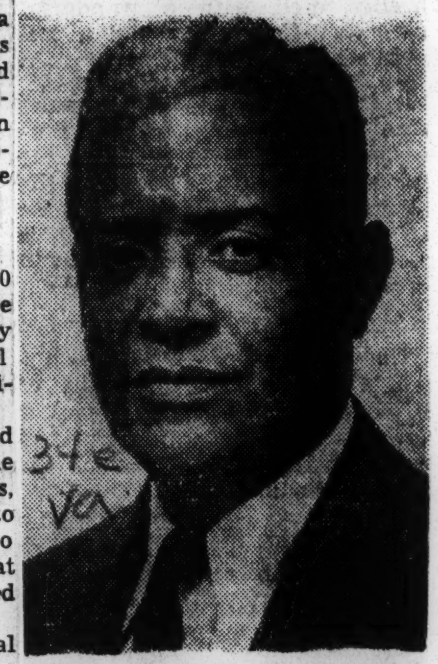
RECENT CANDIDATES

Recent candidates who stimulated interest in voting among colored people were Dr. W. L. Ransome, pastor of First Baptist Church, South Richmond; Dr. Harvey N. Johnson, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, Portsmouth; C. Arnett Bibbins, Norfolk lawyer, and Dr. C. S. Franklin, of Charles City county, who sought seats in the Virginia House of Delegates last Summer.

William Davis, of Chase City, ran for membership on the town council last Summer. All these candidates failed, but they made a good showing in the race, Dr. Jackson says. Two others in Petersburg, however, James A. Jackson, undertaker, and Harold Stewart, electrical contractor, won minor offices of justice of the peace.

The most recent victory for colored voters in Petersburg is the naming of R. H. Cooley and J. H. Owens members of the City Democratic Central Committee.

Historian Reports On Virginia Voting



Dr. Luther P. Jackson, above, professor of history at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., recently released his ninth annual report on voting among the colored citizens of Virginia. The report is published in the interest of the Virginia Voters League which fosters the annual surveys.

Virginia Negroes Urged To Vote Despite Tax Fight

By the Associated Press

Evening Star

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 21.—Virginia Negroes have been advised to register and vote in larger numbers despite their opposition to the principle of the poll tax.

That, says Dr. Harry T. Penn of Roanoke, is the only way they will be able to assert themselves in State affairs.

10-21-50

Dr. Penn, only Negro member of the Roanoke Board of School Trustees, spoke last night at the annual State meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here.

He told delegates to the meeting that [illegible] was solely responsible for his position as a trustee. He added that increased registration of Negro voters is the only way the race can be sure of ridding Virginia of the poll tax.

Dr. Penn declared that of 375,000 Negroes in Virginia who are eligible to vote, only 40,000 to 50,000 are registered.

Poll Tax In So. Carolina Voted Down

Georgia Rebukes Talmadge On County Unit System

By International News Service and Special Correspondents

Election results directly or importantly affecting Negro Americans were favorable in at least four outstanding instances, Tuesday, in the balloting across the nation.

Both Negro Congressmen, Adam Clayton Powell Jr., New York, and William L. Dawson, Chicago, were reelected by big votes.

Dawson is chairman of the House of Representatives committee on executive expenditures. Powell is chairman of a subcommittee of the House committee on labor and education. Both Dawson and Powell are Democrats.

* * *

NEGROES ALSO sought Congressional election in three other cities. The candidates were:

Atty. Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia; the Rev. William Hodge, Cleveland; and Atty. Sidney Redmond, St. Louis.

All three are Republicans.

Redmond was defeated in the eleventh district (St. Louis) by John B. Sullivan, white, by 220 votes.

Rev. Mr. Hodge, first Negro nominated for congressional office in Ohio, lost by a four to one majority to Robert Crosser.

Two Cleveland Negro candidates for the Stae Assembly and one for the State Senate also lost.

Attorney A. Bruce McClure of Cincinnati and Fred Bowers of Dayton were the only two Negro candidates elected to the Ohio Legislature.

* * *

IN SOUTH Carolina the voters outlawed the poll tax, leaving only six southern states sticking to this tax on the ballot.

However, in South Carolina the poll tax issue affected only general elections, whereas results are really determined in Democratic primary elections.

* * *

IN GEORGIA Governor Herman Talmadge, although reelected, was rebuked by the voters in his attempt to pass a constitutional amendment placing the state's general election under the unique county unit system.

(Talmadge was avowedly in favor of the system as a means of nullifying Negro votes.)

Opponents of the amendment are confident that a 26,000 vote margin held Wednesday in latest tabulations cannot be overcome.

* * *

WITH 520 OF the 1,740 precincts reporting, the amendment tally stood: 83,487 against the measure; 57,494 for extension of the unit system.

Large city counties led the way in piling up big majorities.

The measure would have placed the county unit system into the state's constitution.

The system would then control all state election. The unit system is now only written into the state's code, applying to party primaries.

* * *

IN SOUTH Carolina incomplete returns showed that a constitutional amendment eliminating the poll tax qualification got overwhelming endorsement.

The poll tax itself will continue only as a means of revenue.

Voting was light in the state. Except for the poll tax matter and two other constitutional amendments, voters were interested only in converting the nominations of former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes as governor and Sen. Olin Johnston as Senator into formal election.

* * *

IN ADDITION to the re-election of Congressman Powell in New York and the re-election of Congressman Dawson of Chicago, seven other colored candidates were winners in Tuesday's general election in Chicago.

The other victorious candidates were Edward M. Sneed (D), county commissioner; State Representative Charles M. Skyles (D); State Senator C. C. Wimbish (D); State Representative Fred J. Smith (D); State Representative Corneal A. Davis (D); State Representative Charles J. Jenkins (R), and Henry. C Ferguson (D) associate Municipal Court judge.

Two other colored judges now serving, Wendell E. Green and Fred (Duke) Slater, were not up for election this year.

* * *

ARIZONA VOTERS rejected proposals for anti-segregation measures in the public schools of the state and increased aid to the aged during the general election on Tuesday. They also defeated a proposal to legalize and control gambling and turned down local option to invoke prohibition of liquor sales.

Block Work Aids Capital's Vote Drive; 20,000 Is Goal

RICHMOND, Va. — How the Richmond Civic Council in threeblock activities," Mr. Clark said in years swelled the number of qualified colored voters in seven precincts from 1,973 to 5,206, an increase of 3,233, is revealed in recent report by Amos C. Clark, field secretary of the council.

The greatest percentage of increase was made in precinct 60 where the number of voters jumped from 60 to 300. The next greatest percentage increase was in Precinct 27 where there were only 200 voters three years ago in comparison to 975 today.

Within the three - year period the number of colored voters in the city was increased to 10,000, according to Mr. Clark, who spends full time directing the campaign in Richmond to secure more colored voters under the auspices of the suffrage committee of the Richmond Civic Council.

NEW PHASE

Mr. Clark, who is chiefly responsible for the success of the poll tax and suffrage campaign, is directing a new phase of the work which has for its goal by 1952 at least 20,000 colored voters.

The campaign is conducted on a block basis which is the smallest unit of organization. Wards are broken down into precincts and the latter are divided into blocks. Each functioning unit is headed by a chairman or some person responsible for the success of his unit. The most important unit is the block, for block leaders must see that a canvass is made from door to door and that all eligible members of a family pay their poll tax, register and vote.

Increases in qualified voters in some of the best organized precincts were reported by Mr. Clark for the three-year period recently closed as follows:

PRECINCT INCREASES

Precinct No. 4, from 335 to 965;
Precinct No. 11, from 203 to 429;
Precinct No. 27, from 200 to 975;
Precinct No. 30, from 235 to 500;
Precinct No. 58, from 410 to 924;
Precinct No. 59, from 530 to 1,113;
and Precinct No. 60, from 60 to 300.

"This is a substantial sampling of the results of our precinct and his report. He pointed out also that some precincts have not yet been completely organized. There is "a great disparity in the increases shown in the organized and the non-organized precincts," Mr. Clark said.

The developing of civic minded citizens is an important phase of the suffrage campaign, according to Mr. Clark, who added that this work is necessary to make available a competent staff of workers for all the precincts in the city.

Va. Poll Tax Challenged In New Suit

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—The constitutionality of the Virginia Poll Tax law is being challenged in a suit asking $5,000 damages filed by Mrs. Jessie Butler, 55, in Federal Court here.

The plaintiff says she was not allowed to register in her home precinct. Named as defendants in the action are: Mary A. Thompson, county registrar of Arlington; Levin Nock Davis, secretary of the state board of elections; Matt G. Anderson, and Robert C. Bayliss, members of the state board of elections; Marie H. Evers, Robert Hillary and Eileen B. Gilligan, judges at the Woodlawn precinct in Arlington.

The suit was filed by Attorneys John Locke Green, Frank L. Ball and J. Foster Hagan in behalf of Mrs. Butler. The plaintiff asks $5,000 damages from Mrs. Thomas, who is alleged to have refused to register Mrs. Butler, who also asks the court to order the state election officials to register her and permit her to vote in all elections.

Va. Poll Tax Law Under Legal Fire in $5,000 Suit

WASHINGTON

Virginia's ageless poll tax law is under legal fire by an Alexandria resident, who filed a suit against the much discussed voting system in the Federal District Court, last Friday.

The suit, filed by John Locke Green, Frank L. Ball, and J. Foster Hagan in behalf of Mrs. Jessie Butler, 55, names the following persons as defendants:

Mrs. Mary A. Thompson, central registrar of Arlington; Levin N. Davis, secretary of the State Board of Elections; Matt G. Anderson and Robert C. Bayliss, members of the State Board of Election, Marie H. Ewers, Robert Hilleary and Eileen B. Gilligan, judges at Woodlawn election precinct in Arlington.

Had Not Paid Poll Tax

The suit contends that Mrs. Thompson, in failing to register the plaintiff, violated her constitutional rights under the 14th and 15th amendments and also violated the Congressional Act of 1870 which admitted Virginia to representation in Congress.

Mr. Green said his client had not paid a poll tax when she tried to register.

According to the suit, the Virginia constitution, ratified in 1867, granted all citizens the right to vote except such persons as lunatics, idiots and felons.

1870 Provision

Congress in 1870, according to the suit, admitted Virginia to representation in Congress with provision that the State constitution "shall never be so amended or changed so as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the right to vote."

The petition contends that a subsequent constitutional convention in Virginia in 1902 and acts of the legislators setting up the poll tax, violated the congressional act.

Purpose of the poll tax, the plaintiff claims, was to keep colored persons from voting.

$5,000 Damages Asked

The suit further alleges that although Virginia law requires assessment of the poll tax to every resident over 21, only a small faction of the colored population is assessed.

The suit asks $5,000 damages from Mrs. Thompson for refusing to register the plaintiff. It further asks the court to order State election officials to register the plaintiff and permit her to vote in all elections.

Power of Ballot Is Beginning to Crack Numerous Barriers

By ANNE MASON ROBERTS

(Last in a series of two articles)

RICHMOND, Va.—To any political observers, recent developments in Virginia . . . where the Byrd machine for years has completely controlled every phase of state government . . . and in North Carolina, where progress long has been thwarted by the traditional apathy of Negro voters and other liberal groups . . . are perhaps the most heartening evidences of political awakening that can be found in the solid South.

While Negroes in Virginia have failed to make greater gains than those in Georgia and some of the other states in the deep South, an increase from 15,000 in 1940 to an estimated 75,000 qualified voters in 1949, is proof that the barriers of apathy common to all citizens in a machine-controlled government have been broken.

Of all the forty-eight states, Virginia can claim the most effective machine control. In describing the dictatorship of the Byrd machine, V. O. Key, author of "Southern Politics," compares this great commonwealth to England before the Reform Bill of 1832. He calls it a "Political Museum Piece."

NEGROES AWAKENING

In common with white citizens, Negroes, until recently, have been indifferent to the use of the ballot. In many of the large cities, rather than join the anti-organization forces they have chosen to go along with local leaders of the machine.

Indifference and reluctance to break with a status quo situation, added to poll tax and registration restrictions have resulted in a continuing small vote. It is estimated that before 1944 Negroes cast fewer votes per capita in Virginia than in any state in the South.

Under present voting laws, an annual poll tax of $1.50 is cumulative for three years and must be paid before answering, in writing, certain questions concerning age, residence, occupation, and so forth, which is the equivalent to registration.

ASSESSORS NEGLIGENT

Since poll tax assessments are merely one item in general property tax bills, and a majority of the Negroes own little or no taxable property, tax assessors in Virginia seldom bother to bill potential Negro voters for annual poll tax payments, although required by law to do so.

In rural areas in both Virginia and North Carolina, which requires no poll tax, registration is conducted, not in the City Hall, or any public building, but in the private homes of the appointed registrars. With traditional reluctance to break the unwritten laws of racial etiquette, the Negro has hesitated to register.

However, through the efforts of the Virginia Voters' League, the Virginia Civil Rights Organization (VCRO), the Political Action Committee and the NAACP, state-wide drives for the payment of taxes and registration are developing a new alertness to the use of the ballot.

TAKE PRACTICAL METHOD

Rather than idle chest-beating against the sins of poll taxes, these groups have chosen the more practical approach of encouraging the payment of taxes so that liberal candidates, who will effectively oppose the state voting laws and other discriminatory measures, can be

...ar Democratic organization. In the Tidewater area of Norfolk-Portsmouth, in Richmond and other sections, Negroes serve as ward leaders and election-day officials in predominantly Negro wards.

Despite objections of some of the die-hards, the few whites living in these wards cast their ballots without incident before Negro election judges, clerks and checkers.

Recently Logan Burton and Warren Oliver, Negro members of the TWA (CIO) were duly elected ward leaders in the city of Danville, long

...and Oklahoma.
...elections there were
...ndidates in six cities in
The most widely herald-
...was the 1948 election of
...ll to the City Council of
..., seat of the Confederacy.
...little if any support for
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...EADERS NAMED

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...However, through the efforts of the Virginia Voters' League, the Virginia Civil Rights Organization (VCRO), the Political Action Committee and the NAACP, state-wide drives for the payment of taxes and registration are developing a new alertness to the use of the ballot.

TAKE PRACTICAL METHOD

...Rather than idle chest-beating against the sins of poll taxes, these groups have chosen the more practical approach of encouraging the payment of taxes so that liberal candidates, who will effectively oppose the state voting laws and other discriminatory measures, can be elected to office, obligated to the liberal groups from which they receive voting support.

...Negro members of the growing... of 100,000 voters in '50 has a good... Textile Workers Union, Amalga... chance of realization. mated Clothing Workers and United Steelworkers (CIO), are encouraged through their unions to qualify and vote.

...Leaders of the Virginia Voters' League and VCRO, such as Coun... cilman Oliver Hill, Richmond; Dr. Luther Jackson, Petersburg; Harry Penn, Roanoke; Atty. Victor Ashe, Norfolk; Lester Banks

CANDIDATES INCREASING

...Office seeking by Negroes has become fairly common in six of the Southern States. According to a report by Dr. Luther Jackson, ...groes have been candidates for offices in... Virginia State College, 100 Negroes... Virginia, North Carolina, Tennes... Oliver Hill to ... ed victory was ... Richmond, seat ... There is little ... the Republican ... There, progress ... creasing integration ...

notorious for anti-Negro feelin. While noting their presence, local dailies, usually hostile, refrained from negative comment.

VOTE BECOMES EFFECTIVE

Although th Byrd machine was able to continue in power by the election of Governor Battle in the 1949 primaries, the growing effectiveness of the Negro vote, has caused national observers to predict an eventual defeat of the machine oligarchy in Virginia.

Across the state borders in North Carolina, Negro citizens like many whites, for years had been lullabied into a state of inactivity by the generally accepted and in some instances, sound belief, that their state, of all the South, enjoyed the greatest progressive outlook in both politics and race relations.

Here the new trend of the past eight years for increased use of the ballot is the result of local activity rather than any concerted state-wide effort.

UNIFYING ACTION

The Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), an interracial group; the CIO as well as local civic organizations have, however, in recent months planned a program for better state-wide coordination.

Tried first in the election of Gov. Kerr Scott, this approach is recognized as a necessity in the efforts to return liberal Frank Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina, to the U. S. Senate.

Throughout the state, the NAACP has formed an interlocking organizational link to the all-out drive for participation in elections in urban areas such as Durham, Winston-Salem, Greensboro and Charlotte, where Negroes have the potential strength to control the elecion of desired candidates.

VOTE GETS RESULTS

In 1947, the election of the Rev. Kenneth Williams, Negro, to the board of aldermen of Winston-Salem, was the first of such victories in the South since Reconstruction Days. Encouraged by this gain and by the attitude of the Governor, who responds favorably to the support given him by the Negro voters, there is a new day in North Carolina.

And so it goes, throughout the South, Negroes have found that while the fight for national legislation for FEPC, anti-lynch, anti poll tax must go on, gains can be made right in their own back yards in using the ballot as a weapon in the fight for first-class citizenship.

Hill Discusses Negro Vote Against Expressway Plan

Times-Dispatch
Ann. 6-27-50

Richmond's Negro voters opposed the expressway plan because they felt a large number of their homes would be razed.

This is the opinion of Oliver W. Hill, the city's only Negro councilman, who ended a two-year tenure in office yesterday.

With a silver card serving tray presented to him by Councilman Robert Wilson, in front of him, Hill read a prepared statement attacking demagoguery and those who "seek to create chaos and strife merely to serve their own personal ends."

Part of his farewell address was devoted to the expressway plan.

"I did not take a prominent part on the highway issue because I felt that the public should not be confused and led to believe that they should determine the selection of the members of Council on the basis of their personal views on the highway question, particularly since I had pledged myself to abide by the decision of the voters," Hill said.

"The point I would like to emphasize is that although the vote of the people has left you with a most difficult traffic situation and with no apparent solution in sight, I trust that your faith in the democratic process will not be in the least bit shaken, nor that you will abandon your determination not to approve any project allegedly designed to correct this problem which does not have the approval of recognized, trained, technical experts.

Richmond, Va.

"We must remember that human nature being such as it is—the stand-patters, obstructionists and adherents to the status quo always have the initial advantage in any progressive step calling for a radical change in the habits or thinking of people, but as long as we have faith in the people and as long as they are given a reasonable opportunity to know the true facts we can be sure that they will ultimately make the right decision on a given matter."

Hill declared that he was prompted to make the statement because he recognized "that the vast majority of the Negroes in the city voted against the highway."

He then added, "My feeling is that this was so primarily because they had been convinced that a vote 'yes' meant the adoption of the Segoe plan, and that this plan called for the destruction of a large number of Negro homes and residences."

According to Hill, a large number of "thinking Negroes" already have reached the conclusion that progressive action is necessary.

"We must alleviate this situation by seeking to get more new public and private housing, and we must use our ingenuity and financial resources to help people such as elderly persons, and those with fixed incomes, who will be confronted with extreme hardships," he explained.

"You will find," Hill added, "that there is a growing determination on the part of the Negroes of our city to measure up to the highest standards of every phase of American life. Therefore, from time to time you will be called upon to take official recognition of the fact that certain outmoded customs and practices no longer have any validity in light of modern knowledge and under present day conditions.'

Commenting on his personal ambitions, Hill said:

"I offered myself for public office because I was anxious to demonstrate that a Negro could serve in a high official capacity in a creditable manner.

"After having offered for re-election I grasped the opportunity to demonstrate that Negroes could co-operate with other representative citizens in a campaign to elect a slate of candidates which included a Negro. While I was not re-elected, yet the final results were such as to show that a reasonable basis now exists for successful racial co-operation in the election of public officials in the immediate future."

Commenting on a statement made by another unsuccessful candidate in this year's council race, who said he was betrayed by the Negroes, Hill said:

"Of course, there was no betrayal, because Negroes had neither promised him anything nor owed him anything. What this candidate has not yet realized, and what I want you to know, is that the average Negro voter today in Richmond is interested in competent and responsible public servants, and not demagoguery.

"The Negro voter realizes that there is no difference between the demagogue who preaches class and racial hatred to Negroes, and the demagogue of the Bilbo-Eastland type who preaches racial hatred to white people."

Hill ended his speech with a pledge of continued co-operation with the administration.

Another outgoing councilman, who did not choose to run, John S. Davenport, III, also received a parting gift . . . a silver card tray . . . from Mayor King.

Hill's Defeat Is Attributed To Negro Vote

Times-Dispatch

Councilman's Total Exceeds 1948 Figure

Ann. 6-18-50

Failure of Negro voters to "solid shot" their votes for Oliver W. Hill has been offered as the main reason for his defeat in the councilmanic election last Tuesday.

Richmond, Va.

An examination of 1950 election statistics precinct by precinct, as compared to the vote Hill received in 1948, offers considerable evidence to support this conclusion.

To begin with, Hill got approximately 3,400 more votes in 1950 than in 1948, yet still lost to Robert A. Wilson by 44 votes. In 44 of the city's 55 precincts, Hill won more votes this time than last. In one he was even, and in 10 he lost ground.

Part of the picture begins to unfold when the locations of those 10 losing precincts are studied. Six of the 10 in which Hill lost strength are precincts with at least a 50-50 Negro-white vote, or a predominantly Negro vote. Negro election officials serve in those precincts.

A further examination of the comparative vote in predominantly Negro precincts shows that Hill not only got a smaller vote himself, but his opponents got more.

Take precinct 59, at 801 North First St., largest Negro voting place in the city. In 1948, Hill took 700 votes there, to the 38 drawn by his nearest opponent. That's a perfect example of a "solid shot" vote. Nearly every voter in the precinct marked his ballot for Hill and no other.

What happened in 1950? Hill got 621 votes. His nearest opponent, W. Stirling King, got 256. Many candidates got more than 100. Not as much "solid shot" voting as before.

Take precinct 80, Twenty-eighth and S Street, with a large Negro vote. In 1948, Hill got 240 votes, his nearest competitor 88. In 1950 he got 214, while E. E. Willey finished second with 147.

In precinct 4, Brook Avenue and Marshall Street, Hill got 513 votes in 1948 to 29 for his nearest opponent. In 1950 he picked up 426 votes, while King got 215, for second place.

Hill's strength jumped sharply in some "all-white" precincts. No. 39, at 4500 Kensington Ave., gave him 237 votes and twelfth place in 1948. It gave him 675 and ninth place in 1950.

No. 40, at 315 Maple Ave., gave Hill 388 votes and twelfth place in 1948, 737 votes and ninth place in 1950.

In number 51, Albert Hill School, Hill jumped from fourteenth to tenth place and from 267 to 567 votes. In number 15, 4700 Forest Hill Ave., he won 125 votes and sixteenth place in 1948, 316 votes and tenth places in 1950.

While the evidence is strong that failure of Negro voters to "solid shot" for Hill lost him the election, it is by no means conclusive.

Balanced against that is the fact that Hill ran as an independent in 1948, while this time he was backed by the Richmond Citizens Association. The Citizens Association proved to be a still potent political force in Richmond in the recent election. A factor that can't be measured is how much of Hill's increased strength in white areas is due to RCA support.

Some partisans would argue that RCA support was the only thing that made him a contender.

Poll Tax

Editor, The Advertiser:

I think a poll tax or any other tax on voting is a low standard for the qualifications of voting. We should substitute a more efficient system of testing whereby it could be determined whether or not the voter has the ability to vote intelligently. Only six states retain poll tax but some of the other states have some form of tax on voting.

HAYWOOD SIMMS.

Dothan High School.

STATE COUNTY UNIT SYSTEM WINS AGAIN

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — The Georgia County Unit system was upheld Monday by the United States Supreme Court which affirmed an earlier decision of the North Georgia Federal District Court.

Justice William Douglas issued a strong dissent with Justice Black concurring. The decision was 7 to 12.

The decision drew immediate fire in Atlanta where the president of the Georgia Association of County Commissioners predicted that a "political revolution will sweep the wool hat boys from power" unless the legislature reapportions the county unit votes.

Gloer Hailey, of the Fulton county (Atlanta) commission, said that funds are already being raised to run "reputable candidates" in a general election — possible in 1954— to beat the "county unit crowd."

The U. S. Supreme Court said in an unsigned majority opinion:

"Federal courts consistently refuse to exercise their equity power in cases posing political issues arising from a state's geographical distribution of electoral strength among its political subdivisions."

Chief Justice Vinson and Associate Justices Reed, Frankfurter, Jackson, Burton, Clark and Minton made up the majority.

Bernard South and Harold C. Fleming were the appelants in the case which a special court sitting in Atlanta had decided in favor of the defendant, the Georgia State Democratic Executive Committee.

Fleming and South had contended that as residents of the state's most populous county their vote and those of all other voters in Fulton county have on the average but one-tenth the weight of those in other counties. They contended that this was discriminatory.

Justice Douglas agreed in a bristling five-page dissent, he said:

"I suppose that if a state reduced the vote of Negroes, Catholics or Jews so that each got only one-tenth of a vote, we would strike the law down."

Douglas pointed out that Georgia's county unit system has "indeed been called the 'last loophole around our decisions holding that there must be no discrimination because of race in primary as well as in general elections.

"The only tenable premiss," Douglas insisted, that could be made under the fourteenth, fifteenth and seventeenth amendments to the Federal constitution is that "where nominations are made in primary elections, there shall be no inequality in voting power by reason of race, creed or color, or other invidious discrimination." He added:

"The racial angle only emphasizes the bite of the decision which sustains the county unit system of voting.

Douglas commented that "The discrimination against citizens in the more populous counties of Georgia is plain. Because they are city folks their voting power is only an eleventh or a hundredth and twentieth of the voting power of other citizens... The creation by law of favored groups of citizens and the grant to them of preferred political rights is the worst of all discriminations under a Democratic system of government.'

Douglas pointed out that Georgia population figures show that there is a heavy Negro population in the large cities. He concluded:

"There is testimony in the record that only in those areas have Negroes been able to vote in important numbers. Yet the county unit system heavily disenfranchises that urban Negro population.

Supreme Court Upholds County Unit In Georgia

Black And Douglas Dissent To Ruling On Voting System

WASHINGTON, April 17— (AP) —Over the bitter protests of two justices, the Supreme Court refused today to upset Georgia's county unit election system.

Without disputing a lower court's finding that the system gives rural white-supremacy areas of the state a louder voice than the cities with their Negro and organized labor voting blocs, the seven-man majority said simply the high court cannot intervene.

But Justice Douglas, in a stinging dissent concurred in by Justice Black, called the Georgia setup the "last loophole" around previous decisions that "there must be no discrimination because of race in primary as well as in general elections."

The 33-year-old Georgia law in question is patterned somewhat after the National Electoral College, giving each county from two to six election units. It applies only in the primary, but in Georgia the Democratic primary is the only real contest.

Actually, what the tribunal did today was to affirm a lower court decision which had had the effect of upholding the legality of the Georgia system.

* * *

THE MAJORITY OPINION was unsigned. And only Douglas and Black dissented.

That meant the majority was composed of Chief Justice Vinson and Associate Justices Reed, Frankfurter, Jackson, Burton, Clark and Minton.

Critics of the system call it a unique protector of rural political power in Georgia and an important factor in the entrenched forces of Gov. Herman Talmadge.

Two Georgia voters, Bernard South and Harold C. Fleming, asked the Supreme Court to invalidate the system before the state Democratic primary is held on June 28.

The court's majority opinion said:

"Federal courts consistantly refuse to exercise their equity powers in cases poising political issues arising from a state's geographical distribution of electoral strength among its political subdivisions.

This was the only explanation the majority gave for its denial, except to cite a number of earlier decisions along the same line.

* * *

DOUGLAS, IN DISSENTING protested that:

"There is more to the right to vote than the right to mark a piece of paper and drop it in a box, or the right to pull a lever in a voting booth. The right to vote includes the right to have the ballot counted.

"It also includes the right to have the vote counted at full value without dilution or discount."

Registrars Brazen In Anti-Negro Bias

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Charges that county boards of registrars were keeping Negroes and whites from becoming voters were made at a recent hearing on registration in the state by Negroes, teachers, and representatives of labor.

CIO and AFL representatives demanded the resignation of some members of boards of registrars in Mobile and Birmingham. They said some members of these boards were keeping the voters list down to a minimum, and were especially refusing to register workers.

Recently a Montgomery citizens committee, trying to get more people registered, said the county board of registrars had refused to cooperate with it. The committee wanted to place some of its members at card tables in the courthouse to offer information to prospective voters. The county board of registrars refused to grant this permision.

E. J. Gonzales, a member of the Mobile county board of registrars, criticized other members of that body. Gonzales said other members of the board had discriminated against veterans and "those who work for a living."

★

STRONG COMPLAINT that Negroes are refused registration was lodged at the hearing by representatives of the Negro people. Dr. J. E. Pierce of the State College for Negroes in Montgomery told of discrimination against Negroes in the Black Belt counties and in Montgomery. In most Black Belt counties not a single Negro has been allowed to register.

Another Montgomery Negro citizen, Rufus Lewis, charged that the Montgomery county board discriminated strongly against Negroes. He said many Negro veterans were rejected and felt badly, because "they fought for democracy and were getting none of it."

Labor men at the hearing including representatives of the AFL and CIO, United Mine Workers of America, District 20, the Birmingham Industrial Union Council, the Alabama State Federation of Labor, and the Central Trades Council of Mobile.

★

MANY UNION MEN at the hearing said that discrimination against the Negro in the matter of registration was a device to keep the white working man from voting as well.

Many Sheriffs Over Alabama Are Unseated

At Least Six Appear Defeated

There were changes made—plenty of them—in Tuesday's run-off elections over the state.

The balloting was particularly rough on sheriffs. The sheriffs of at least six counties were turned down in their bids for re-election. Two of those were John "Flash" Suther, former Crimson Tide Rose Bowl halfback, Tuscaloosa County, and Cecil Folsom, Etowah County, brother of Alabama's governor.

With vote counting virtually complete, a check of local races in the various counties gave the following results:

TUSCALOOSA — R. G. Parker, defeated in his race for sheriff four years ago, won over John "Flash" Suther by a vote margin of 5697 to 2923. Tuscaloosa city voters also authorized a bond issue of $500,000 to meet emergency school needs. They also approved a $2,500,000 bond issue for long-range school use, the bonds to be issued when a new revenue source can be found.

GADSDEN—Jess W. Owens, former chief deputy, defeated Sheriff Cecil Folsom in the Etowah County Sheriff's race. His margin was 6470 to 4060.

DECATUR—With all but one box in, John McCutcheon, Florette farmer, led Sheriff C. Bibb Humphrey by nearly 1000 votes. Humphrey won over McCutcheon in a run-off election in 1946.

TUSKEGEE — A former State Highway Patrolman, Preston Hornsby, defeated veteran Sheriff E. E. Evans by a 1,570 to 899 count. Evans has been sheriff for 15 years.

BREWTON—Former Deputy Luther Mills apparently won a close race from former Sheriff Otis E. Evans for sheriff of Escambia County. Mills polled 2524 votes to Emmons' 2265. Two county commissioners apparently were re-elected. They are Marvin J. Cook and R. C. Fore, who are apparent winners over J. T. Sheppard and Albert Watson, respectively. Leslie McCoy, Atmore, led Bill Finlay, Brewton, in the state representative's race.

CULLMAN—Clint C. Waldrop won a decisive victory over Sheriff F. D. Hyatt, who sought re-election. Waldrop's margin was 4141 to 1856. Former ABC oBard Chairman and Administrator Bryce Davis lost out to Henry White for Cullman County's seat in the Legislature'se lower house.

B. R. Fant was elected state senator from Blount, Cullman and Winston Counties.

OZARK—Mike Sollie III, Ozark, won the post of state senator from Dale and Geneva Counties by defeating Charlie Evans.

HAYNEVILLE—State Rep. Pugh Haynes was re-elected over Mrs Paul Goldsmith. He won by a margin of 754 to 666, complete but unofficial returns showed. The other incumbent, Rep. Neil Robinson was re-elected in the May 2 primary.

ANNISTON—Former State Sen Elvin McCary won another term in the upper house of the Legislature defeating Henry Booth by 4348 to 2930. Charles Thomason won over Howard Bagley for the House seat vacated by Rep. Tarvey Bennett who did not seek re-election.

BUTLER — Edward P. Turner, Chatom attorney, won over Franklin Evans, Butler attorney, in the race for the First Circuit Solicitor's post. The First Circuit serves Clarke, Washington and Choctaw Counties.

HUNTSVILLE — Tenant Farmer Oliver McPeters won the office of Madison County sheriff by defeating Floyd Green, 3780 to 3276. Friends talked McPeters into making the race and even posted his $50 qualifying fee for him.

ASHVILLE — Sam High was elected state senator from St. Clair and Etowah Counties, defeating Cliff Herzberg. The count was 6852 to 5747.

MOBILE — William C. Taylor, serving as probate judge until November under an appointment by Governor Folsom, and Walter F. Gaillard will be in a run-off for the probate judgeship after Tuesday's special primary. Taylor got 6241 votes to Gaillard's 5501. Joseph C. Sullivan was third man in the race with 4483.

BAY MINETTE—Sheriff Taylor Wilkins won re-election by a scant 72-vote margin over Bay Minette Councilman Norman Durant. The vote was 2410 to 2338. State Rep. L. W. Brannan was re-elected over Jameal Kahalley, 2769 to 1608.

GREENSBORO — W. F. Wilson won a seat as one of Hale County's state representatives, defeating Charles E. Ramey, 1036 to 990.

Anti-Negro Bills Lose In Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The white supremacy crowd in the Alabama State Legislature received a double defeat last week when two anti-Negro proposals were rejected by the lawmaking body.

The fifth special session of the year called by Gov. James E. Folson in an unsuccessful effort to bring about legislative reapportionment, "wound up its final week's work by turning down a resolution calling for repeal of the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

The house also turned back the new voters qualification measure to curb Negro voting. It was offered as a substitute for the infamous Boswell Disfranchisement Amendment outlawed in federal court.

Voter Qualification Laws

(Brewton Standard)

The people of South Carolina voted to do away with the poll tax in the election on Nov. 7. The news didn't cause much of a stir anywhere.

Evidently, South Carolina has arrived at some satisfactory means of setting up reasonable and equitable voter qualifications. If they have, that puts the Carolinians at least a couple of steps out in front of Alabama.

For Alabama has very notably failed in its efforts to solve this pressing problem. The Boswell law was no solution, and the state still has no reasonable voter qualification rules.

The poll tax is only a part of the problem. It is a part that could be easily solved by wiping it off the books. Largely, the poll tax, with its cumulative feature, has kept many women from voting. But with the vast numbers of persons who are exempted from poll tax payments, it represents only a nuisance to a minority of those registered in the state.

Alabama must have some sort of yardstick by which any man or woman may be measured when it comes to voting. It must discard this nebulous business of vague legal terms and even vaguer rules for the boards of registrars to use.

Let's put it this way: The state of Alabama boasts of its tremendous outlay for education. It is getting ready to put out even more money on schools. Certainly these schools should be able to produce a qualified voter for the state after it lavishes such huge sums on its boys and girls.

Would it be unreasonable to ask all new voters to measure up to some minimum standard of required school attendance and educational ability? Would it be burdensome to ask all new voters to be able to read and write and show a certificate of having completed at least grammar school, or a part of high school?

If Alabama cannot ask that much of its prospective voter, then all the money spent on education is being pitched into the river.

Our legislators, all of whom have the advantage of education, must take a realistic attitude on the matter of voter qualifications. They must bring their ideas up to 1950 and leave the prejudices of 1901 and 1865 to those who can still hope to solve the problems of days gone by.

The question does not demand an electronically-actuated super-atomic answer. It asks only for clear, calm reasoning to resolve a problem that is with us here and now, which happens to be 1950.

Poll tax repeal and voter qualifications are all interlocking matters. They cannot wait for a millinnium. They should be clarified as soon as possible.

Women Voters to Study Racism

WASHINGTON

Racial barriers in the Nation's Capital will be the topic for study by the League of Women Voters of D. C. during the month of January, the league has announced.

Its December newsletter lists books and reports which members are urged to read in preparation for their January unit meetings.

Included are such books as Gunnar Myrdal's "American Dilemma" and E. Franklin Frazier's "Negro in the United States."

Also listed among other publications are the Strayer Report on schools in D. C., the 1947 report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights and "Segregation in Washington," prepared by the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital.

To Map Action Plan

Item II of the current agenda of the local league is to include:

a. Review of effects of segregation on District government services.

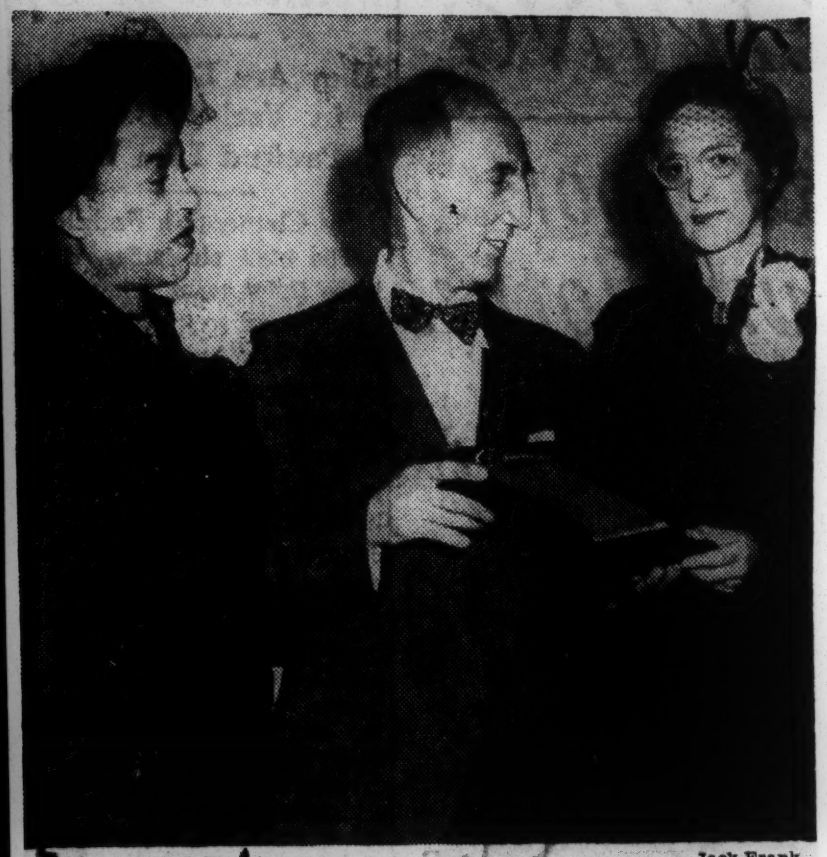
b. Investigation of action taken by other communities in this field.

c. Formulation of a plan appropriate for league action.

To Mark 30th Year

Thirty years old this month, the league will mark its anniversary next Monday, Dec. 11, at a public meeting in Clendenning Hall, American University, at 8 p. m.

At Ceremony Honoring Des Moines Women



Jack Frank

Mrs. Maurice H. Noun, former president of League of Women Voters in Des Moines, receives the Lane Bryant award for outstanding community service from Raphael B. Malsin, president of Lane Bryant, at the Plaza yesterday. Mrs. Edith Sampson, of the American delegation to the General Assembly, is at left

Lane Bryant Award Is Won By Iowa Women

Des Moines Voters League Led a Successful Drive for Government Reform

The League of Women Voters of Des Moines, Iowa, which led a successful campaign for a city reform government, received yesterday the $1,000 Lane Bryant Annual Award for 1949 for encouraging voluntary efforts to better community life. The award was given at a luncheon at the Hotel Plaza.

Mrs. Maurice H. Noun, president of the Des Moines League during the campaign last year, accepted the award and a plaque from Raphael B. Mlsin, president of Lane Bryant, Inc.

Worked for New Regime

Mrs. Nuon said that the League had worked to replace an "outmoded government, and, to put it mildly, one inefficient in the handling of funds," with a city-manager form. Volunteers spoke to educate the voters on the plan, collected petitions and worked to get out the vote. The first council under the new plan was elected last spring, she said, all candidates who had been in the previous city government losing their offices.

Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, alternate United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, main speaker at the luncheon, declared that the Lane Bryant award demonstrated a belief in the ability of people every where to better their own lot.

"That the business firm of Lane Bryant should interest itself in community improvement is not one of the facts a Soviet selector would pull out of the card index to include in a speech," she said. "He would no doubt find the whole idea quite baffling." She added, "Well, more power to you. Keep on baffling them."

Two Other Groups Cited

Two other groups were cited for honorable mention in voluntary community betterment. They were the Greater Washington Clubhouse of the American Veterans Committee in Washington, which provided a meeting place for Negroes and whites, and the Community Welfare Council of Huntington, W. Va., for its activities in social planning. Andrew Rice and Mrs. Rolla Campbell, presidents of their organiaztions, were present at the luncheon.

Winners of the secon dannual award were selected from hundreds of nominations from over the country after screening by the Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, by a committee composed of Miss Margaret Clapp, president of Wellesley College; Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Dr. John A. Lapp, president of the Citizens Schools Committee, Chicago; Mark A. McCloskey, director of the division of community education of the New York Board of Education; Dr. Karl Menninger, general director, education department, of the Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kan.; Mrs. Ogden Reid, president of the New York Herald Tribune, and Dr. Harold Taylor, president of Sarah Lawrence College.

First Time in Tennessee

Negro Woman Runs For Magistrate Post In Nashville Election

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—For the first time, a Negro woman has been announced as a candidate for the County Court from Davidson County. She is Miss Mabel McKay, 1015 Ninth Avenue, N., president of the Negro Democratic League of Women and of the City Improvement League.



Pioneer—Miss Mabel McKay, Nashville (Tenn.) civic worker, has tossed her hat into the ring as the first woman candidate for magistrate in Davidson County, Tenn.

So far as anyone remembers, no woman has ever run for a position as magistrate here. Miss McKay's candidacy is all the more unique, since she is a Negro. There have been times, a long time ago, when men have run for membership on the court, but never a Negro woman. Election is Aug. 3.

NEED REPRESENTATION

"My people comprise 30 per cent of the population of the city of Nashville," Miss McKay said. "Of the nineteen magistrates elected by the city, I believe that any fair-minded person would say that we should have at least one of the nineteen representing 30 per cent of the population which now has no voice in county government."

Miss McKay, a native of Nashville, is unmarried. She is a sister of the late Lizzie Kelley, a juvenile court probation officer for many years. She has been active in civic affairs of Nashville for the past several years. She has been an attache of the county school system, a city policewoman and has held other positions.

HER STATEMENT

"I have nothing to add to what I said in my original announcement," she said. It said in part: "I hereby announce my candidacy for membership in the county court from the city of Nashville, first civil district, of Davidson County, Tennessee.

"I am intensely interested in the welfare of the children of Davidson County. My entire life's work has been helping children.

"I am very interested in the schools, the county hospital, the county tuberculosis hospital, all questions relating to juvenile delinquency, penal institutions, and every phase of county government.

"I believe I can render a much-needed service, and I respectfully and earnestly solicit the vote of every fair-minded citizen."

SUPPORTERS RALLY

At week's end, Miss McKay had received the acknowledged support of thirty-five leading club and civic organizations. Their officers attended a celebration honoring the eighty-third birthday of Mrs. Sarah E. Page, who was a city school teacher for many years.

For the first time, Miss McKay, a Negro, was a challenge to the white population to the city of Nashville. Other candidates were not scared. But they could very well be. The city of Nashville, which had been denied a woman representative for all time, was ready for one. And race, at this time, appeared to make little difference.